THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 13,523. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 30, 1873.—TRIPLE SHEET. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

DIRECTORY FOR ADVERTISERS.

AMUSEMENTS—Second Page—Fourth, fifth and sixth columns.
ASTROLOGY—Second Page—Fourth column.
BILLIARDS—Eleventh Page—Sixth column.
BOARDERS WANTED—First Page—Third column.
BOARD AND LODGING WANTED—First Page—Fourth column.
BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—First Page—Fifth column.
BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES—Eleventh Page—Sixth column.
BUSINESS NOTICES—Seventh Page—Sixth column.
CIGARS AND TOBACCO—Twelfth Page—Sixth column.
CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—First Page—Fifth column.
CLERKS AND SALESMEN—Twelfth Page—Second and third columns.
COACHMEN AND GARDENERS—Twelfth Page—Third column.
COASTWISE STEAMSHIPS—Second Page—Second column.
COUNTRY BOARD—First Page—Fourth column.
DENTISTRY—Eleventh Page—Sixth column.
DRY GOODS—First Page—Sixth column.
DWELLING HOUSES TO LET, FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED—Twelfth Page—Fifth column.
EUROPEAN STEAMSHIPS—Second Page—First and second columns.
EUROPE—First Page—Fourth column.
EXCURSIONS—Second Page—Third column.
FINANCIAL—Ninth Page—Fifth column.
FINE ARTS—First Page—Fourth column.
FOR SALE—Second Page—Fourth column.
FURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—Twelfth Page—Fifth and sixth columns.
FURNITURE—Eleventh Page—Fifth column.
FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS—Twelfth Page—Fourth column.
HELP WANTED—FEMALES—Twelfth Page—Second column.
HELP WANTED—MALES—Twelfth Page—Third column.
HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.—First Page—Second and third columns.
HOTELS—First Page—Fourth column.
HOUSES, ROOMS, &C., WANTED—Eleventh Page—Fifth column.
INSTRUCTION—Eleventh Page—Sixth column.
JERSEY CITY, HOBOKEN, HUDSON CITY AND BERGEN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—First Page—Fifth column.
LEGAL NOTICES—Second Page—Fourth column.
LOAN OFFICES—Second Page—Third column.
LOST AND FOUND—First Page—First column.
MACHINERY—Second Page—Fourth column.
MARBLE MANTELS—First Page—Sixth column.
MEDICAL—Twelfth Page—Sixth column.
MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS—Tenth Page—Sixth column.
MISCELLANEOUS—Eleventh Page—Sixth column.
MUSICAL—Second Page—Sixth column.
NEW PUBLICATIONS—Seventh Page—Sixth column.
PERSONAL—First Page—First column.
PIANOFORTES, ORGANS, &C.—Second Page—Third column.
POST OFFICE NOTICE—Second Page—Third column.
PROFESSIONAL SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES—Twelfth Page—First and second columns.
PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY FOR SALE OR TO LET—First Page—Fifth and sixth columns.
REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE—First Page—Sixth column.
REAL ESTATE WANTED—First Page—Sixth column.
RELIGIOUS NOTICES—First Page—Sixth column.
REWARDS—First Page—First column.
SALES AT AUCTION—Twelfth Page—Fourth column.
SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES—Twelfth Page—First column.
SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES—Eleventh Page—Second column.
SPECIAL NOTICES—First Page—First and second columns.
STORAGE—Eleventh Page—Sixth column.
SUMMER RESORTS—First Page—Fourth column.
THE TRADES—Twelfth Page—Third and fourth columns.
THE TURF—First Page—Second column.
TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES—Twelfth Page—Fourth and fifth columns.
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE—Second Page—Second and third columns.
UNFURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—Twelfth Page—Sixth column.
WANTED TO PURCHASE—Eleventh Page—Sixth column.
WESTCHESTER COUNTY PROPERTY FOR SALE OR TO LET—First Page—Fifth column.
YACHTS, STEAMBOATS, &C.—First Page—Fourth column.

HERALD BRANCH OFFICE—UPTOWN.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE NEW YORK HERALD RECEIVED AT THE BRANCH OFFICE,

1,265 BROADWAY AND 530 SIXTH AVENUE,

BETWEEN THIRTY-FIRST AND THIRTY-SECOND STREETS.

OFFICE OPEN EVERY DAY AND NIGHT IN THE YEAR.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED AT ALL HOURS UP TO 9 P. M. AT OFFICE RATES.

NEWSDEALERS AND BOYS SUPPLIED WITH HERALD AT 4 O'CLOCK EVERY MORNING. ADVERTISERS AND NEWSDEALERS ATTENDED TO WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE.

THE PUBLIC ARE CAUTIONED AGAINST SO-CALLED BRANCHES IN TWENTY-THIRD AND THIRTY-SECOND STREETS, TO PREVENT OVERCHARGES.

PARIS AGENCY OF THE NEW YORK HERALD.

MESSRS. KREMER & CO., AMERICAN REGISTER, HAVE BEEN APPOINTED PARIS AGENTS FOR THE NEW YORK HERALD. THEY WILL SUPPLY DEALERS WITH COPIES OF THE HERALD, AND ALSO SINGLE NUMBERS OF THIS PAPER, TO PARTIES REQUIRING THEM.

PERSONAL.

BELLA CLINTON—PLEASE COMMUNICATE WITH LIGHT COMPLECTED FRIEND, box 544 Post office.

EVA B.—CALL AT WEST SIDE HOTEL, SIXTH AVenue. You will hear something to your advantage. MISS DEAN.

IF DR. OSTRANDER, WHO WAS IN NEW HAVEN, Conn., in 1851 or 1852, will send his address to box 4,448 Post office, he will hear of something to his advantage.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF MICHAEL CLARY, OF Athenry, county Galway Ireland, by his wife, Fanny Clary, from Monavis, Athenry, county Galway, Ireland. Any information concerning him will be thankfully received at the Rev. Mr. GRANIS', Goshen, Orange county, N. Y.

INFORMATION CONCERNING GEORGE HEWITT, formerly of Ontario, Canada, would be gladly received by W. Carson Hewitt, Third Line Seneca York Post office, county Haldimand, Province of Ontario.

JAMES—WHY DON'T YOU WRITE TO ME? PLEASE send me a letter. I am in the city, 432 West Thirty-eighth street. VON PONKE.

L. X. L.—LOOK FOR LETTERS IN POST OFFICE. ADDIE.

SCHAFFER—DELIVER UP DIAMOND AND SAVE exposure. Staten Island Modoc Jack on the War Path.

WANTED FOR ADOPTION—A NEW BORN GIRL. Address, for two days, A. C. C., Herald office.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—A POCKETBOOK. INQUIRE IN HAIR store 753 Broadway.

LOST—MY CHECK ON BOWERY NATIONAL BANK, No. 194, for $1,000, payable to my own order, certified and not endorsed. Five dollars reward will be paid for its return to 29 Howard street, up stairs. DANIEL H. DOWNS.

LOST—CLUSTER DIAMOND PIN. LIBERAL REward for its return to LIVINGSTON, 95 Reade st.

LOST—ON TUESDAY, IN A TWENTY-THIRD STREET stage, a lady's Pocketbook, containing three railroad tickets and a small sum of money. A suitable reward will be paid for leaving the same with Mr. GILBERT, at New Haven Railroad depot.

LOST—A LOCKET; GOLD, WITH ONYX SETTING, with lady's picture inside; on Friday. Liberal reward paid by returning to No. 689 Broadway.

LOST—AUGUST 28, FROM NO. 403 WEST THIRTY-second street, a skye terrier Slut answering to name of Gyp; a reward will be paid on her return to the above number.

LOST OR STOLEN—BANK BOOK ISSUED BY THE Seamen's Bank for Savings, New York, to the subscriber. If not found or returned to the bank within 30 days from this date, I will apply to the bank for a new book. JOHN GEWEHR.
New York, August 29, 1873.

ON THURSDAY OR FRIDAY ON PLYMOUTH ROCK or Long Branch cars, a small pocket Memorandum Book, of more value to the owner than to any finder. Please return to I. S. ISAACS, 243 Broadway, New York.

STRAYED FROM THE STABLES IN EIGHTY-SEVenth street, between Fourth and Madison avenues, a black Horse, with white spots on face, side and hind foot, on Wednesday night, the 27th inst. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning same to FRANCIS SHIELDS, Eighty-first street and Fourth avenue.

REWARDS.

LOST—ON THURSDAY, 28TH, BETWEEN THE hours of 3 and 6 P. M., from No. 120 West Thirty-first street, a black and tan Dog, with full eyes and curly tail, answers to the name of "Toby;" had on purple velvet collar, little padlock attached; also pink cotton strings. A suitable reward will be paid for its return to the above number. J. MITCHELL.

$5 REWARD.—LEFT IN A BROADWAY OMNIBUS, on 28th inst., at South ferry, paper Box, containing a wig. The finder will leave it at CRISTADORO'S, No. 6 Astor House, and get reward.

$4.000 REWARD WILL BE PAID, AND NO questions asked, for the return of 42 North Hudson Co. Railroad Bonds and the other Papers taken from John Edsall. Apply to J. M. JOHNSON, 76 Vesey street.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A.—THE AMERICAN REGISTER, the most widely circulated of the American journals published in Europe. A capital medium for American advertisers addressing themselves to European patronage. Indispensable to all persons visiting Great Britain and the European Continent. Subscriptions and advertisements for the AMERICAN REGISTER will be received and single copies of the paper may be obtained at the office of the New York Herald. New York.

ALL PERSONS ARE CAUTIONED AGAINST NEGOciating a promissory note, made by H. Brown & Co., and endorsed by us, dated Farmerville, June 4, 1873; for $3,000, payable four months after date, the same having been lost, and payment thereof having been stopped.
AUGUST 29, 1873. BROWN & BROTHER.

A.—HERALD BRANCH OFFICE, BROOKLYN, corner of Fulton avenue and Boerum street. Open from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. On Sunday from 3 to 9 P. M.

A.—RUSSIAN TURKISH BATHS UPON A NEW IMproved method, for ladies and gentlemen, at all hours. Also, sure cure for rheumatism, paralysis and neuralgia warranted by the use of these Baths. They are also a luxury for the healthy. Dr. and Madame DESPARD, 41 East Twenty-eighth street, near Fourth avenue. Terms moderate. Board, if required.

ASTOR LIBRARY, NEW YORK, AUGUST 29, 1873.—The Astor Library will reopen on Monday, September 1, 1873, at 9½ o'clock A. M.
Dr. E. R. STRAZNICKY, Superintendent.

A GRAND TEMPLE CONCERT AT OMAHA TO-day.—$220,555 to be distributed among ticket holders; tickets $1 each, six for $5; for sale until two o'clock P. M. to-day. B. HEWITT, 79 Nassau street, room 6.

A.—HAVANA LOTTERY—NEXT DRAWING SEPT 17. Circulars free. JOSEPH BATES, Agent, 196 Broadway, New York, room 4.

A.—KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY, FOR THE BENEfit of the Schools of Frankfort, draws daily. For information send or apply to JOSEPH BATES, Agent, 196 Broadway, room 4.

CARD.—IT IS REPORTED THAT J. G. B. WOOLworth, of New York city, represents that J. E. McNaughton is a partner with him in business in New York. This is to give notice that no such partnership exists or has existed with said Woolworth.
J. E. McNAUGHTON.

CARL H. SCHULTZ, successor to Schultz & Warker, 860 Broadway, corner of Seventeenth street and Union square. Mineral Spring Waters, examined and endorsed by the leading chemical authorities of the United States. Natural Mineral Waters kept on hand. The business (including the control of the Central Park Mineral Springs) continues the same as heretofore, Mr. Warker having withdrawn March 1, 1872.

HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.
Royal Saxon Government Lottery.
City of Hamburg Lottery.
Brunswick Government Lottery.
Prizes cashed and information given.
THEODOR ZSCHOCH, 116 Nassau street, New York.
Post office box 6,080.

HAVANA LOTTERY—NEXT DRAWING, AUGUST 30 German State Lotteries.
Send for circulars. RITTER & CO.,
Box 3,836 Post office. 85 Nassau street, room 4.
Branch office 1,017 Third av., near Sixtieth st., first floor.

HAVANA LOTTERY.—CIRCULARS SENT; INFORmation given by A. CASAL & CO., Bankers, No. 5 Wall street, ground floor; box 4,251 Post office, New York.

MANY THANKS TO DR. JUL VON MEYER, FORmerly of 120 Lexington avenue, and now of 209 West Thirty-fourth street, who twice has saved my life when suffering from an intractible disease.
FROM TENNESSEE.

ORDERS FOR CLEARING HOUSES AND SHIPS OF Bedbugs, Waterbugs, Roaches, Moths and Fleas can be left at H. S. DANZIGER'S, office 72 White street, corner Broadway.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.
KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS NO. 509—AUGUST 29, 1873.
56, 60, 68, 64, 55, 29, 21, 25, 52, 7, 6, 4.
KENTUCKY—CLASS NO. 510—AUGUST 29, 1873.
61, 13, 49, 51, 55, 19, 78, 42, 34, 46, 35, 14, 32.
SIMMONS & CO., Managers, Covington, Ky.
SHELBY COLLEGE—EXTRA CLASS NO. 409—AUGUST 29, 1873.
72, 56, 6, 24, 30, 2, 18, 17, 45, 60, 75, 65.
SHELBY COLLEGE—CLASS NO. 410—AUGUST 29, 1873.
39, 75, 23, 50, 2, 62, 3, 59, 8, 7, 25, 34, 35.
SMITH & CO., Managers, Covington, Ky.
Address J. CLUTE, Broker, 206 Broadway, 153 Fulton street, and No. 2 Park row. Post office box 4,969.

OFFICIAL DRAWING NORTH CAROLINA LOTTERY. For the benefit of the Common School and Poor Fund.
EXTRA CLASS, NO. 223—AUGUST 29, 1863.
63, 20, 58, 62, 11, 26, 18, 6, 31, 41, 71, 9.
NORTH CAROLINA CLASS, NO. 224—AUGUST 29, 1873.
20, 37, 50, 78, 8, 25, 4, 38, 42, 11, 69, 41, 49.
GERKEN & CO., Managers.
LUTHY & CO., Brokers, 234 Greenwich street, New York.

RARE OLD COINS.—FOR SALE, A FINE COLLECtion of United States and Foreign Coins, worth $1,000; will be sold for $375. Address W., box 1,262 Elmira, N. Y.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.
Change of scheme; $525,000 drawn every 17 days, commencing August 30.
One prize of....$100,000
One prize of....50,000
One prize of....25,000
Two prizes of....10,000
Six prizes of....5,000
897 other prizes, amounting to $300,000. Information furnished; orders filled. Circulars sent free on application. Spanish Bank Bills and Governments purchased.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 11 Wall street.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.
New Scheme out; $525,000 drawn every 17 days, commencing August 30, 1873.
1 prize of....$100,000
1 prize of....50,000
1 prize of....25,000
1 prize of....20,000
2 prizes of $10,000....20,000
6 prizes of $5,000....30,000
897 other prizes.
Circulars sent, information given.
J. B. MARTINEZ & CO., 10 Wall street.
Post office box 4,685, New York.

$589.589 IS DRAWN DAILY IN THE LEGALized Kentucky Lottery. Royal Havana and Kentucky circulars free; 12½ cents commission allowed. Address BALEY & CO. (office established 30 years), 174 Broadway.

THE TURF.

THE $1,250 PURSES GIVEN AT SEACAUCUS TRACK, N. J., which were postponed last Friday and Saturday in consequence of the weather, will be trotted to-day (Friday), 29th, and to-morrow, 30th, at 3 o'clock P. M.
J. McDONALD, Proprietor.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

A.—SATURDAY'S SALE AT BARKER & CHASE'S CITY AUCTION MART and New York Tattersall's, CORNER OF BROADWAY and Thirty-ninth street, WILL BE OMITTED during this month. REGULAR SALE takes place EVERY WEDNESDAY AT ELEVEN o'clock. AFTER SEPTEMBER 1 sale every WEDNESDAY and Saturday.

A.—MARSHAL'S SALE. BY PUBLIC AUCTION, AT NO. 3 NEILSON PLACE (MERCER STREET), THIS DAY (SATURDAY), AUGUST 30, AT 11 O'CLOCK PROMPT, TO SATISFY A JUDGMENT, TWO FINE AND YOUNG TROTTING HORSES, ONE CABRIOLET, ONE TOP WAGON, ONE OPEN WAGON, ONE SET DOUBLE HARNESS, ONE SET OF SINGLE HARNESS. Including the very fast chestnut sorrel Horse, well known on the road as the white-faced horse; he is 15½ hands high and 6 years old; can trot in 2:35 any day, and is perfectly sound kind and true. Also dark chestnut Horse Doctor, 15½ hands high, 6 years old; can trot to pole well down in the forties and is very fast single; he is sound and kind. The horses are well known, have been driven both double and single on road the last year, and will be sold positively to-day, at 11 o'clock, by order of
O. FARLEY, City Marshal.

A BROOME STREET BREWSTER TOP WAGON, 1 Dusenbury do., 1 Landaulet, 1 satin lined Clarence, 1 Coupe Rockaway, 2 Depot Wagons, 1 six-seat Westchester, top and open pony Phaetons, 1 Cabriolet, 1 Coach, glass front, nearly new; 1 half top Park Phaeton, by Wood Bros.; top and open Express Wagons, 10 top and open road Wagons, $40 up; single and double Harness, &c.; 1 skeleton Wagon and Sulky, by Pray. At WM. H. GRAY'S, 20 and 22 Wooster street.

A.—GREAT DOWNTOWN MART for Carriages, Harness, Sheets, Blankets, Robes, Whips, Halters, Circingles, Buggy and Phaeton Umbrellas, Tie Straps, Nets, Ear Tips, Horse Brushes, Curry Combs, Mane Brushes, Rugs, &c., &c. STOCK WARRANTED EQUAL TO ANY. LOWEST CASH PRICES. Warerooms No. 8 Cortlandt street, near Broadway.

ALDERNEY COW—FULL BLOODED, JUST CALVED; just the thing for a gentleman's stable. Call at or address 299½ Broadway, up stairs.

A FAMILY HORSE FOR SALE—6 YEARS OLD; gentle and kind; sold cheap. S. C. SMITH, 202 William street, Frankfort House.

A BARGAIN—A VERY FAST AND PROMISING Trotting Mare for sale or exchange for country property. For particulars address TROTTER, box 147 Herald office.

ANY PERSON DESIRING TO PUT OUT, FOR HIS keeping, a good Horse and light Carriage until next spring can hear of a good opportunity, with satisfactory care guaranteed, by addressing box 225 Post office, Peekskill, N. Y.

A 130 POUND TOP ROAD WAGON, BY CORBETT, nearly new; full seat, side bar top, by Stivers, pole and shafts; also set single and double Harness, cheap. BRIGGS, 141 and 143 West Thirty-seventh street.

CARRIAGES, HORSES, HARNESS, ALL STYLES, comprising Coaches, Rockaways, Phaetons and Business Wagons; selling off cheap at carriage manufactory and stables of WITTY & CO., Nevins and Fulton streets, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A BLACK TEAM OF CARRIAGE Horses, 15½ hands high; also a bay team of working Horses, 15½ high, and one single work Horse; all warranted sound and kind; will be sold cheap. Apply at 917 Dean street, between Franklin and Classon avenues, Brooklyn, W. D.

FOR SALE—A SORREL HORSE, 16 HANDS HIGH, 7 years old, sound and kind; drives in single and double harness and trots in good style; a lady can drive him; selling for the want of use. Inquire at Nos. 332 and 341 West Twenty-first street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, in the Sheley livery stables.

FOR SALE—A BROWN MARE, 16 HANDS HIGH; heavy built; 7 years old; fit for cart or truck. 25 Oak street, tin shop.

FOR SALE—TWO HORSES (SORREL AND BLACK), 15 hands; price $600 each; said to go in 2:50. Apply at stable No. 2 West Twenty-seventh street.

FOR SALE—A VERY FINE HORSE; COST OWNER $500; will sell for $160; got foot hurt. To truckmen or farmers. Apply at No. 3 West Thirteenth street.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A SIX-SEAT PARK PHAETON, made by Wood Brothers, in perfect order. Apply at 23 Catharine street, corner of Henry.

GREAT REDUCTION.—WE OFFER OUR ENTIRE stock, seasonable styles, Family Carriages and Light Wagons, new and second hand, at greatly reduced prices; large assortment Phaetons, Rockaways, Victorias, &c. MANUFACTURERS' UNION, 638 Broadway.

GENTLEMAN OFFERS HIS TURNOUT—ONE IRON gray, 16½ hands, 6 years, very stylish, prompt driver, well broken, sound and kind; top Wagon and Harness. Address box 1,938 Post office.

HORSE, WAGON AND HARNESS FOR SALE—IN good condition. Inquire at the store 253 Myrtle avenue, Brooklyn.

HORSES FOR SALE.—THREE FAST TROTTERS, TWO family Horses, one fine Stallion, pair bays, 15¾ hands high, at 164 Crosby street. The above will be sold at half their worth, as we have no use for them.

HARNESS, BLANKETS, ROBES, HORSE CLOTHing, Horse Furnishing Goods and Carriage Equipments of every description, style and grade; no fancy prices. C. M. MOSEMAN & BROTHER, Manufacturers, 114 Chambers street.

HARNESS.—THE CHEAPEST HARNESS STORE IN New York. A good double Truck Harness, $30; a good Grocer's Harness, $30; a good Milkman's Harness, $30; a good Buggy Harness, hand made, $17; a good stable Blanket, $2; also a large assortment of Blankets, Robes, Sheets, Nets, &c. Please call and examine for yourselves. FISHER & OSBORNE, 71 Barclay street, second door from Greenwich street, formerly of Murray street.

PAIR BROWN COLTS—COMING 5 YEARS OLD, trotting stock, 15¾ hands high; open gaited; very speedy; perfect match; sound and kind; afraid of nothing; also chestnut Mare, by Major Edsall, 6 years old; has trotted in 2:47; no fault. The above will be sold cheap, as the owner has no time to drive; will also exchange for Property. Address box 5,619 New York Post office.

PRIVATE STABLE, NEAR GRAMERCY PARK, FOR sale or to let; six stalls; ample carriage room, coachman's rooms, &c. Inquire at 223 East Twentieth street.

SECOND HAND CARRIAGES—GREAT BARGAINS.—Jump-seat Buggy, side-bar top Wagon, two Dogcarts, coupe Rockaway, road Wagon, Victoria and several other family Carriages and Buggies. MANUFACTURERS' UNION, 638 Broadway.

TURNOUT COMPLETE FOR $400.—HORSE, 9 YEARS, 15¾ hands; will show 3½ minutes under the watch; is free and cheerful and a lady can drive him; has been driven by a lady; top Buggy, in good order; gold mounted Harness, Robes, Blankets, Rug and Whip. This is not talk, but a genuine bargain. Can be seen at Armour's stable, Seventh avenue, corner Twelfth street.

WANTED—HORSE, SINGLE TRUCK AND HARness; will purchase together or separate. Apply immediately to TIMOTHY SHEA, foot of Christopher st.

WANTED—A FAMILY HORSE, FOR HIS KEEP, for the winter; will purchase a Top Wagon, reasonably, for depot use 16 miles from city. Address GEORGE M. ROY, Herald office.

WANTED—BY A RESPONSIBLE PARTY, TO HIRE for one month, a stylish Top Wagon, while the advertiser is waiting for one to be finished. Address, stating terms, B. F., Herald office.

WAGONS CHEAP.—EXPRESS, GROCERY, BUSIness, Delivery and Road Wagons at 226 Spring st.

$600.—MATCHED TEAM, CANADA PRIZE STOCK, all black, 7 and 8 years, 15 hands 3 inches, 1,300 and 1,270 pounds; very round, smooth and stocky built; rangy, arching necks; large flat bone; great muscle; very powerful; sound and true; no tricks or vices; heavy manes and tails; very closely matched; fine looking; fine condition. Photographs.
BRADY & LOGAN, Tideoute, Pa.

$700.—MUST BE SOLD, 1 HORSE, 1 TRUCK, 1 Wagon, Express Work of 12 stores, Trucking of two; all good houses. Inquire at No. 36 Harrison street or No. 323 East Thirty-third street.

BOARDERS WANTED.

1ST HOUSE WEST OF FIFTH AVENUE.—HANDsomely furnished Rooms, single or en suite, with first class Board; private table if desired. No. 7 West Twenty-ninth street.

1 SUIT OF ROOMS TO RENT—ON PARLOR AND second floors, with Board; also desirable Rooms, for gentlemen, with Breakfast. Apply at 31 Madison avenue, opposite Park avenue. Undoubted references.

$1 50 PER DAY, $6 TO $12 PER WEEK.—FINE Rooms, with excellent table, 172, 174, 176 and 178 Bleecker street, near Broadway; shaded grounds for croquet, &c.; cool houses.

2D STORY ROOM TO LET—WITH BOARD, TO A gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen; also a back Parlor, furnished or unfurnished. 55 Jane street.

5TH AVENUE, NO. 76.—DESIRABLE ROOMS, WITH Board, en suite or singly; house newly renovated, and will be reopened September 1; table and appointments unexceptionable.

14TH STREET, CORNER SECOND AVENUE, 300 and 302.—Large and small Rooms, handsomely furnished, to let, with Board; no children and nurses taken.

18 EAST TWENTY-EIGHTH STREET.—VERY DEsirable single and double Rooms for gentlemen, with good Board; also elegant suits and Floors for families, with or without private table.

21 WEST THIRTIETH STREET, OPPOSITE PRIVATE entrance to Gilsey House.—Suit of elegantly furnished Rooms, on second floor, with private table if desired.

21 WEST EIGHTEENTH STREET.—ELEGANT SECond Floor to let, with first class Board, or private table if preferred; also desirable single Rooms for gentlemen. References exchanged.

22D STREET, EAST, 31.—ELEGANT AND SPACIOUS Rooms, en suite, second floor, with Board, in this fine house and location; American family; no children. Apply or address.

23D STREET, NO. 114, ONE BLOCK EAST OF MADIson square.—Four elegantly furnished, large Rooms; also hall Rooms to let, in suits or singly, with first class Board.

23 CLINTON PLACE.—FIRST CLASS ROOMS, IN suits and singly, newly furnished in black walnut; first class Board; a rare opportunity; references required.

24TH STREET, 210 WEST.—ELEGANT SECOND Floor, with private bath and fine table; also Extension and single Rooms; terms moderate; references exchanged.

30 WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET.—AN ELEgantly furnished front Room and Bedroom, with dressing room attached, to let, with first class Board; also other Rooms; references.

33 WEST FORTY-FIFTH STREET.—ROOMS TO let, with Board, to families or single gentlemen. References exchanged.

33 WEST TWENTY-SECOND STREET.—VERY DEsirable Rooms to let, with Board, to families or gentlemen; references.

33 AND 35 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET.—A newly and elegantly furnished Parlor Floor, five rooms, and private bath attached; table first class; private if required; references.

39 GREENWICH AVENUE, CORNER CHARLES street.—Second story front Room, well furnished, with Board for two, $18; other Rooms, $10 and $14; house newly papered and painted.

47 BOND STREET, NEAR GRAND CENTRAL HOtel.—Handsomely furnished Rooms, with Board, to gentleman and wife or single gentlemen; table first class; terms moderate. Day Board. Reference.

73 EAST FIFTY-NINTH STREET.—A LARGE FURnished Room to let, with or without Board, suitable for two; also one single Room. Terms reasonable.

84 MACDOUGAL STREET.—A LARGE FRONT Room, furnished; ample closets, with bath and good table. Table Boarders taken; reference required.

105 EAST TWENTY-EIGHTH STREET.—FURnished Rooms to rent, with Board, to families and gentlemen; convenient to Fourth avenue stages and cars; references.

116 WEST FORTY-FIRST STREET.—WELL FURnished Rooms, large and small, with Board, together or separately; references.

130 WEST TWENTY-FIRST STREET.—PARTIES desiring handsomely furnished Parlors, with private table only, and willing to pay fair prices, can find first class accommodations.

146 WEST TWENTY-FIRST STREET.—DESIRABLE Rooms to let, with Board; reference exchanged.

178 MADISON AVENUE, NEAR THIRTY-FOURTH street.—An entire Second Floor to let, with Board; together or separately; also Suits of Rooms on third and fourth stories; references.

183 LEXINGTON AVENUE.—HANDSOMELY FURnished Rooms, suitable for a lady or gentlemen, with part or full Board; terms moderate; references exchanged.

203 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET, BETWEEN Seventh and Eighth avenues.—Nicely furnished Room, with or without Board, for one or two gentlemen; all modern improvements.

207 WEST TWENTY-SECOND STREET.—A HANDsomely furnished Bedroom and Parlor to let, with or without Board.

211 EAST SEVENTEENTH STREET, NEAR STUYvesant Park.—Handsomely furnished and newly painted Rooms, with Board, for a gentleman and wife or single gentlemen; terms moderate. Reference.

257 WEST THIRTY-EIGHTH STREET.—TO LET, with Board, a desirable front Room, to gentleman and wife or single gentlemen; also a few table boarders; reference required.

280 FOURTH AVENUE.—A PRIVATE FAMILY will rent, with first class Board, one large front Parlor, on second floor; one medium sized Bedroom and one single Room, together or separately; references exchanged.

281 HUDSON STREET.—TWO SINGLE GENTLEmen can be accommodated with pleasant hall Rooms and good Board; gas and bath; terms from $5, $6 to $7 each per week.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WOULD LET THEIR ENTIRE Second Floor (parlor and three bedrooms), furnished, with or without Board, to a family of adults or a party of gentlemen; location central. Address BERKSHIRE, Herald office.

ADJOINING GRAND HOTEL—ELEGANT SUITS OF Apartments to let, to gentlemen or family, with or without private Table; highest references exchanged. No. 36 West Thirty-first street.

A.—PARTIES DESIROUS OF MAKING THEIR WINter arrangements can now be accommodated with an elegant Second Floor, with Board, in a first class house, near Fifth avenue. Address CARLTON, Herald Uptown Branch office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET THREE OR FOUR Rooms, with Board. Address RESERVOIR PARK, box 4,288 Post office.

HARLEM, CITY AND COUNTRY COMBINED.—FURnished Room, with Board for two, $13; also hall Room; brown stone house; three minutes from boat and cars. 148 East 128th street.

BOARD AND LODGING WANTED.

A LADY OF RESPECTABILITY WISHES TO GET A nice Room and Board with a respectable Israelitish family; best reference given. Address S. B., box 3,373 Post office.

AN INVALID LADY WISHES TO PROCURE PERmanent Board in a private family where she can receive good care and attention; references required. Address, with full particulars, INVALID, Herald Uptown Branch office.

A FAMILY OF FIVE PERSONS DESIRE THREE Rooms, with Board, in a Jewish family; location above Fortieth street and between Lexington and Sixth avenues preferred; terms moderate. Address, immediately, H., 345 West Twentieth street.

A YOUNG LADY WHO IS EMPLOYED IN A STORE during the day wishes Board in a private family, where she can have a home; it must be between Fifth and Eighth avenues, Fourth and Twentieth streets; boarding house keepers need not answer; references exchanged. Address A. C. F. H., Herald office.

ONE OR TWO ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS in a first class private house, with Board for lady; only those willing to pay liberally apply. 132 Lexington avenue.

PERMANENT BOARD WANTED IMMEDIATELY BY a young gentleman and wife, between Third and Seventh avenues; terms not to exceed $25 per week. Please address, giving particulars, W. M. B., No. 28 Bond street.

WANTED—BY GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, FIRST class Board in a private Jewish family; front room wanted; location from Fortieth to Sixty-fifth street, East. State terms. Address A. B., Herald office.

WANTED—BY A LADY AND ADULT SON, TWO comfortable Rooms, with first class Board. Address, with location and terms, T. B. B., box 2,248 Post office.

WANTED—BY THREE GENTLEMEN, THREE FURnished Bedrooms and Parlor, in the vicinity of Gramercy Park; Breakfast only required; terms must not exceed $30 per week. Address, with full particulars, box 329 Post office.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, A GOOD Room with Board, east side, below Thirty-fourth street preferred; terms must be moderate. Address ALLERTON, Herald office.

WANTED—BOARD FOR A GENT, WIFE AND child in a private family by the 1st of October; must be located west of Seventh avenue and not above Thirty-fourth street; boarding-house keepers need not address J. N. R., box 3,716, Post Office.

WANTED—BY A LADY, STUDENT OF MEDICINE, Room and Bedroom, on the east side, with or without Board; not above Twenty-fourth street; references exchanged. Address, stating terms, F. A. C., Herald office.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, FURnished front Room with good Board in a private Jewish family; location between Fortieth and Sixty-fifth streets, east side; terms $60 to $70 a month. Address J. H., Herald office.

HOTELS.

A.—MAISON PARISIENNE, 38 AND 40 EAST Twelfth street, near Broadway.—Rooms for families and single gentlemen; table d'hote at 6 P. M.; also a splendid Room for clubs.

CALLEN HOUSE, 166 HUDSON STREET, CORNER of Laight.—Excellent Board, $6 to $7 50 per week, with single Room; single Room, without board, $2 and upwards; Lodging, 50 cents; gentlemen only. Open all night.

FRANKFORT HOUSE, ONE BLOCK EAST FROM City Hall, corner Frankfort and William streets.—250 rooms; 50c. and $1 per day; for gentlemen and families; house open all night. S. C. SMITH, Proprietor.

GRANT HOUSE, 48 NEW BOWERY, ONE BLOCK south of Chatham square.—Cleanest and best ventilated cheap house in the city; no bugs; 150 rooms; single rooms, 35c. and 50c. per night; double rooms, $1 and $2; open all night.

HOTEL BRANTING, MADISON AVENUE, CORNER Fifty-eighth street, near Central Park.—Newly opened; elegantly furnished; steam elevator; hot and cold water in rooms; suits of rooms for families, with private baths and closets. Private table if desired.

NEW ENGLAND HOTEL, NO. 30 BOWERY, CORNER of Bayard street.—200 light Rooms, neatly furnished, 50 cents or 60 cents per night, $2 50 to $4 per week; for gentlemen only.

WINTER RESORTS.—ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL, Nassau, N. P., Bahamas, will open November 1, 1873. Persons desiring to escape the rigors of a Northern winter can obtain circular containing full information by addressing JAMES LIDGERWOOD, 758 Broadway, New York.

WINCHESTER HOUSE—EUROPEAN PLAN, CORner of Broadway and Thirty-first street, New York. THOMAS D. WINCHESTER, Proprietor, formerly of the Western Hotel.

COUNTRY BOARD.

A FEW FAMILIES CAN BE ACCOMMODATED with first class Board and Rooms in Putnam Valley, Putnam county, N. Y.; terms $7. Refer to J. Jackson, Esq., 507 Broadway, New York, or John McLean, Putnam Valley, Putnam county, N. Y.

A FEW PLEASANT ROOMS NOW VACANT.—APPLY to squire DODGE, Freehold, Greene county, N. Y. Refers to J. H. Weaver, 60 Barclay street, New York.

AN EXPERIENCED NURSE, WITH THE COMFORTS of a home, will take a lady to Board during confinement. Mrs. DEVINE, 74 Pacific st., Newark, N. J.

BOARD CAN BE HAD AT A FARM HOUSE—PLEAsant drive from Sing Sing depot; terms moderate; place healthy; good fishing. Address B., Sing Sing.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—BY GENTLEMAN AND wife (one child 14 months old), within one hour of business down town; must be perfectly healthy location; if satisfactory will be permanent. Address, with full particulars, W., box 4,873 Post office.

COUNTRY BOARD—REASONABLE PRICES; BOATS, bathing house, piano free; water view rooms; shooting, fishing, &c.; city reference, Captain Clark, steamer Martin, Peck slip.
M. CRYSLER, Cold Spring, L. I.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT JAMES PORT, L. I., AT A farm house, with a fine view of Peconic Bay; good bathing, sailing and fishing; house new, with pleasant shade and grounds; situated less than half a mile from Long Island Railroad depot; 40 rods from water; plenty of milk and vegetables; price of board from $7 to $10 per week, according to rooms, with first class table; horses and carriages boarded and to let. Address B. H. JONES, James Port, L. I.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR THE FALL—MODERATE prices; on the Harlem road, first station above White Plains; good Rooms; plenty fruit and vegetables. Inquire at 20 West Sixteenth street.

WANTED—BOARD FOR SEPTEMBER AND OCTOber, at or below Tarrytown, on Hudson River, for family of three and servant; large and airy Rooms and good table required; will remain longer if suited; references given and required. Address BOARD, box 4,712 Post office.

SUMMER RESORTS.

AT SUMMIT, N. J.—LARGE, AIRY ROOMS, WITH first class Board, at reduced prices for balance of season; near station. Address POSTMASTER.

AT THE LA TOURETTE HOUSE, BERGEN POINT—30 minutes from New York; 35 daily communications; a few desirable family Rooms, at reduced prices. Address R. McMICHAEL.

HEATH HOUSE, SCHOOLEY MOUNTAIN SPRINGS, N. J., will remain open during September; unequalled for its mountain scenery and pure invigorating air. J. WARREN COLEMAN, Proprietor.

LAURELTON HALL—WILL REMAIN OPEN during the month of September; special rates given. Address JOHN B. COZZENS, Laurelton, L. I., or take steamboat D. R. Martin, pier 27 East River.

PALMER HOUSE, NYACK-ON-THE-HUDSON.—A few good Rooms can be had on September 1.
Mrs. R. PALMER.

PARK HOUSE, PLAINFIELD, N. J.—HOUSE NEW; kept open all the year; situated in a grove; place very healthy; no ague or mosquitos; heated in Winter by steam, with modern improvements; only one hour from New York. EVAN JONES & SON, Proprietors.

RIVERSIDE HOUSE, 152D STREET, ON THE HUDson.—Applications received for fall and winter Board; only 40 minutes from the Battery via Elevated and Hudson River Railroads. PAULL & DUNCALF.

SOUTH ORANGE MOUNTAIN HOUSE, MONTROSE station, N. J.—Special inducements offered to parties desiring first class Board for the fall season; this is one of the healthiest and most accessible hotels near New York; 60 minutes from foot of Barclay street, via Morris and Essex Railroad; 36 trains daily.
C. HITZELBERGER, Proprietor.

RIVERSIDE HOUSE, 152D STREET, ON THE HUDson.—Applications received for fall and winter Board; only 40 minutes from the Battery via Elevated and Hudson River Railroads. PAULL & DUNCALF.

SOUTHSIDE HOTEL, AMITYVILLE, L. I.—LARGE and airy rooms; Board $10 per week.

YACHTS, STEAMBOATS, &C.

FOR SALE AT LESS THAN HALF COST—SLOOP yacht Selene, 22 tons C. M.; to be seen foot of Court street, Brooklyn. For particulars apply to THOS. D. HARRISON, 27 Water street.

FOR SALE—SLOOP YACHT, 5 TONS, IN COMPLETE order; hardwood cabin. Address lock box 35 Chester (Pa.) Post office.

THE CELEBRATED SLOOP YACHT KAISER WILhelm for sale—Complete and in splendid order. Address HARRIS LESTER, New London Harbor.

WANTED—ONE OR TWO LIGHT, BUT STEADY ROWboats, Park Boats or Skiffs, for two or four oars, and capable of carrying eight or ten persons. Address, with description and price, box 153 Post office, Lynchburg, Va.

100 BOATS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, WOOD AND iron, on hand and built to order, at shops 368 to 373 South street, and 114th street, Harlem River.
STEPHEN ROBERTS.

EUROPE.

GUERLAIN, 15 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS.
Ambrosial Cream for Shaving.
Fashionable Perfume for the Handkerchief.
Eau Lustrale for the Hair.
Eau de Cologne (préparation speciale).

THE QUEEN'S HOTEL, NEAR THE CRYSTAL Palace, Upper Norwood, London.—To tourists and families—its elevated, pleasant and most salubrious position, combined with the comforts afforded and its general management, have made the Queen's Hotel a favorite resort of the upper ranks of English society.

FINE ARTS.

$10.000 WORTH OF CHROMOS, EQUAL TO paintings will be sold to the trade, to close out, 30 per cent below cost. 299½ Broadway, third story.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

Central.

A.—FULL FRONT FIRST CLASS FOUR STORY brown stone House, in Fifty-seventh street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues. Price low to prompt purchaser.
P. H. GRADY, 827 Sixth avenue.

5TH AVENUE HOUSES, FACING AND BELOW CENtral Park, for sale, with possession.—Nos. 295, 520, 564, 584, 614, 619, 624 (corner), 681, 744, 746, 781, 783, 786, 960, 990; with and without stables.
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., 11 Pine street.

East Side.

FOR SALE—TWO TENEMENT HOUSES, ON THE east side; terms easy, the property is in one of the best locations in the city for tenement houses. Address TENEMENT, Herald office.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR STORY BROWN STONE front House, 25x50 feet, lot 25x100 feet, No. 118 East Forty-fifth street; terms 60 per cent on bond and mortgage. Apply to JOHN W. RITCH, 58 Ann street.

FOR SALE—THREE STORY BROWN STONE HOUSE, 20x50x105, in complete order throughout; terms easy. Apply on the premises, 121 East Forty-sixth street, near Lexington avenue.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FOUR FOUR STORY AND basement brown stone high stoop Houses on east side of Lexington avenue, between Seventieth and Seventy-first streets; corner house 20x50; terms to suit. Apply on premises.

FOUR STORY HIGH STOOP BROWN STONE House for sale, on favorable terms, or would rent furnished, for one year, to first class family. Apply to owner, on the premises, 132 East Forty-fourth street.

GOLD STREET PROPERTY FOR SALE LOW.—A four story brick Building, near Beekman street.
G. H. ALLISON & CO., Real Estate, 112 Broadway.

West Side.

AN ELEGANT FIRST CLASS FOUR STORY NEW brown stone front House and Lot, in fee, on West Fifty-second street, near Fifth avenue, 25x60, and two story extension; lot 100 feet; prices reasonable.
HOLLY, BROS. & KISSAM, No. 6 Pine street, from 12 to 4 P. M.

FOR SALE—A FINE FOUR STORY DOUBLE TENEment, on West Thirty-eighth street, with two Stores, new; 25x65 feet and lot 100 feet; rent $2,000; price $17,000. Inquire at No. 350 West Thirty-second street.

LOT FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.—FULL LOT IN Thirty-seventh street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, with frame House, cheap. Apply to owner, 240 West Fifty-fifth street.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE AND TO LET.

HERALD BRANCH OFFICE—BROOKLYN.
ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE NEW YORK HERALD
RECEIVED AT OUR BRANCH OFFICE,
IN THE LONG ISLAND SAVINGS BANK BUILDING,
CORNER OF FULTON AV. AND BOERUM ST.
OFFICE OPEN FROM 8 A. M. TILL 9 P. M.
ON SUNDAY FROM 3 TILL 9 P. M.
CARRIERS' AND AGENTS' DEPARTMENT,
NO. 7 FRONT STREET, BROOKLYN.

AT BROOKLYN—$6,500, TERMS MADE EASY—Three story basement and sub-cellar Houses on Macon street, near Tompkins avenue, with every modern improvement; fine surroundings and in a very healthy location. Apply to WILLIAM B. NICHOLS, No. 9 Pine street, New York, or to E. F. OPIE, on the premises, 249 Macon street.

BROOKLYN.—NO REASONABLE OFFER WILL BE refused for one of the four handsome two story French roof and sub-cellar Houses on Duryea street, with furnace in cellar, range, water, bathroom and all modern improvements; size 22x40x30x100; terms most reasonable.
RICHARD GOODWIN, 258 Water street, New York.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, A CORNER BROWN stone House and brick Stable; all modern improvements in house and stable; terms easy. Address PROPERTY, Herald office.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, IN FRANKLIN AVEnue, corner Lafayette, two of the handsomest two story and French roof Extension Houses in the street; all improvements; furnace in cellar; sold at a bargain. Inquire on the premises, or of PETER R. KELLY, 391 Willoughby avenue.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, A FINE BROWN STONE Dwelling; all modern improvements; located on a fine avenue; terms easy. Apply at 73 Broadway, room 105.

FOR SALE—ON SEVENTH AVENUE, NEAR FLATbush avenue, and within two blocks of grand entrance to Prospect Park, a three story high stoop House, brown stone basement and trimmings, all improvements and in perfect order; situation unequalled; also in the most select part of Franklin avenue, a House similar to the above in all respects, both or either of which will be sold low and on easy terms. For particulars see JOHN CAMPBELL, No. 1,015 Fulton avenue, Brooklyn, or to Mr. JOHN McDERMOTT, 19 Jacob street, New York.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—18 LOTS ON BALTIC street, near Nostrand avenue, surrounded by first class improvements. Any one who will improve these lots can make a very favorable arrangement for their purchase. W. A. BARNES, 12 Wall street.

TO LET—IN BROOKLYN, FIVE MINUTES' WALK from Fulton ferry, 59 Middagh street, three story, basement and sub-cellar House, 15 rooms; gas, bath, hot and cold water and all modern improvements.

WILLIAMSBURG.—NEW DWELLING, MODERN improvements, well located, for $4,000. A choice Lot (no money down if improved at once) for $1,000.
J. HENRY JOHNSON, 149 Broadway, room 5.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY PROPERTY FOR SALE AND TO RENT.

AT TARRYTOWN AND ALL ALONG THE HUDSON River, Residences for sale and to let, either furnished or unfurnished. Building Sites and Farms for sale; good investments. Full particulars with S. EMBERSON, 659 Sixth avenue.

AT TARRYTOWN.—TO LET, IMMEDIATE POSsession, a new House; eight bedrooms, parlor, dining room, kitchen, laundry, bathroom, &c.; all handsomely furnished with new and beautiful furniture; garden, fruit and shade, in abundance; river view; fine location; rent cheap. S. EMBERSON, 659 Sixth avenue.

PHYSICIAN'S OFFICE AND APARTMEMTS TO LET on Warburton avenue. Address for one week, Dr. HOAG, Yonkers, N. Y.

JERSEY CITY, HOBOKEN, HUDSON CITY AND BERGEN REAL ESTATE.

To Let or Lease.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—AT BERGEN POINT; 12 rooms, near boat or cars; unfurnished Houses, $360, $350, $550, $900, Bayonne, N. J.; Houses to rent, $360 to $600; Houses with modern improvements, $500. Apply to BRAMHALL & SEYMOUR, No. 1 Exchange place, Jersey City.

PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

ALL WANTING FARMS.—FOR SALE, TO FARMERS, gardeners and farm laborers from the Old Country, good farm Lands, virgin soil, at $25 per acre, on 6 years' credit. The soil is a good, productive loam, near the great markets of New York and Philadelphia, by railroad, where from 20 to 40 acres constitute a good farm, when partly planted to fruit. From this locality a greater quantity and variety of fruit are sent to market than from any other place of equal area in the United States. It is in the midst of a thriving community, with good roads, stores, schools and manufactories. Female members of families and others can procure good work at straw sewing, shoe work, button making, clothing work and other branches. Many English, Irish and Scotch farmers have settled and are prosperous. Get your families away from sin and temptation. Numbers of gardeners from the vicinity of New York are locating. Vineland, for farming and business purposes, is one of the most prosperous places in the country. Farming is more profitable than at the West, on account of the markets. Apply to JOHN B. PAGE, 102 Park place, two doors from West street, New York. Papers containing full information will be sent free of charge.

A PRODUCTIVE AND DESIRABLE FRUIT FARM for sale.—25 acres for $2,800; will pay for itself in two favorable years; is worthy of attention. For full information address R. J. BYRNES, Hammonton, N. J.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—19 MILES FROM CITY; 10 acres land, with fine new buildings; plenty shade and fruit trees; 10 minutes' walk from three depots; would exchange for a House at Harlem. Address Z. Z. Z., Herald office.

FARM IN MARYLAND.—FOR SALE THAT BEAUTIful Farm, 438 acres, known as Scotland, Sandy Point, on the Chesapeake Bay, former residence of Captain Baptist Merick; 5 miles from the Naval School, Annapolis; 25 miles from Baltimore, commanding a superb view of the bay; the dwelling is substantial brick, containing 12 rooms; the outbuildings are numerous; climate delightful; the waters abound in fish, oysters and wild fowl; it is seldom so desirable a farm is offered for sale; price $45 per acre. For particulars address Captain THEODORE CORNER, Administrator, Anapolis, Md.

FARMS FOR SALE—25 ACRES, ONE HOUR FROM city, price $4,000; 67 acres, stock, crops, &c., $8,500; 120 acres, fine dairy Farm, $14,000; 200 acres, fine improvements, $25,000; also great variety in Orange, Rockland, Westchester and Dutchess counties and the best sections of New Jersey, from 20 to 500 acres; several to exchange.
S. IRELAND, 201 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID FARM OF 60 ACRES, partly under cultivation, near Utica; new buildings; shade trees around the house; near schools and churches, with Stock, Crops and Farming Utensils. Price $2,800. Call on owner, 319 First avenue, New York.

FARM OF 130 ACRES FOR SALE—ON THE PENNsylvania and New Jersey Railroad, from the foot of Cortlandt street distant 1 hour and 20 minutes; situated in Woodbridge, Middlesex county, N. J.; it is finely located, healthy, hilly, abundantly wooded and well watered and cultivated. For particulars address the owner on the premises. FRANCIS P. EDGAR.

FARM FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE Farms in Worcester county, Maryland, near the flourishing town of Newtown; a full description at Mount & Jamison's, 212 and 213 Merchants' Row, New York, or address box 82 Post office, Newtown, Md.

FOR SALE—THE VERY DESIRABLE RESIDENCE No. 152 Summer avenue, Newark, N. J.; lot 25x100; house frame, two story and French roof, with extension; contains 11 rooms and bathroom; all finished in the best manner, with all modern improvements; healthy location and convenient to horse cars and depot; price $7,500; terms accommodating; possession immediately. Apply to B. F. CRANE, No. 494 Broad street, Newark, N. J.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—ABOUT 40 ACRES, SITUATed one mile up the Hudson, above Yonkers and on the Jersey shore, known as Johnson's; about 2,000 feet of river front and extensive reservoir of fresh water; dock, factory buildings, fixtures, steam engine, &c., &c. Address FRANK JOHNSON, Tinton Falls, Monmouth county N. J.

PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY FOR SALE AND TO RENT.

FOR SALE—AT NEW DURHAM, N. J., A TWO story frame House, 10 rooms and cellar; three Lots of ground, with plenty of fruit; 30 minutes from New York by the Northern New Jersey or Midland Railroad. For particulars call on or address WM. WILMINGTON, New Durham, Hudson county, N. J.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE IRON FURNACE SITE, ON the Hudson River, east side, together with Hematite and Magnetic Iron on mines; within 25 miles.
W. A. BARNES, 12 Wall street.

FOR SALE—VILLA RESIDENCE, WITH 34½ ACRES, highly cultivated, at Dayton, on New Jersey Railroad; choice fruit, shrubbery; good farm buildings; healthy, desirable; price $13,000. Apply on premises, or to P. C. ALLENDORPH, 154 Atlantic street, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A MODERN COTTAGE, ON high ground, at Whitestone, L. I., one hour from down town; 54 trains daily; terms very easy; owner would board with purchaser or tenant if convenient. Address E. B. HORTON, Jr., box 2,589 New York.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—ABOUT 40 ACRES, SITUATED one mile (up the Hudson) above Yonkers and on the Jersey shore, known as Johnson's; about 2,000 feet of river park and extensive reservoir of fresh water; dock, factory buildings, fixtures, steam engine, &c., &c. Address FRANK JOHNSON, Tinton Falls, Monmouth county, N. J.

FLUSHING PARK LOTS.—DAILY EXCURSIONS TO this beautiful property from store 439 Third avenue, at 12:45 o'clock. Ladies unaccompanied shown every courtesy. Free excursions by a special train at 2 o'clock from Hunter's Point each Sunday to accommodate those who cannot go during the week. No music, no free-lunch, and no deadheads who simply go for a free ride. All sensible and prudent people who wish to own their home and can pay $10 monthly for a splendidly improved lot in a charming village six miles from this city are invited to apply for tickets. Stone sidewalks, shade trees and elegant shrubbery adorn each lot. Price $600 each, payable $10 monthly (without interest). A liberal discount to cash buyers. Maps free. Apply for tickets to BENJAMIN W. HITCHCOCK, store 439 Third avenue, New York.

GREENWICH AND RIVERSIDE PROPERTY A specialty.—Country Seats, Cottages, Farms and Building Sites in excellent variety; several shore front Properties. Address J. W. ATWATER, Riverside station, Conn.

STATELY HUDSON RIVER RESIDENCE—COST $200,000; price $20,000, cash; $40,000, mortgage; 90 acres; magnificently shaded; grand river and inland views; unexceptionably healthy; convenient; furnished; stocked. Box 988 Post office.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, A small House, in New Jersey, on line of Central Railroad; furnace and range in the house; rent very moderate. Address J. S. S., box 1,208 Post office, N. Y.

TO RENT—NEAR VANDERBILT LANDING, STATEN Island, a stone House, 11 rooms, adapted for winter or summer; gas, water heater, French range; fine view of the bay; croquet ground; $600 per year. For particulars apply to Dr. MARCELIN, 329 West Twenty-third st.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

A GENTLEMAN DESIRING A FINE HOMESTEAD in or near the city or Brooklyn will exchange valuable and rapidly advancing Southwestern coal and iron Lands; railroads in active construction; may advance some cash or assume a mortgage if location, &c., is highly desirable. Address room 28 Continental Hotel, Philadelphia.

A COUNTRY HOME WANTED—NEAR NEW YORK; in exchange for first class new Sewing Machine. Address IVES, 83 John street.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A SPLENDID DISTILlery in North New York; buildings new; great supply of spring water; Engines, Boilers, Tanks, Alcohol Still, &c.; all complete. L. SELDNER, 243 Bowery.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—AN ELEGANT COUNtry Seat, 30 acres, with all improvements, on Harlem Railroad; 50 minutes' ride; 18 miles; no encumbrance. Address C. C. R., Herald office.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—STOCK AND FIXTURES of gentleman's Furnishing Goods Store; lease; well established; doing good business. Address BARGAIN, L. P., Herald Uptown Branch office.

PIANOS—TO EXCHANGE FOR IMPROVED AND unimproved Property. Apply to WM. W. SMITH, 39 West Fourth street.

TO EXCHANGE—TWO FIRST CLASS DWELLINGS, in Morrisania, with Cash, for a Country Seat, on the North River. Address, with particulars, W. R. WEMPLE, 69 Liberty street, New York.

WILL EXCHANGE—AN ELEGANT SUBURBAN Residence, price $20,000, no encumbrance, for improved City Property. D. J. MOLLOY, 292 Broadway, room 6.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE FOR CASH, A FOUR story high stoop House, between Fourteenth and Thirty-fifth streets, Fifth avenue and Broadway; also low-priced Houses for sale or to rent, furnished or unfurnished, for respectable families of moderate means. J. ROMAINE BROWN, 1,280 Broadway, corner Thirty-third street.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY PROPERTY WANTED—IN exchange for two handsome three story brown stone high stoop and basement Houses, in one of the handsomest streets in Brooklyn, near Prospect Park. Address, stating particulars, box 1,045 Post office, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

A HOTEL WANTED IN THE COUNTRY—COMPEtent and respectable party, with $10,000 cash; Lease and Furniture or entire property. Address J. MARTIN, for ten days, station L., New York (no agents), location and full particulars.

CYPRESS HILLS CEMETERY LOTS WANTED.—TO receive attention state section, number and lowest cash price. Address JOHN TEARE, 74 Broadway, Williamsburg.

WANTED—FOR CASH CUSTOMERS, THREE STORY high stoop Houses, well located; also low priced Houses for sale and to rent; rents collected.
B. F. MELROSE, No. 513 Third avenue.

DRY GOODS.

GRAND OPENING,
Monday, September 1, 1873,
of imported Paris Patterns,
by Mme. A. DUVAL,
878 Broadway.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

AT ROBINSON HALL, 18 EAST SIXTEENTH STREET, between Fifth avenue and Union square, Mrs. Mina Hall lectures at 7½ P. M. Subject—"The World and Its People."

CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT, MADISON AVEnue, corner Twenty eighth street—Rev. W. T. Sabine, rector. Sunday services throughout the summer at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. You are cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT, MADISON AVEnue, corner of Twenty-eighth street.—Rev. W. T. Sabine, rector. This church open throughout the Summer. Divine service at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M.

CHURCH OF THE REFORMATION, FIFTY-SEVENTH street, between Fourth and Lexington avenues.—Rev. V. T. Tracy, rector. Sunday service at 10:45 A. M., Sunday school at 9½.

CHURCH OF HUMANITY.—MEETING TO-MORROW, at 10:30 A. M., in Germania Hall Parlors, 200 Third avenue, near Eighteenth street. Scientific sermon by Stephen Pearl Andrews.

CAMP MEETING AT SEA CLIFF GROVE IS NOW in progress and will be continued till Friday, September 5. Steamboat ARROWSMITH leaves pier 36 East River, at 9:15 A. M. and 5 P. M. daily, and foot of East Thirty-third street fifteen minutes later.

FREE TABERNACLE OF THE METHODIST Episcopal Church, Thirty-fourth street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues.—Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Seats free. The public welcome.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—REV. MR. MAginnus will preach in this church, corner Ninth avenue and Thirty-first street, Sabbath morning. The pastor elect, Rev. J. B. Rossiter, will occupy the pulpit next Sabbath morning and evening, Sept. 7.

ORTHODOX EASTERN (RUSSIAN-GREEK) CHAPEL, No. 951 Second avenue, near Fiftieth street.—Divine service in the English language every Sunday at 10½ A. M. All cordially invited.

PREACHING IN FIFTY-THIRD STREET BAPtist church, by E. M. Lockwood. Subjects:—Morning, "Spirit's Mission;" evening, "Christ Walking on the Sea."

REV. FRED. EVANS WILL PREACH IN THE MISsion church, corner of Laight and Varick streets, at 7¾ o'clock P. M. Seats free.

REV. CYRUS D. FOSS, D. D., PASTOR OF ST. Paul's Methodist church, will speak to young men at Association Hall, Sunday evening, at 8 o'clock.

REN. FRED EVANS WILL PREACH IN THE CENtral Baptist church, south side West Forty-second street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, at 10½ A. M. Strangers made welcome.

REV. DAVID B. JUTTEN, PASTOR OF SIXTEENTH Baptist church, West Sixteenth street, near Eighth avenue, will preach on Sunday morning at 10:30; evening at 7:45. Ushers in attendance to seat visitors.

REV. DR. DEEMS PREACHES TO-MORROW, AT 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M., at the Church of the Strangers, Mercer street, between Waverley place and Eighth street. All seats free.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH, CORNER SECOND AVENUE and Tenth street, will reopen Sunday, 31st. The rector, Rev. Dr. Rylance, will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, SECOND AVEnue and Tenth street.—Rev. W. C. P. Rhoades will preach Sunday morning, at 10½ o'clock, and the Rev. J. B. Cleaver, of Brooklyn, in the evening, at 7¾ o'clock.

42D STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, BETWEEN Seventh and Eighth avenues.—Preaching on Sabbath, at 10½ o'clock A. M., by Rev. Henry H. Stebbins.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, STEAM MARBLE AND MARBLEIZing Works, 134 and 136 East Eighteenth street.—Marble and Marbleized Mantels, Tiling; Marble Counters, Monuments at prices that defy competition. Marble Turning for the trade.

AN ASSORTMENT OF MANTELS, UNSURPASSED for beauty of design and quality of workmanship. Slate Work of all kinds a specialty.
PENRHYN SLATE COMPANY,
Fourth avenue and Seventeenth street, Union square.

MARBLE MILL AND MACHINERY TO LET OR FOR sale.—Lately occupied by Colman & Volk, and is in complete running order. Apply to P. M. WILSON, 406 Bleecker street.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, MARBLE AND Wood Mantels.—Rich and elegant designs at the lowest prices. 220 and 222 West Twenty-third street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues.

EUROPEAN STEAMSHIPS.

RED STAR LINE.

ANTWERP SERVICE.

Appointed to carry the Belgian and United States Mails.

	From Antwerp.	From Philadelphia.
VADERLAND, 2,800 tons, Captain Vander Heyden	Sept. 10.	Aug. 19.
REYDAL HALL, 2,114 tons, Captain Collin	Aug. 12.	Sept. 3.
NEDERLAND, 3,000 tons, Captain H. W. James	Building.	
SWITZERLAND, 3,000 tons, Capt. ——	Building.	

PRICES OF PASSAGE.

Cabin ....$100, gold
Steerage ....$35, currency
Prepaid Certificates, $36, currency.

LIVERPOOL SERVICE.

	Tons.	Master.	Liverpool.	Philad'a.
ABBOTSFORD..	2,538.	Findlay.	Sept. 17.	Aug. 28.
KENILWORTH..	2,538.	Putt.	Aug. 20.	Sept. 11.

PRICES OF PASSAGE.

Cabin ....$100 currency
Steerage ....30 currency
Prepaid certificates, $32 currency.

Tickets will be sold here at lowest rates, good from Antwerp and Liverpool to all interior points in the United States, via the Pennsylvania Railroad and its connections, thus affording parties in this country a convenient and cheap opportunity of sending for their friends in Europe.

THE RED STAR LINE will give special attention to the comfort of steerage passengers; comfortable berths, well ventilated sleeping apartments and good food will be furnished them.

An experienced surgeon is attached to each vessel.

Freight will be received at all principal points in the West and South in connection with the Pennsylvania Railroad, Southern Mail Steamship Company and Clyde's Lines, and through bills of lading issued for Antwerp, Bremen, Hamburg, Havre, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Liverpool, London, Glasgow, Belfast, Hull and Leith.

The Red Star Line Docks at Philadelphia are in direct connection with the Pennsylvania Railroad, and all merchandise intended for points beyond Philadelphia can be transferred from the hold of the steamer to the cars without the expense to shippers and risk of damage by relanding which results from cartage.

For rates of freight and passage, and other information, apply to

GEO. W. COLTON, Agent, 42 Broad street.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, PHILADELPHIA.
William Hunter & Co., Agents, Liverpool. | B. vonder Becke, General European Agent, Antwerp.

NATIONAL LINE OF STEAMSHIPS.
Weekly to Queenstown and Liverpool.
Fortnightly to London direct.
From piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
SPAIN, Grace..........Saturday, Sept. 6, at 3 P. M.
ITALY, Thompson.......Saturday, Sept. 13, at 10:30 A. M.
GREECE, Thomas..........Saturday, Sept. 20, at 3 P. M.
EGYPT, Grogan..........Saturday, Sept. 27, at 9 A. M.
TO LONDON DIRECT.
CANADA, Webster......Saturday, August 30, at 9:30 A. M.
Cabin passage, $70, $80, $90 currency. Steerage, $29 currency. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow, Cardiff, Bristol or London, at the lowest rates.
For further information apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ANCHOR LINE.
Steamers sail from pier 20 North River, New York,
EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

INDIA.........Sat., Aug. 30	COLUMBIA..Wed., Sept. 17
ITALIA.......Wed., Sept. 3	CASTALIA....Sat., Sept. 20
AUSTRALIA ..Sat., Sept. 6	EUROPA.....Wed., Sept. 24
OLYMPIA....Wed., Sept. 10	ANGLIA.......Sat., Sept. 27
VICTORIA....Sat., Sept. 13	TRINACRIA...Wed., Oct. 1

The passenger accommodations on steamers of this line are unsurpassed for elegance and comfort. Cabin staterooms are all on upper deck, thus securing good light and ventilation.

RATES OF PASSAGE
TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL OR LONDONDERRY.

	Sat. Steamers. Gold.	Wed. Steamers. Currency.
Cabins	$75 and $65	$75 and $65
Cabin return tickets, securing best accommodations	$130	$130

Steerage, $30, currency.

Tickets for passage to or from any seaport or railway station in Great Britain, Ireland or the Continent issued at lowest rates.
Drafts for any amount at current rates.
Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling Green, New York.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.—STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN and Liverpool.
Sailing every Wednesday.
WISCONSIN, Freeman..........September 3, at 1:30 P. M.
NEVADA, Forsythe..........September 10, at 8:30 A. M.
From pier 46 North River.
Cabin Passage, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency.
Prepaid tickets, $32, currency.
Passengers booked to and from Paris, Hamburg, Norway and Sweden, &c. Drafts on Ireland, England, France and Germany at lowest rates. Apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
STATE LINE STEAMSHIP CO.
Notice is hereby given that from this date the steamers of this Line will sail from pier No. 36 North River, foot of North Moore street.

STATE LINE.
NEW YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST AND LONDONDERRY.
These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from State Line pier, 36 North River, New York, as follows:—
PENNSYLVANIA..........Wednesday, September 3
VIRGINIA..........Wednesday, September 17
GEORGIA..........Wednesday, October 1
PENNSYLVANIA..........Wednesday, October 15
and every alternate Wednesday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Germany.
Drafts for £1 or upwards.
For freight and passage apply to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway.
Steerage passage office, No. 45 Broadway.

INMAN LINE.
For Queenstown and Liverpool. Royal Mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
CITY OF CHESTER..........Saturday, August 30, 10 A. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP......Thursday, September 4, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS..........Saturday, September 6, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BRISTOL......Thursday, September 11, 9 A. M.
CITY OF PARIS..........Saturday, September 13, 11 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN...Thursday, September 18, 2 P. M.
and each succeeding Saturday and Thursday, from pier 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
Cabin, $70, $80 and $90, gold, according to accommodation.
Round trip tickets at low rates.
Steerage, to Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol or Cardiff, $30. Prepaid certificates, $32 currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Paris, at reduced rates.
Drafts issued at lowest rates.
For cabin passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.
For steerage passage, at 33 Broadway.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, or to
O'DONNELL & FAULK, 402 Chestnut st., Philadelphia;
M. S. CREAGH, 102 State street, Boston;
F. C. BROWN, 32 South Clark, corner Lake st., Chicago;
WM. INMAN, Liverpool, and No. 9 Rue Scribe, Paris.

COOK'S TOUR OF THE WORLD FOR $1,575, GOLD, which includes first class fare, sleeping cars, hotels, omnibuses, &c., leaves New York September 20.
COOK'S Cheap Autumnal Tour—Palestine, Egypt and the Nile, Austria, Italy, France and the South Atlantic.
COOK'S THIRD EDITION AMERICAN TOURS now ready, containing routes and fare to all principal points in the United States.
COOK'S EXCURSIONIST gives fares and expenses of 1,300 routes in Europe and America; mailed to any address for 10 cents.
COOK, SON & JENKINS,
Tourist Directors,
262 Broadway, New York.

WHITE STAR LINE.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL,
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
New and full-powered steamships
sailing from New York on Saturdays, from Liverpool on Thursdays, calling at Cork Harbor each way.
REPUBLIC..........August 30, at 10 A. M.
GAELIC..........September 4, at 2 P. M.
ADRIATIC..........September 6, at 3 P. M.
BALTIC..........September 13, at 10 A. M.
CELTIC..........September 20, at 3 P. M.
—From the White Star dock, Pavonia ferry, Jersey City.
Passenger accommodations for all classes unrivalled, combining safety, speed and comfort.
Saloons, staterooms, smoking room and bathrooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardess accompany the steamer.
Rates—Saloon, $100, gold; steerage, $30 in currency.
Those wishing to send for friends in the Old Country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates—$32, currency.
Passengers booked to and from all parts of America to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.
Drafts from £1 upwards.
For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's office, 19 Broadway, New York.
Bills of lading issued to Continental ports.
J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

REDUCTION IN PASSAGE.—After this month Cabin passage by the WHITE STAR LINE will be reduced to $80, gold.

THE HAMBURG-AMERICAN PACKET COMPANY'S iron mail steamship
SILESIA,
Captain C. Hebich, will sail on Thursday, September 4, at 2 P. M., for Hamburg,
taking passengers from New York to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg and Hamburg.
First cabin, $120. Second cabin, $72.
Steerage, $30, payable in United States gold.
KUNHARDT & CO., General Agents, 61 Broad street, New York. | C. B. RICHARD & BOAS, General Passenger Agents, 61 Broadway, New York.
The FRISIA will sail September 11.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAMSHIP COMPANY, FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.
The steamship HANNOVER, Captain J. Himbeck, will sail on Wednesday, August 27, at 2 P. M., from Bremen pier, foot of Third street, Hoboken, to be followed by steamship DEUTSCHLAND, Captain W. Ladewigs, on Saturday, August 30.
RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE AND BREMEN,
payable in gold or its equivalent in currency.
First Cabin..........$120
Second Cabin..........72
Steerage..........30
For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., Agents,
No. 2 Bowling Green.

CUNARD LINE.
NOTICE.
With the view of diminishing the chances of collision the steamers of this line will henceforth take a specified course for all seasons of the year.
On the Outward Passage from Queenstown to New York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 lat., or nothing to the north of 43.
On the Homeward Passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42 lat., or nothing to the north of 42.
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR
FROM NEW YORK.

*RUSSIA...W'sday, Sept. 3	BATAVIA....Sa'day, Aug. 30
*JAVA.....W'sday, Sept. 10	CALABRIA..Sa'day, Sept. 6
*CUBA......W'sday, Sept. 17	PARTHIA...Sa'day, Sept. 13
*SCOTIA...W'sday, Sept. 24	SAMARIA...Sa'day, Sept. 20
*ALGERIA..W'sday, Oct. 1	ABYSSINIA..Sa'day, Sept. 27

and every following Wednesday and Saturday from New York. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers. Cabin passage, $80, $100 and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $30, currency. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates. For freight and cabin passage apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling Green. For steerage passage at 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN, Agent,
or to P. H. DU VERNET,
Clark and Randolph streets, Chicago, Ill.

PASSENGERS PER STEAMSHIP BATAVIA EMBARK from the Cunard wharf, foot of Grand street, Jersey City, at 9:30 A. M. on Saturday, August 30, 1873.
CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling Green.

EUROPEAN STEAMSHIPS.

GREAT WESTERN STEAMSHIP LINE.
NEW YORK TO BRISTOL (ENGLAND) DIRECT.
The steamers of this line will sail from pier 18 East River as follows:—
LAPLAND, Jones..........Wednesday, September 3
KATHLEEN MARY, Holman .Wednesday, September 10
Cabin passage, $70; Intermediate, $45; Steerage, $30, currency; Excursion Tickets, $120. Apply to agents, 70 South street. E. E. MORGAN'S SONS.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
The General Transatlantic Company's mail steamships between New York and Havre, calling at Brest.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from pier No. 50 North River as follows:—
ST. LAURENT, Rossau..........Saturday, September 6
EUROPE, Lemarie..........Saturday, September 20
VILLE DU HAVRE, Surmont......Saturday, October 4
PEREIRE, Daure..........Saturday, October 18
Price of passage, in gold (including wine), to Brest or Havre:—
First Cabin.......... $125 | Second Cabin..........$75
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travellers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking this line avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, 58 Broadway.

FOR CARDIFF, BRISTOL, LONDON AND ALL other points in England and Wales.
The South Wales Atlantic Steamship Company's new first class steamships will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad wharf, Jersey City, as follows:—
GLAMORGAN..........September 17
PEMBROKE..........October 4
First cabin passage, $75 and $80, currency; second cabin, $55, currency; steerage, $33, currency. Prepaid Steerage Certificates from Cardiff, $33, currency. Drafts for £1 and upwards. For further particulars apply to
ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents,
17 Broadway, New York.

COASTWISE STEAMSHIPS.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA, VIA PANAMA,
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO
ASPINWALL, PANAMA, SANTA MARTHA, GREYTOWN AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU AND CHILE.
September 6.—Steamer COLON, Captain Griffin, will leave pier No. 42 North River at 12 o'clock noon for Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with the steamer MONTANA, Captain Parker, leaving Panama for San Francisco, and calling at Acapulco, Mazatlan, Manzanillo and San Diego; also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freight for these ports received until 5 P. M. of September 3 only. Departures of 20th each month from New York connect with the Company's steamer touching at San Benito, Tonala, Salina Cruz and Port Angel. The steamship Costa Rica will leave San Francisco on September 24, for Honolulu, Sandwich Islands.
One of the Company's splendid steamers will leave San Francisco, September 1, 1873, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight, and all further information, apply at the Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal street. GEORGE H. BRADBURY, President.
H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA,
Progreso and Vera Cruz.
New York and Mexican Mail Steamship line, leaving pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.,
EVERY THURSDAY,
CITY OF HAVANA (Havana only)..........Aug. 28
CLEOPATRA (Havana via Nassau..........Sept. 4
CUBA (Havana and Mexico)..........Noon, Sept. 6
CITY OF MERIDA (Havana only)..........Sept. 11
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, 33 Broadway.

TEXAS LINE FOR GALVESTON, TOUCHING AT Key West, carrying the United States Mail.—Steamer CITY OF SAN ANTONIO, Captain Pennington, will leave pier 20 East River, Saturday, August 30, at 3 P. M. Through bills of lading given to Houston and all points on the Galveston, Houston and Henderson and B. B. and C. R. R. No charge for forwarding in New York. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to C. H. MALLORY & CO., 153 Maiden lane, or W. P. CLYDE, 119 Wall street.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
The Cromwell Steamship Line.
The steamship GEORGE CROMWELL will leave pier No. 9 North River on Saturday, August 30, 1873, at 3 P. M. Freight received daily. Through rates given to Galveston, Indianola, Rockport or Aranzas wharf, Brazos Santiago and St. Louis.
Cabin passage, $50; steerage, $25. For freight or passage apply to CLARK & SEAMAN, 86 West street.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
Southern Line.
The steamer CITY OF GALVESTON, Captain Evans, will leave pier 21 East River, Wednesday, August 27, at 4 P. M. Freight received daily. Through rates given to Galveston, Indianola, Rockport or Aransas Wharf, Brazos Santiago and St. Louis. Cabin passage, $50; steerage, $25. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
C. H. MALLORY & CO., 153 Maiden lane.

NEW YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.
These first class steamships will sail every Tuesday, at 3 P. M., from pier 13 North River (foot of Cedar street), for Havana direct, as follows:—
MORRO CASTLE..........September 2
COLUMBIA..........September 9
WILMINGTON..........September 16
For freight and passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling Green.
D. McKELLAR, Agent in Havana.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
MERCHANT'S STEAMSHIP LINE.
The steamship
WESTERN METROPOLIS, Captain Henry S. Quick, from pier 36 North River (foot of North Moore street), on Saturday, August 30, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Freight received daily. Through rates given to St. Louis, Vicksburg, Mobile, Galveston and Indianola.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to FREDERIC BAKER, pier 36 North river.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.—The Old Dominion Steamship Company will despatch from pier 37 North River, their elegant sidewheel steamship OLD DOMINION, Walker, commander, for Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, on Saturday, August 30, at 3 P. M., giving through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Through passenger tickets to all points. Accommodations unequalled. Apply at pier 37, or at general office, 187 Greenwich street, corner of Day street.

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURG, POUGHkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens', West Point, Cornwall, New Hamburg and Milton.—The MARY POWELL, from Vestry street, pier 39, every afternoon, at 3:30 o'clock.

ALBANY AND TROY $2, SARATOGA $3 50, BY DAY line boats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW.—Leave Vestry street pier at 8:30 A. M., and Twenty-third street, north of Erie ferry, at 8:45, landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown and Nyack (by ferryboat), Milton, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill and Hudson. Connecting for all points West and North. Trip tickets to West Point, Cornwall and Newburg, returning same day, $1. Tickets by special cars and baggage checked to Saratoga and Sharon.

CITIZENS' LINE FOR TROY—PASSAGE, $1 50.—THE elegant steamboats SUNNYSIDE and POWELL leave pier 49 North River, foot of Leroy street, daily (Saturdays excepted), at 6 o'clock P. M., connecting with morning trains on Rensselaer and Saratoga, New York Central and Troy and Boston railroads for all points North, East and West. The most direct route to Saratoga, Lake George and Montreal. Through tickets sold and baggage checked to destination.
JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

EAST RIVER ROUTE TO CONEY ISLAND.—STEAMER METAMORA leaves daily Eighth street, East River, at 9:30 A. M., 12:30 and 3:30 P. M.; pier 27 East River at 9:50 A. M., 12:50 and 3:50 P. M.; Fulton ferry, Martin's pier, Brooklyn, 10 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M.

FALL RIVER LINE TO BOSTON,
via Newport and Fall River.
The world-renowned steamers BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE leave pier 28 North River, foot of Murray street, daily (Sundays included), at 5 P. M. Hall's Band is engaged for the season. A. P. BACON, Superintendent.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—THE NEW steamer AMERICUS leaves daily foot of Market street, at 3:15, and Thirty-third street at 3:30 P. M., connecting with the Danbury Railroad.

FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.—THE STEAMboat NELLY WHITE leaves daily, from pier 37 East River, at 3:30, and foot of Thirty-third street at 3:45 P. M. Leaves Stamford at 7 A. M.

NEW JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE offer extraordinary inducements to excursion parties for the great watering place of America, Long Branch.
The attention of churches, societies, clubs, picnic parties, &c., is called to the following schedule of reduced rates:—
Parties of 50 and less than 100, $1 50 round trip.
Parties of 100 and less than 200, $1 25 round trip.
Parties of 200 and over, only $1 round trip.
The East End Hotel,
under the management of Mr. Gus. Fuller, with its beautiful lawns, croquet, base ball and other pleasure grounds for the free use of excursionists, as well as for the reception of permanent and transient guests.
Rooms and meals at liberal rates.
It is the most desirable location on the beach. For information apply at the Company's office, 30 Broad street; 9 Astor House, pier 28 North River, foot Murray street, and at the general office, Long Branch.
JOHN F. COLE,
General Freight and Passenger Agent.
M. W. SERAT, Superintendent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
Trains leave New York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt streets, as follows:—
Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5, 7 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5, 7, 8:30 P. M.
For Baltimore, Washington and the South, via "Pennsylvania Air Line," at 9 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.
Express for Philadelphia, 8, 9, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5, 7, 8:30 and 9 P. M.
For Philadelphia, via Kensington, at 7 A. M. and 6:10 P. M. Sunday, 6:10 P. M.
Emigrant and second class, 7:05 P. M.
For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8:10, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:10, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 8:30, 9, 10, 11:30 P. M. and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:10, 8:10, 8:30 and 9 P. M.
For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8:10, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 8:30, 9, 10, 11:30 P. M. and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:10, 7, 8:10, 8:30 and 9 P. M.
For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 9, 9:30, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10 P. M. and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:10 and 7 P. M.
For Woodbridge and Perth Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 3:40, 4:30 and 6 P. M.
For New Brunswick, 7 and 8:10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4, 5:20, 6:10, 8:30, 9 P. M. and 12 night. Sunday, 5:10, 8:30 and 9 P. M.
For East Millstone, 8:10 A. M., 12 noon, 4 and 5:20 P. M.
For Lambertville and Flemington, 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.
For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 2 and 4 P. M.
Accommodation for Bordentown, Burlington and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5 and 7 P. M.
For Freehold, 7 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.
For Jamesburg, Pemberton, Camden, 6 A. M., and, via boat from pier No. 1, 3:50 P. M.
Trains arrive as follows:—From Pittsburg, 6:50, 10:25 A. M., 6:35 P. M., daily; 5:22, 10:15 A. M. and 3:55 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, via Pennsylvania Air Line, 6:40 A. M., 4:25 and 10:10 P. M. Sunday, 6:40 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:22, 6:40, 6:50, 10:15, 11:20, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 3:55, 4:25, 6:05, 7:25, 8:44, 10:10 P. M. Sunday, 5:22, 6:40, 6:50, 10:25, 11:20 A. M., 3:55, 10:10 P. M.
Ticket offices, 526, 435, 271 and 944 Broadway; No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt streets.
Emigrant ticket office, No. 8 Battery place.
A. J. CASSATT, General Manager. | D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

STONINGTON LINE.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
New York, August 25, 1873.
The Steamer RHODE ISLAND will make the last trip from New York as the day line steamer on August 30, and from Stonington August 31st inst.
The management, desirous of still retaining the popularity of this line, and of extending to passengers unequalled advantages, will place upon its night line, in connection with the well known and popular steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT, from pier 33 North River, the new and magnificent Steamer
RHODE ISLAND,
thus affording Eastern passengers the privilege of transit in the finest steamer leaving New York.
L. W. FILKINS, General Passenger Agent.
D. S. BABCOCK, President.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR NEWBURG AND Iona Island, fare 50c.—The fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER will leave from Harrison street pier every Sunday morning at 8 o'clock, landing at Christopher street at 8:15, at Twenty-third street at 8:30, landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Iona Island, Cozzens', West Point and Cornwall. Returning will leave Newburg at 2 o'clock, arriving in New York at 6:45.

EXCURSIONS.

A GRAND OCEAN EXCURSION TO THE FISHING Banks, giving a fine view of harbor and fortifications.—The new, fast and elegant saloon steamer TWILIGHT will make daily excursions (Saturdays excepted); leave Eighth street, East River, at 7; Peck slip, 7:30; Twenty-third street, North River, 8; Christopher street, 8:30, and pier No. 6, 9; dinner, refreshments, bait and lines on board. Tickets $1; ladies 50c. Good music.

AHOY FOR ROCKAWAY BEACH EVERY SUNDAY.—Steamer AMERICUS in place of Nelly White, leaves Peck slip, East River, at 8:30 A. M., 1:15 P. M.; Christopher street, North River, 9 A. M., 1:40 P. M.; pier No. 6 North River, 9:12 A. M., 2 P. M.; Martin's dock, Brooklyn, 9:30 A. M., 1 P. M. Returning, leaves the beach at 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.

A SATURDAY NIGHT TRIP TO CHOLERA BANKS.—Ocean steamer CHARLES CHAMBERLAIN, Anderson Caldwell, pilot; Christopher street, North River, at 12 P. M.; pier 27, East River, 1 o'clock A. M. A sure thing. Banks buoyed. Fare $2.

FORT LEE, PLEASANT VALLEY AND SHADY SIDE steamers leave daily from Spring street at 10 A. M., 2, 5:10 and 7 P. M., landing at Twenty-third street ten minutes later. Sunday time from Spring street, 9:30, 10, 11 A. M., 1, 2 and 2:30 P. M., landing at Twenty-third street. Fare 15 cents.

GRAND EXCURSION ACROSS THE BAY TO HIGHlands and Red Bank, N. J.—The fast and commodious steamboat SEA BIRD leaves pier 35, foot of Franklin street, North River, on Sunday, August 31, at 8 A. M. Returning, leaves Red Bank at 1:30 P. M.

NEW JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.
7TH POPULAR SUNDAY EXCURSION OF THE FLOATING PALACE STEAMER PLYMOUTH ROCK,
LEAVING PIER 28 NORTH RIVER, FOOT OF MURRAY STREET,
SUNDAY, AUGUST 31, 1873,
AT 9:40 A. M.,
STOPPING AT SANDY HOOK TO LEAVE PASSENGERS FOR LONG BRANCH, THENCE OUT ON THE BROAD ATLANTIC.
A TRIP TO SEA ON SUCH A MAGNIFICENT STEAMER AS THE PLYMOUTH ROCK IS A LUXURY INDEED,
AND CANNOT OFTEN BE INDULGED IN. IT AFFORDS MAGNIFICENT VIEWS OF THE HARBOR, FORTS, LIGHTSHIPS, &C., AND AS THIS FLOATING PALACE STEAMS DOWN OUR SOUTHERN COAST, PASSING LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, SEA GIRT, &C.,
THE PICTURE IS TRULY BEAUTIFUL.
MUSIC BY KEATING'S CELEBRATED BAND.
THE PLYMOUTH RESTAURANT OFFERS THE DELICACIES OF THE SEASON.
TICKETS ONLY ONE DOLLAR.

ORIENT, GREENPORT, SHELTER ISLAND, SAG Harbor and New Suffolk.
Steamer J. B. SCHUYLER,
Captain G. C. Gibbs,
will leave pier 16 East River, foot of Wall street, at 5 P. M., Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.
Returning, will leave
Sag Harbor at 4 P. M.,
Shelter Island at 5 P. M.,
Greenport at 5:30 P. M.,
Orient at 6:30 P. M.,
Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
The steamer will leave Sag Harbor for New Suffolk and return every Monday morning at 7 o'clock.
J. T. HOWLAND, office 66 South street.

REGULAR SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR NEWburg, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Iona Island.—The favorite steamer JESSE HOYT, Captain James Sherman, leaves Fulton ferry, Brooklyn, 8 A. M.; Christopher street, N.R., 8:30; Twenty-fourth street, N.R., 9 A. M. Fare for the excursion, $1.

REGULAR SUNDAY BOAT FOR KEYPORT AND all the intermediate landings.—The steamer NELLY WHITE, Captain J. S. Davis, will leave Barclay street, North River, at 9 o'clock, every Sunday morning; leave Keyport at 4 P. M. to return.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON EXCURSION UP LONG Island Sound.—Steamer NELLY WHITE leaves pier 37 East River, foot of Market street, at 3:30, and Thirty-third street at 3:45 P. M., every Saturday, for Greenwich and Stamford, returning to the city by moonlight about 10 o'clock P. M., giving excursionists an opportunity to see all the public institutions on the East River, the Americus Club House, &c. Fare for the whole trip, $1.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN, landing at College Point, Great Neck, City Island, Sands' Point and Glenwood.—Steamer SEAWAHAKA will leave pier No. 24 East River (Peck slip) every Sunday, at 9 o'clock A. M.; Eighth street at 9:05, and Thirty-third street at 9:15; returning to the city about 6 o'clock P. M.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR EUROPE, during the week ending Saturday, August 30, 1873, will close at this office on Wednesday at 7 A. M., and 12 M.; on Thursday at 11½ A. M., and on Saturday at 7½ A. M. and 12 P. M. THOS. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

LOAN OFFICES.

AT 77 BLEECKER STREET, NEAR BROADWAY, UP stairs.—Highest cash advances on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Pianos, &c., or bought; Pawnbrokers' Tickets bought at 77 Bleecker street.

AT 30 NASSAU STREET, BETWEEN FULTON AND John streets, NEWMAN LEOPOLD continues the buying, selling or advancing on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Pianos, Merchandise, Life Policies, for any amount.

AT WOLF BROTHERS', 896 BROADWAY, BETWEEN Nineteenth and Twentieth streets.—Money loaned on Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry, Silver Ware, Silks and particularly Pianos; private parlor for ladies; business strictly confidential.

AT 767 BROADWAY, CORNER OF NINTH STREET, Money liberally advanced on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, India Shawls, Silks, &c.; the same bought and sold; private office for ladies. F. R. PAGE.

AT JACKSON'S, 806 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE ELEVenth street.—Money liberally advanced on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silks, Dry Goods and Personal Property of every description. Private entrance for ladies.

AMERICAN OFFICE—735.—UTMOST VALUE LOANED on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silver, India Shawls, Laces, Valuables, &c., or will buy. Established 1854. J. H. BARRINGER, 735 Broadway.

39 NASSAU STREET, OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.—Liberal advances made on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry and all kinds of Merchandise. The same bought and sold. Room 1. HAYMAN LEOPOLD.

403 SIXTH AVENUE, BETWEEN TWENTY-FOURTH and Twenty-fifth streets.—Liberal advances made on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silks, Laces and Shawls. Same bought at full value. L. BERNARD.

685 BROADWAY, CORNER AMITY STREET.—Money liberally advanced on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry and Personal Property of all descriptions; the same bought and sold.
H. GEIGERMAN (formerly M. Rosenberg).

913 BROADWAY, NEAR TWENTIETH STREET, (oldest established and most responsible office).—Liberal advances on Diamonds, Watches, Silverware, Jewelry, &c.; same bought and sold. A. C. HERTS.

PIANOFORTES, ORGANS, &C.

A.—$200 MAGNIFICENT 7⅓ OCTAVE AGRAFFE ROSEwood overstrung iron-frame (Goldsmith) Pianoforte, Stool, &c., carved case and legs; latest improvements; fully guaranteed. GOLDSMITH'S,
26 Bleecker street, near Bowery.

AN ELEGANT 7⅓ OCTAVE PIANO—BUT LITTLE used, full rich tone, carved in the richest style, very cheap for cash; Pianos for hire and sold on instalments at JOHN MAHON'S, corner of Fortieth street and First av.

A BEAUTIFUL PIANO, ONLY $100: A STEINWAY Pianoforte, 7 octave, carved legs, overstrung bass; every improvement; sacrificed for cash.
J. BIDDLE, 13 Waverley place, near Broadway.

A BARGAIN FOR CASH—$90, PIANOFORTE, STOOL and Cover; modern improvements; perfect order; sweet, powerful tone; celebrated maker. Apply at 28 Third street, near Bowery, for two days.

AN ELEGANT ROSEWOOD 7⅓ OCTAVE PIANOforte, with guarantee, for sale at private residence, 210 West 21st st.; has all improvements; celebrated city makers; a brilliant toned double round; cost $1,200, for $200; also beautiful square Piano, $100. Call this day or Sunday.

A LADY HAVING A PIANO, AND NO USE FOR IT, would exchange it for a Sewing Machine and take the balance in monthly instalments. Inquire at No. 162 Seventh avenue.

A SEVEN OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANOFORTE FOR $125.—We are retailing the best finished and richest toned Pianofortes manufactured from $225 up. CO-OPERATIVE PIANO MAKERS, No. 9 Great Jones street, near Broadway.

AN ELEGANT 7⅓ OCTAVE RICH ROSEWOOD PIanoforte for sale—Property of private family going to Europe; has all modern improvements; four round corners, carved legs, patent agraffe, in use 7 months, best city makers, cost $900, for $300; Cover, Music Cabinets, Stool, Sheet Music Book, &c. Also Parlor and Chamber Suits, Carpets, &c., at half cost. Call at 120 West 23d st., near 6th av. Box for shipping included.

A MAGNIFICENT 7⅓ OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANOforte, parlor grand, four round corners, richly carved, made to order, city make, used five months, fully guaranteed, cost $1,200, for $300; embroidered cloth Cover, Stool; Music Stand; Books, superb Drawing Room Suits, Grand Duchess, Marie Antoinette styles, covered silk brocade; Etageres, Cabinets, Bookcases, Mirrors, Chamber and Dining Room Furniture, at half cost; property family leaving city. 36 West 15th st., near 5th av.

GOOD PIANOS FOR RENT OR SALE—CHEAP FOR cash; rent applied to purchase, at MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union square and 165 Fourth av. Call and see them.

PIANOS.—15 SECOND HAND PIANOS OF VARIOUS makers in thorough order for sale by CHICKERING SONS, 11 East Fourteenth street, between Broadway and Fifth avenue.

500 PIANOS AND ORGANS, NEW AND SECOND hand, of first class makers, will be sold at lower prices, for cash or instalments, or for rent, in city or country, by HORACE WATERS & SON, 481 Broadway, than ever offered before in New York. Agents wanted.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. BLACK CROOK.
TWO PERFORMANCES TO-DAY.
TWO PERFORMANCES TO-DAY.
AFTERNOON AT 1:30. EVENING AT 8.
AFTERNOON AT 1:30. EVENING AT 8.
THE BLACK CROOK,
THE BLACK CROOK,
WITH ALL ITS WEALTH OF SPLENDORS.

TWO	Matt Morgan's Grand Allegory.
PERFORMANCES	VOEGTLIN'S SUPERB SCENERY.
TO-DAY.	Countless and Dazzling Costumes.
AFTERNOON	Bright and Sparkling Music.
AT	SUPERB CORPS DE BALLET.
HALF-PAST ONE.	MLLES. BONI AND GIAVASSI.
EVENING	THE KIRALFYS.
AT	THE BALLET OF NATIONS.
EIGHT.	NEW CLOSING TABLEAU.

REGAMEY, THE GREAT CARICATURIST,
changes his subjects nightly, and is vehemently applauded for the perfection and artistic skill of his work.
THE TWIN SISTERS VERDAIS.
These infant acrobats have achieved an utterly unparalleled success. Their youth, united with their grace, nerve and certainty of execution, makes their performance of unusual interest.
THE MADRIGAL BOYS.
The introduction of this troupe of bright, fresh young singers has proved to be one of the greatest successes of the piece.
DAVIES, THE VENTRILOQUIST,
adds nightly to his already overflowing mine of wit, humor, jollity and sarcasm.
BOX OFFICE OPEN DAILY AT 8 A. M.
Performances commence at 7:45; carriages at 11:30.
MATINEE PRICES.
General admission, with reserved seat, $1.
Family Circle (entrance on Crosby street), 50 cents.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. E. EDDY.
SPECIAL BILL FOR
THIS SATURDAY, August 30, 1873,
AFTERNOON, at 2, Both and EVENING, at 8.
LAST APPEARANCES of the sterling Tragedian,
LAST MATINEE. | MR. E. EDDY. MR. E. EDDY. | LAST NIGHT.
The performances will commence with the great Tragedy of
JACK CADE;
OR, THE BONDMAN OF KENT.
To conclude with the new Sensational Drama, written by Mr. A. H. Sheldon, entitled
THE BLACK AVENGER,
in which Mr. Sheldon and the Company will appear.
MONDAY EVENING, September 1—First Appearance since her return from Europe of the celebrated Comedienne, Miss ELISE HOLT,
in her new Comedy Drama, in prologue and four acts,
DICK, THE CHEVALIER.

TERRACE GARDEN THEATRE.
SUNDAY, AUGUST 31 1873.
SACRED CONCERT—"MASON AND LOCKSMITH."
MME. LOUSE LICHTMAY,
MR. HABELMANN, MR. LEHMANN,
FULL CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA.
Admission 50 cents; reserved, 25 cents extra.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GRAND MILITARY ALLEGORY,
COLOR GUARD,
FOR SEVEN NIGHTS ONLY,
SEPTEMBER 1 TO 8,
for the benefit of
Destitute Families of
SOLDIERS OF THE LATE WAR.
BOX OFFICE NOW OPEN.

FOR SALE.

A WELL LOCATED GROCERY STORE FOR SALE cheap—Or will exchange for a Liquor Store, as the owner does not understand the business. Apply to THOMAS GAFFNEY, Auctioneer, No. 6 Centre street.

A.—FOR SALE, A FINE CORNER LIQUOR STORE; good business location; will take a partner for $300; full charge given; references required.
MITCHELL, 77 Cedar street.

A.—CORNER LIQUOR STORES ON LEADING AVEnues for sale at great bargains. Also to let, Stores 201 and 369 South street, at low rent.
MITCHELL'S Store Agency, 77 Cedar street.

A.—FOR SALE, FANCY OR FURNISHING GOODS Stores, Toy or Variety Stores, Confectioneries, Bakeries, Restaurants, Drug Stores, Cigar Stores, corner Grocery Stores.
MITCHELL'S Store Agency, 77 Cedar street.

A FIRST CLASS SAMPLE ROOM DOWN TOWN, day trade, for sale cheap; also Oyster saloons, Restaurants and corner Liquor Stores up and down town, cheap. LLOYD, 29 Broadway.

A.—FOR SALE, A GOOD CORNER LIQUOR STORE, nicely fitted up; good lease; take a good man partner; $175; full charge given; reference required.
MITCHELL, 77 Cedar street.

A LOT OF STORE FIXTURES FOR SALE CHEAP No. 112 Fifth avenue, up stairs.

A FIRST CLASS CONFECTIONERY AND ICE Cream Saloon for sale—Handsomely fitted up; location unsurpassed; extensively patronized; small capital required. Inquire at No. 50 East Twenty-third street.

A WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINE, ATtachments complete; short time in use; sold very cheap. 51 Jane street.

A.—FOR SALE, ONE OF THE BEST OYSTER AND Chop Houses, with Bar, on Eighth avenue, with four years' lease from next May, as the owner wishes to get out of business. Address T. L. D., Herald office.

A FIRST CLASS DOWN TOWN LIQUOR STORE for sale—Near ferries, on reasonable terms, as the owner has other business. Inquire of B. SHUMAN, Lager Brewery, Fifty-eighth street, between Third and Lexington avenues, New York.

A MILK ROUTE FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, OF 200 quarts. Inquire at No. 90 Duffield street. Owner has another business on hand.

BOOK STORE FOR SALE.—WISHING TO RETIRE, I offer my long established business at 124 Atlantic avenue, between Clinton and Henry streets, Brooklyn, for sale; Stock, Fixtures and Good Will, and I will give a lease of the store. It has been in successful operation over 25 years, and is patronized by the elite of the city; its sales are mostly for cash. The location is eligible, on the broadest and finest avenue in the city (Nicolson pavement, and has several lines of cars running through to the ferries. WM. W. ROSE,
Dealer in Books, Stationery and Fancy Goods.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—WELL STOCKED AND IN good location; doing a paying trade. Call on or address H. C. SILLER, No. 93 West Broadway.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—A GOOD, LITTLE BUSIness and also a good stand for an active man or a young physician. Inquire of L. M. RICE, Superintendent of City Department of Messrs. McKesson & Robbins', wholesale druggists, 91 and 93 Fulton street.

FOR SALE—A DRUG STORE, DOING A FLOURISHing business; well located; satisfactory reasons given for selling. Address C. C., Herald office.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK AND GOOD WILL OF A jobbing Jewelry Concern, established over three years; terms easy. Address JEWELRY, box 172 Herald office.

FOR SALE—A DISTILLERY LIQUOR STORE, NOW doing a good cash business. Inquire of ADAM HEUS, 250 West Thirty-second street.

FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS CORNER FAMILY Liquor Store; long lease; good reasons for selling. Call on Mr. WILLIAMS, 180 Spring street.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, THE LEASE, STOCK AND Fixtures of a splendid corner Liquor Store; good trade; low rent; will be sold at a sacrifice. Apply at 411 Ninth avenue.

FOR SALE—A NEATLY FITTED UP LIQUOR STORE, with 4 years' lease; best business location up town. Inquire in the store corner Fifty-sixth street and Second avenue. No agents.

FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS LIQUOR STORE, WITH six years' Lease; at No. 90 Vesey street, opposite the Washington Market; price $4,000.

FOR SALE—A LIQUOR STORE, WITH STOCK AND Fixtures, doing a good cash trade; reasons for selling, the owner has two and wishes to dispose of one. Inquire of P. SHANAHAN, corner of West Houston and Greenwich streets.

GOOD PAYING MILK ROUTE—SELLING 180 QUARTS a day. Apply at No. 348 East Seventeenth street, or at REAGAN'S, No. 5 Beekman street.

SAFES.—THREE LARGE JEWELLERS' SAFES, SECond hand; also a variety of smaller Safes, all makes, in excellent condition. Prices very low. AMERICAN STEAM SAFE COMPANY, 300 Broadway.

SPLENDID CHANCE.—$400 CASH WILL BE TAKEN for the Stock, Good Will and Fixtures (cost $1,000) of a first class downtown Restaurant. Apply at Merchants' Dairy, 87 Liberty street, New York. If not sold to-day will be offered at auction on premises on Monday next, at 10½ A. M.

$1,200 WILL BUY THE STOCK, FIXTURES, Lease and Goodwill of a No. 1 corner Grocery, well located and doing a good cash business; cheap rent. Inquire at 312 Leonard street, Williamsburg.

MACHINERY.

ALLEN'S CUT-OFF ENGINE, 35 HORSE; 60 HORSE Locomotive Boiler, largest Blake Crusher, variety of Engines, Boilers, Pumps, &c., second hand.
WILSON & ROAKE, Water and Dover streets.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, A FIRST CLASS Dredging Machine, with two scows, all in perfect order. S. E. HEBBERD, 29 East Fourteenth street, one door west of Union square.

50 OR 60 HORSE STEAM BOILER WANTED—FLUE boiler preferred. Address immediately, GEORGE A. BENNETT, Herald office.

LEGAL NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES—DIStrict of Massachusetts—In bankruptcy.
This is to give notice that a petition was presented to the Court on the 14th day of August, 1873, by Hannibal J. Kimball and Edwin N. Kimball, both of Newton, bankrupts, praying that they may be decreed to have a full discharge from all their debts provable under the Bankrupt act; and upon reading said petition, it is ordered by the Court that a hearing be had upon the same on the 16th day of September, A. D. 1873, before the Court, in Boston, in said district, at 10 o'clock A. M., and that the second and third meetings of the creditors of said bankrupts be held before Andrew F. Jewett, Esq., Register, at the United States Court House, Boston, September 13, 1873, at 10 o'clock A. M., and that notice thereof be published in the Boston Daily Advertiser, Atlanta Constitution and New York Herald, newspapers printed in said district, once a week for three weeks; and that all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may appear at said time and place and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted. EDWARD DEXTER,
Clerk of the District Court for said district.

ASTROLOGY.

ATTENTION.—CONSULTATIONS ON BUSINESS, losses, enemies, absent friends, love, marriage, sickness and death; pay refused unless satisfied. 621 Sixth avenue. Mme. SINGHI, Clairvoyant.

EUROPEAN CLAIRVOYANT TELLS NAMES, SHOWS likenesses, causes marriages. Fifty cents and $1. 142 West Twenty-fifth street.

PROFESSOR LISTER READS THE PLANETS—THE only way the future can be known. Send stamp for circular. 339 Sixth avenue.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S. BOUCICAULT
56TH NIGHT of the ENGAGEMENT of Mr.
DION BOUCICAULT,
who will appear as
SIR CHARLES COLDSTREAM,
in his own charming Comedy,
USED UP,
followed by
KERRY, KERRY, KERRY,
received with
ENTHUSIASTIC APPLAUSE by CROWDED HOUSES,
in which he will appear
in his great impersonation.
The Widow by Miss Katherine Rogers.
In rehearsal, the COLLEEN BAWN.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 23D ST. AND 8TH AV.
Begins at ¼ to 8.
AUGUSTIN DALY..........Sole Lessee Manager
Overwhelming Success of
Shakspeare's
Fairy
Spectacle,
A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM.
THIS AFTERNOON,
at
half-past 1,
THIS EVENING,
at
¾ to 8,
with all its exquisite spectacular surroundings complete.
Brilliant Panorama of Fairyland,
gorgeous Transformation Tableau,
superb Quartets and Choruses.
GREAT STAR CAST,
including Mr. G. L. Fox, Mr. D. H. Harkins, Charles Leclercq, Frank Hardenburg, J. W. Jennings, C. K. Fox, M. A. Kennedy, James Taylor; Miss Fannie Hayward, Annie Kemp Bowler, Nina Varian, Adelaide Lennox, May Templeton,
the Golden Californian Quartet and
Mme. Lanner's Ballet of Fifty Children.
TO-NIGHT
the spectacle will be followed by the thrilling and popular Drama of
AURORA FLOYD.
In active preparation a new and powerful version of the world-famous Dramatic Romance entitled
THE WANDERING JEW,
now past its one hundredth night at the Adelphi Theatre.

DALY'S BROADWAY THEATRE,
728 AND 730 BROADWAY.
Begins at 8 precisely.
IMMEDIATE SUCCESS
of
LA FILLE
DE
MADAME ANGOT,
most sparkling and comical Opera Bouffe,
and of
the
AIMEE OPERA BOUFFE,
TROUPE UNDER MR. C. H. CHISSOLA.
MLLE. MARIE AIMEE,
the Queen of Bouffe, as CLARETTE ANGOT.
ROSINE STANI, CANTLELLE, GETZEY, JUTEAU, VILLIERS, VANDAME, PERRAUT, DESCHAMPS, NARDIN, MARIE, Mons. JUTEAU, the favorite tenor; DUCHESNE, LECUYER, DESCHAMPS, DUPLAN, BENEDICT, JULIAN, NARDIN, SALVATOR, DAVALIS, PERRAUT.
FIRST MATINEE
of
AIMEE and MADAME ANGOT'S DAUGHTER,
SATURDAY, at 1:30 o'clock.
Prices during the AIMEE SEASON—Admission, $1; reserved chairs $1 extra; family circle, 50 cents.
MATINEE PRICES—Admission, $1; secured seats, 50 cents extra; family circle, 50 cents.

BOWERY THEATRE.
WM. B. FRELIGH..........Manager.
THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING.
Excitement increasing. The great Drama of BUFFALO BILL, by F. G. Maeder, with its thrilling tableaux, startling effects, and grand interpretation of living heroes of the Far West.
BUFFALO BILL..........by the..........Original
J. P. WINTER..........as..........Texas Jack
CHARLES FOSTER..........as..........The Old Vet
E. W. MARSTON..........as..........Snake Root Sam
Mrs. W. G. JONES..........Miss NELLIE MEEKER.
Miss RENA MAEDER and the entire Company. Preceded by a capital Comedietta.

THE NEW METROPOLITAN THEATRE,
585 Broadway. 585
Manager..........R. W. BUTLER
THE GREAT STAR COMPANY OF THE CITY
in a unique and highly moral entertainment.
EVERYBODY SHOULD SEE
MR. SAM RICKEY, | MASTER BARNEY.
IN THEIR GREAT SPECIALTY,
TAKING THE PLEDGE.
Mr. ADD RYMAN'S highly successful Burlesque entitled
FUNNY MOKES IN A FOG,
with a strong cast. Last performances of
MISS NULLY PIERIS.
MATINEE. MATINEE. MATINEE. MATINEE. | MATINEE AT 2½ O'CLOCK. | MATINEE. MATINEE. MATINEE. MATINEE.
Afternoon doors open at 1; evening at 7 o'clock. Box Office open daily. Seats secured in advance.

EXTRA NOTICE—MEROPOLITAN THEATRE.
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 1,
$10,000 ENGAGEMENT OF
DR. MEHAY,
THE GREATEST WIZZARD OF THE WORLD,
from the Royal Victoria Palace, London.
Also the King of Comedians, LUKE SCHOOLCRAFT,
WILLIAM WEST, JOHNNY QUEEN AND
MISS BLANCHE STANLEY
and other new faces will appear.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. SALVINI.
THE SALVINI DRAMATIC SEASON.
Director..........Mr. MAURICE GRAU
Business Manager..........Mr. D. DE VIVO
Mr. Grau has the honor to announce that the
EMINENT ITALIAN TRAGEDIAN,
Signor TOMMASO SALVINI,
in conjunction with his complete Dramatic Company, will give in this city a
SEASON OF TWENTY (20) PERFORMANCES,
making his first appearance before a New York public on TUESDAY EVENING, September 16, as OTHELLO.
In presenting the name of so great a celebrity to the American public Mr. Grau feels that little need be said in advance of the merits which have made this artist preeminent throughout Europe and won for him such honors as have been attained in art by none of his illustrious countrymen.
In order to make his representations here as perfect as they have been abroad, Signor SALVINI has selected
A CORPS DRAMATIQUE
of the most notable actors, many of whom are recognized stars in Italy. Their long association with him in the performance of the various masterworks of English and Italian genius cannot fail to secure additional eclat to an event which in itself constitutes
AN EPOCH IN OUR ART HISTORY.
THE SALVINI COMPANY INCLUDES
SIGNORA ISOLINA PIAMONTI,
one of the leading actresses of the Italian Stage, who has been memorably identified with the greatest triumphs of Signor SALVINI'S career.

Signoras Pia Seraffini,	Amelia Colonello,
Eugenia Barracani,	Marietta Casali,
Adele Barracani,	Giulia Mancini.

SIGNOR ALESSANDRO SALVINI,
who, in important character roles, has proved his entire worthiness to be associated with his brother, the eminent Tragedian.

Signors Giulio Casali,	Lorenzo Picinini,
Adolfo Colonello,	Attilo Fabbri,
Giustino Pesaro,	Galileo Baracchi,
Edoardo Della Seta,	Luciano Caracciolo,
Alfredo Piamonti,	Arestodemi Mancini,
Alberto Buffi,	Antonio Malagoli,
Pietro Bongini,	Cesare Scarani.

THE REPERTOIRE OF PLAYS
in which Signor Salvini and his company will appear during his American engagement includes those chefs-d'œuvre which belong to all tongues, and in which his acting has won for him the enthusiastic and unanimous applause of Europe and South America and elevated him to his present proud pre-eminence. These plays will be produced in a style of fitting excellence.
THE ENTIRE MISE EN SCENE AND WARDROBE
for Signor Salvini's performances will be brought to this country with him. The magnitude no less than the novelty of this enterprise will be readily appreciated.
THE SCENERY, COSTUMES AND APPOINTMENTS
with which each play will be presented have been prepared under Signor Salvini's personal supervision, and will be found remarkable for their historical accuracy and artistic beauty.
THE LIBRETTOS,
or books of the several plays in which Signor Salvini will appear, are characterized by absolute correctness both in the original and in the translations. These books will shortly be placed on sale for the convenience of those who desire to become familiar with each play prior to its production.
SIGNOR SALVINI'S AMERICAN TOUR
is limited to one hundred performances, to be given in New York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Boston, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Chicago, New Orleans and Havana, in each of which cities representations will be given from the following plays:—
OTHELLO, HAMLET, MERCHANT OF VENICE, SAMSON, SAUL, IL FIGLIO DELLE SELVE (INGOMAR), THE GLADIATOR SULLIVAN, MONTE CRISTO, GALILEO, ARDUINO, ZAIRA, MICHAEL ANGELO, MORTE CIVILE, SOPHOCLES, ROMANCE OF A POOR YOUNG MAN, ORESTES, SPARTACUS, TORQUATO TASSO, DAVID RIZZIO, COLPA VENDICA LA COLPA, GIOSUE IL GUARDA COSTA.
Several of these works, notably "Michael Angelo" and "Morte Civile," have been written expressly for Signor Salvini, and in the delineation of the principal characters he has acquired a title which no other artist has cared to dispute. "Michael Angelo," the latest and best work of Giacometti, was prepared expressly for this American tour, and will receive its initial representation before a New York public.
The translations of all these plays have been copyrighted by Mr. Grau, and he deems it not out of place to say that he intends to prosecute any infringement thereof.
SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE SALVINI SEASON.
The Subscription books for the
SERIES OF TWENTY (20) PERFORMANCES
will be opened on Monday morning, September 1, at the office of the Salvini Administration, room 7, Steinway Hall.
SCALE OF PRICES FOR THE SEASON.
Reserved Seats (Parquet and Balcony), $50 and $60 (according to location).
Private Boxes, (according to size and location,) $300, $240 and $330.

AMUSEMENTS.

	UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
THIRD	Proprietor...Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
	Manager..........Mr. A. M. PALMER
	Begins at 8. Saturday Matinee at 1:30.
WEEK	Carriages may be ordered at 10:30.
	EVERY NIGHT and at the SATURDAY MATINEE,
	the INIMITABLE VOKES FAMILY in their new American play,
AND	FUN IN A FOG,
	pronounced by the press and the public the BEST PIECE in the Vokes' repertoire.
UNABATED	Preceding which, EVERY NIGHT, the admirable two act Drama, OLD PHIL'S BIRTHDAY. Characters by Messrs. Mackay, De Groat, McManus and Burroughs, and Misses Lulu Prior and Meta Bartlett.
SUCCESS	SEATS SHOULD BE SECURED IN ADVANCE. Box office open every day from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M. Seats secured TWO WEEKS in advance, by mail or telegraph.
	SATURDAY, August 30, at 1:30, THIRD MATINEE PERFORMANCE OF FUN IN A FOG.

THEATRE COMIQUE. 514 BROADWAY.
Mr. JOSH HART..........Sole Proprietor
GRAND MATINEE
TO-DAY, 2:30.
The Ladies' and Children's Favorite Resort.
GRAND MATINEE.
All the Mammoth Troupe in a Pleasing Bill.
GRAND MATINEE.
AN ENTIRE NEW OLIO OF FUN.
GRAND MATINEE.
MATINEE MATINEE MATINEE | MATINEE MATINEE MATINEE | MATINEE MATINEE MATINEE
TO-DAY, AT 2½.
R. M. CARROLL AND SONS.
HERR KARL LIND.
SIGNOR DONATO.
COOL BURGESS.
J. H. BUDWORTH.
PROFESSOR O'REARDON.
LITTLE JENNIE YEAMANS.
MISS JENNIE HUGHES.
EAGAN AND EDWARDS.
JOHN HART
AND OTHERS AT MATINEE.
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, The Great Caricaturist,
MR. E. JUMP.
MR. JOHN WILD. MR. FRANK KERNS.
MISS ADA WRAY.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. THOMPSON TROUPE.
MISS LYDIA THOMPSON'S
NEW ORGANIZATION,
thoroughly accepted by the public as superior in numerical force and versatility of talent to the companies of any previous season.
CROWDED AND FASHIONABLE AUDIENCES
attest the success of the new burlesque by G. F. Rowe,
MEPHISTO
and the
FOUR SENSATIONS,
which will be produced
EVERY EVENING, WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MATINEES,
until further notice, with everything new and supported by Miss LYDIA THOMPSON,
Misses Ada Beaumont, Camille Dubois, Alma Santon, Alice Atherton, Tilly Earl, Alice Mansfield, Augusta Stuart, Madeline Santon, Dora Temple, Willie Edouin, W. B. Cahill, Harry Taylor, John Bryer, James Barrett, John Wray, &c., &c.
POWERFUL CHORUS and CORPS DE BALLET.
NEW AND CHARMING MUSIC.
NEW SPECIALTIES.
NEW SCENERY.
NEW EFFECTS.
Monday, September 1, the unapproachable, instantaneous Caricaturist,
M. COLLODION.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
J. B. BOOTH..........Sole Lessee and Manager
The public is respectfully informed that this theatre will reopen on
MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 1, 1873,
with the GREAT ARTIST,
JOSEPH JEFFERSON,
in his realistic impersonation of
RIP VAN WINKLE.
The list of the company and further particulars will be made known in future announcements.
The box office will be opened on Tuesday, August 26, at the theatre and at Ditson & Co.'s music store, 711 Broadway, for the sale of Reserved Seats, from 8 A. M. until 6 P. M.

NEW LYCEUM THEATRE.
OPENING NIGHT, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1873.
THE SALE OF SEATS
will commence at the box office and at the usual places on Monday next.
For particulars see Sunday's papers.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN—THEO. THOMAS.
THEODORE THOMAS'
UNRIVALLED SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS.
PROGRAMME FOR THIS (Saturday) EVENING, AUGUST 30, AT 8.
Overture, "Leonore No. 1"..........Beethoven
Waltz, "Promotionen"..........Strauss
Nocturne, Op. 9..........Julius Zellner
Balet, "Rienzi"..........Wagner
Introduction to the Opera "The Seven Ravens," new, Rheinberger
Andante, "Symphony in C"..........Schubert
Menuet des Follets, } "Damnation de Faust"......Berlioz
Ballet des Sylphes, }
Rhapsodie Hongroise, No. 2..........Liszt
Adapted for Orchestra by Karl Muller.
Overture, "Stradella"..........Flotow
Reverie..........Vieuxtemps
Waltz, "Thousand and One Nights"..........Strauss
March, "Les Vivandieres"..........A. H. Pease
Admission, 50 cents. Packages, containing 12 tickets, $4, at the usual places.
EVERY THURSDAY EVENING, GRAND EXTRA CONCERT.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, 23D STREET
Between 6th and 7th avenues, near Booth's Theatre
GRAND REOPENING.
MONDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 1, 1873.
NEW FACES, NEW PROGRAMME.
DAN BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.
NEW ACTS, NEW FACES.
First appearance in three years
of the great Burlesque "Artists,"
Messrs. UNSWORTH AND EUGENE.
UNSWORTH UNSWORTH UNSWORTH | and | EUGENE. EUGENE. EUGENE.
BOB HART. CON. T. MURPHY,
their first appearance in connection with
the old favorites,
MR. DAVE REED.
HARRY STANWOOD, JAMES MORRISON, | W. H. BROCKWAY, J. B. DONNIKER,
MR. NELSE SEYMOUR,
KARL STEELE, J. J. JOELL, CHAS. TEMPLETON, W. RAYMOND, | J. H. SAVORI, J. SCHOTT, WM. DWYER, J. W. LAMONT,
MORRISSEY AND EMERSON.
UNSWORTH,
the inimitable Comedian, Vocalist and
"STUMP ORATOR;"
EUGENE,
the wonderful Burlesque Prima Donna;
BOB HART,
the celebrated eccentric Comedian and Author;
CON. T. MURPHY,
the pleasing Vocalist and Comedian, his first appearance in New York,
in connection with all the old favorites.
MONDAY, MONDAY, MONDAY, | SEPTEMBER 1, SEPTEMBER 1, SEPTEMBER 1, | OPENING NIGHT. OPENING NIGHT. OPENING NIGHT.
All under the personal supervision of
MR. DAN BRYANT.
Remember MONDAY EVENING, September 1.
OPENING OPENING OPENING | DAN BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. | NIGHT. NIGHT. NIGHT.

ROBINSON HALL, ROBINSON HALL,
ROBINSON HALL, ROBINSON HALL,
ROBINSON HALL, ROBINSON HALL,
Sixteenth street, three doors west of Broadway.
THE ROYAL MARIONNETTES,
THE ROYAL MARIONNETTES,
from St. James' Great Hall, London.
ON AND AFTER SEPTEMBER 8.
ON AND AFTER SEPTEMBER 8.
J. E. McDONAUGH, Manager.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 BROADway, between Houston and Bleecker streets.—Every one should visit the wonderful museum; it is full of everything people should see and understand. Lectures daily on "The Philosophy of Marriage." Those parties unable to attend these important lectures can have them forwarded, post free, on receipt of 25 cents, by addressing SECRETARY NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway, New York.

DR. KAHN'S GRAND MUSEUM AND POLYTECHNIC Institute—Rebuilt, remodelled, and with 5,000 fresh attractions, now open to the public at 688 Broadway, nearly opposite the Grand Central Hotel. Models of every portion of the human frame, breathing Mechanical Figures, &c., &c., altogether comprising the most entertaining and instructive exhibition in the world. Admission, 50c. Scientific lectures daily, free to visitors.

$5,000 GIVEN FOR ANY MUSEUM THAT CAN show such a curiosity as the Merman or Manfish at REAGAN'S Art Gallery and Museum, 31 Park row. Admittance free.

METROPOLITAN
THEATRICAL AND
SHOW PRINTING
ESTABLISHMENT,
HERALD BUILDING,
BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF THEATRICAL,
MINSTREL AND VARIETY CUTS CONSTANTLY
ON HAND.

MUSICAL.

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
863 Broadway and 33 Union square.
Branch Institute, 43 Montgomery street, Jersey City.
HENRY SCHROEDER, Director.

MUSICIAN WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—GOOD ORchestra leader that can play brass; steady engagement. Call at 48 Houston street, between 8 and 12 P. M.
CHARLEY SHAY.

NEW YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
No. 5 East Fourteenth street, next to Delmonico's,
BROOKLYN BRANCH,
102, 104 and 106 Court street, near State.
THE FALL TERM of this popular Music School begins MONDAY, September 1.
PRIVATE AND CLASS INSTRUCTION
in all branches of VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC and MODERN LANGUAGES by the most eminent Professors, at prices within the reach of all.
PATRONS are requested to make early application.
SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS OPEN DAILY.
N. B.—The New York Conservatory is the only chartered Conservatory of Music in the State, having no branch in this city, and being entirely distinct from other institutions which imitate its name, evidently with the view of obtaining patronage thereby.
The Arion and Weber pianos are used in the school.

THE NATHAN ENIGMA.

Inspector Walling's Character of Irving.

A Burglar, Pickpocket and Hen-Roost Robber.

CHIEF MATSELL "DON'T WANT HIM."

The Confession a Ruse to Get Free Board and Travel.

Ex-Judge Cardozo and the Memorandum Book.

Opinions of Dr. Leo and Commissioner Lewis.

WASHINGTON NATHAN WARMLY VINDICATED.

Irving a Native of the Eighteenth Ward.

No Relation Whatever to the Sunnyside Irvings.

Singular Revelation by a Brooklyn Doctor.

The Strange and Human Apparition He Saw.

"DOCTOR, YOU KNOW TOO MUCH."

A Loaded Bludgeon Smeared with Blood.

The Murderer of Nathan Declared To Be Dead.

Ex-Chief Campbell on the History of Irving.

His Career as an Incendiary in Jersey.

THE MYSTERY DARK AS EVER.

The strange story of the Nathan murder comes up once more to public thought and discussion with all its tragic interest as fearfully enthralling as ever. The least trifle seems to be capable of stirring up this slumbering and dreadful mystery, until it thrills and thrills again through the street and fireside gossip of the whole country. Little doubt seems to prevail but that this wretched thief Irving, who is now in the jail of San Francisco, knows, deep down in his soul, that in the confession which he has made he lies; but the eager discussion his statements have aroused only goes to show how sensitive the public mind is concerning this most impenetrable tragedy.

In the columns that follow a good deal of new and curious information will be found, but nothing tangible showing by whom the murder was committed. The warm defence which the three gentlemen whose names appear in the San Francisco despatch enter on behalf of Mr. Washington Nathan is deserving of attention. The singular correspondence between the Chief of Police in San Francisco and the Chief of Police here is well worth reading. It will be observed that Chief Matsell's letter declining to take a free gift of the thief Irving from the Police Department of San Francisco is dated July 17. Therein he states that he is already aware of the various dodges Irving has been practising, and that his latest—the pretence of knowing all about the Nathan murder—is a *ruse* to get free travelling across the Continent and free board and lodging here. "He knows nothing about the murder," remarks Mr. Matsell, and this, it would appear, is the universal belief.

It is over three years since the terrible deed was committed, and we seem to be no nearer a solution of whom the murderer was than we were then. Of course the facts of the tragedy are fresh in everybody's memory—how old Mr. Nathan was found lying on the floor of his dressing room one morning, his head beaten to a jelly by some rude, blunt instrument; how the surroundings indicated that the old man declined to yield his life without an effort at self-preservation; how the awful news spread over the city and stirred up the most profound feeling of anxious horror; how the housekeeper and her boy were suspected and held under surveillance for a long time subsequently, and how the restless current of suspicion in the public mind eddied around the sons of the murdered man. All these things are as of yesterday, so deep seated and alive is the feeling that pervades the people's thoughts on this strangely shrouded deed of blood. The time, it is to be hoped, is near at hand when some light will be let in upon the mystery, but if Matsell's measurement of the man be correct there is little of truth to be expected from the pretended revelations of the thief Irving.

The Confession Laughed at at Police Headquarters.

At Police Headquarters the San Francisco despatch created no little merriment among the "old hands," and some of the new ones too, as Irving's little game was well known to them weeks ago. His claim to relationship with the author of the "Sketch Book" provoked a hearty laugh from Inspector Walling, who knew the impostor twenty years ago, when he used to while away the tedious hours in the—to him—congenial occupation of robbing neighboring dove cotes and hen roosts.

"Related to Washington Irving," said the veteran Inspector, "I guess he is! Why, I have known his mother at least twenty-five years. She used to keep a boarding house at No. 216 Third avenue, and many is the time she has boasted to me of having been born in Scotland, and rejoiced in the knowledge that her 'auld mon' was a true born Scotchman. As I have said, Irving began his career of crime by appropriating the neighbors' pigeons and fowls. As he grew older he

TOOK KINDLY TO POCKETPICKING,

and used to run with a gang of Bowery car thieves. As near as I can remember he married in the Eighteenth ward, some seventeen or eighteen years ago, and his statement about having a wife and daughter, the latter fifteen years of age, is about the only true thing he says. About nine years ago he was arrested by Detective Lyons, of the Tenth ward, on a charge of burglary, for which he got five or six years in Sing Sing. While serving his time there he wrote a letter to the District Attorney, stating that he could give full information concerning the parties who had a year before killed a policeman in the city. The letter was shown to me and we sent an officer up the river to 'interview' Irving, telling him that if he would impart the information at once he should be pardoned. But he wouldn't 'impart' worth a cent, simply because he knew nothing whatever of the case. It was a pardon he wanted, and he was just fool enough to think that we were so verdant as to get it for him in advance of the information he professed to have. On the 26th of May, 1870, he was again arrested by Officer Walton, who found on his person a full set of burglars' tools. Upon this occasion his picture was taken, and you will now find it in one of the books in the Detective Office. It is No. 490. He was not convicted this time, but had not been long out of the Tombs before we heard of him in Brooklyn, where he was

SHOT IN THE LEG

by a night watchman, who detected him, with several others, breaking into a bonded warehouse. His confederates made good their escape, but he soon squealed on them, and for this he was allowed considerable liberty in the jail—Raymond street—where he was confined. Taking advantage of this, he readily made his escape by scaling the wall. After this we heard nothing more of him for about a year, when one fine morning I got a despatch from San Francisco stating that he had just left there on a steamer bound for New York, and requesting me to arrest him on the ship's arrival here, as the people in San Francisco had a little difference with him in regard to a burglary. I sent an officer down to the ship on her arrival, but Mr. Irving had taken the hint, and stepped off before the vessel had reached her dock."

"Well, then, Inspector, you take no stock in his story about his having killed Mr. Nathan?" inquired the reporter.

"No, no, not the slightest. He no more killed Nathan than I did. He wants to get back to New York at somebody else's expense, and he thinks we are going to send for him. We knew all about his

COCK AND BULL STORIES

long ago. This is the second 'dodge' he has hit upon, but it won't work."

The following is

THE CORRESPONDENCE

which passed between Superintendent Matsell, of this city, and the California officials:—

SACRAMENTO, Cal., July 12, 1873.

To GEORGE W. MATSELL, Chief of Police:—

Do you want J. T. Irving, connected with the Simpson or late Chatham street burglary?

MATT. KARCHER, Chief of Police.

This was the first intimation that our police authorities had of Irving being in California. For some reason or another no answer was sent to Chief Karcher, who, three days later, sent this:—

SACRAMENTO, Cal., July 15, 1873.

To Chief MATSELL, 300 Mulberry street, New York:—

I have arrested J. T. Irving. Do you want him? Answer.

Chief KARCHER, Sacramento Police.

Mr. Karcher seemed persistent, and Superintendent Matsell had nothing to do but send the following laconic but explicit reply:—

NEW YORK, July 16, 1873.

To MATT. KARCHER, Chief of Police, Sacramento, Cal.:—

No. Evidence insufficient to convict.

G. W. MATSELL, Superintendent.

A NICE RUSE.

Before Chief Karcher received the above he delivered himself of the following, the date, it will be observed, being the same as Mr. Matsell's despatch:—

SACRAMENTO, Cal., July 16, 1873.

GEORGE W. MATSELL, Superintendent of Police:—

By secrecy can cause the arrest of all the parties, recover some of the property here and nearly all East and furnish the evidence to convict. Answer immediately.

MATT. KARCHER, Chief of Police.

But New York will have nothing to do with the gentle Irving, as the next despatch shows. Here it is:—

NEW YORK, July 16, 1873.

MATT KARCHER, Chief of Police:—

Your telegram duly received. In relation to the man Irving, who was reported as being implicated in the robbery of a jewelry store of some $560 worth of goods on June 2, I will say that I am informed that there is not sufficient evidence to convict or hold him, were he now here. Under these circumstances I do not feel justified in ordering his arrest and incurring the expense that would follow when no satisfactory results are likely to be obtained. There are now two persons confined in the Tombs under indictment awaiting trial for this robbery. Yours, &c.,

G. W. MATSELL, Superintendent.

Some men are irrepressible, and this Sacramento Karcher seems to be at the top of the pile. The majority of mortals in his position would have considered themselves effectually "squelched," but he didn't. Three days glided by and he could stand it no longer, so seizing a quill he entered into

THE THROES OF COMPOSITION,

and brought forth this:—

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF POLICE, SACRAMENTO, July 19, 1873.

Superintendent MATSELL, New York city:—

SIR—Through information received I arrested one J. T. Irving as being connected with the robbery of a Chatham street jewelry store. I sent you a despatch in answer to yours, telling you what I could do in the matter, and thinking you might have misunderstood the matter, concluded to write you. I will give you some items in reference to the robbery, and you can judge for yourself if I have been wrongly informed or not. Parties hired rooms in Doyers street, in the rear of the store; they effected an entrance by passing over the sheds of a photograph gallery. The tools used were a coupling jimmy, a small saw, brace and bit, steel wedge and a 1½-inch chisel. The partition was bored away in the rear of the safe; the iron was ripped off the back until they reached the inside lining, then broke through a heavy cast iron plate, when they reached the inner woodwork, boring that away. They then removed the trap containing the valuables that were carried off. The tools were left on the ground. The jimmy, I believe, was found on the roof. I believe I can turn up all the parties connected with this affair and recover much of the property (or at least it could have been done when I first telegraphed you), and if the matter has been kept in your office it stands just as when I first sent you word of it.

Please answer by telegraph if I can have your assistance in this matter, or if I shall discharge Irving. Yours, with respect,

MATT KARCHER, Chief of Police.

Considering his despatch of July 16 a sufficient answer, Superintendent Matsell paid no attention to Karcher's letter, but on the 7th inst. the subjoined letter from the Sheriff of Placer county, Cal., was received, and in answering it Mr. Matsell gave an effectual quietus to the whole affair, and forever blasted Mr. Irving's hopes of getting to New York at the county expense:—

IRVING SPEAKS HIMSELF.

Here are the letters:—

AUBURN, PLACER COUNTY, Cal., August 7, 1873.

SUPERINTENDENT MATSELL, New York City Police:—

DEAR SIR—John Irving, the writer of the accompanying letter, came to my office several days ago and volunteered a statement in regard to the celebrated and mysterious Nathan murder. His statement seems to be truthful and straightforward. As regards his sanity there is no doubt of its soundness, and I think he is just what he represents himself to be in his letter; and now I write to request you to take hold and assist in bringing this matter, which has been so long in darkness, to light. I presume the first step to be taken will be for him to return to New York and deliver himself or have himself delivered to the authorities. Please drop me a line on receipt of this and give me your advice in the premises. Having been Sheriff of my county for several years, I naturally feel an interest in such matters, and more especially in one like this, which has remained in such profound mystery. Hoping soon to hear from you, I remain yours, truly,

B. D. DUNNAN,
Sheriff, Placer county, California.

AUBURN, August 7, 1873.

SUPERINTENDENT MASTELL—As the information I am about to impart in relation to the Nathan murder may be regarded with suspicion I want it distinctly understood that I look neither for notoriety nor emolument in this case. Whatever credit there may be attached to it rightfully belongs to Sheriff Brennan, who will with me exert every possible means to lay before you facts which cannot be denied. I have in my possession papers which I shall produce in due season to fully corroborate my testimony; also witnesses whose evidence will bear me out to the letter. You may say what has induced me to take such steps? I will answer that for the future I have resolved to retrace my steps, not knowing what might transpire and place me in a position where I could not extricate myself, hence my determination to get rid of a burden which has to me become insupportable. All parties connected with the case are within reach. You take hold of the case, then I will fully substantiate everything to your satisfaction and lay before the public testimony of the most damning character against those to whom no suspicion has ever been attached. I shall not enter into any details here, but await patiently an answer to the above. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN T IRVING.

BUT MATSELL DOES NOT WANT HIM.

NEW YORK, August 17, 1873.

B. D. DUNNAN, Esq.:—

Yours of the 7th inst. received. In relation to the man Irving I will say that he is well known to our people. He is a thief, and left New York because he was supposed to have been implicated in the robbery of a jewelry store in Chatham street a few weeks since. He turned up and arrived at Sacramento, and pretended to know all about the robbery, and could recover the goods, &c. The parties who did the job were arrested and sentenced. He has written to one of my captains asking to be brought back to this city; in fact, he is ready to do anything to get here. His *ruse* at Sacramento having failed he has now taken up the Nathan murder (of which he knows nothing) as a dodge, by which he hopes to get to this city. We do not want him. Yours, &c.,

G. W. MATSELL, Superintendent.

Captain Kennedy's Statement.

A HERALD reporter called at the Franklin street Police station last evening. Captain Kennedy said that he received a telegram from San Francisco regarding Irving some time ago, and on its receipt telegraphed over word to Mr. Campbell, Chief of Police in Brooklyn, to know if Irving were wanted there. He received an answer to the effect that the only charge against Irving in Brooklyn was that he had "broken" jail there, or, to speak more plainly had escaped from Raymond street jail.

REPORTER—Well, why did he cause a despatch to be sent to you, Captain?

Captain KENNEDY—I guess it is because he wants to get back to New York in the quickest way possible. He was indicted for a robbery in Chatham street, but he knows well that he could not be held under that indictment. The two men who committed the robbery are now in the State prison, undergoing their terms for the offence, but there is not a particle of evidence upon which this man Irving could be held. He simply

WANTS TO GET BACK

to the city at the expense of the city and county of New York, and all these statements are bosh. He is under an indictment and he knows, as all thieves know, that he cannot be held under it; and, hence, his anxiety to get back to New York at the expense of the public.

AN OLD DODGE.

"This fellow," continued Captain Kennedy, "has practised this dodge once too often. I remember the time, myself, when he was arrested in Auburn, when he confessed *that he had* shot a policeman in *this* city for the simple purpose of being brought from Auburn to this city, fearing that, if convicted in Auburn, he would be sent to the Auburn State Prison."

REPORTER—But it seems strange that a man under a ban, as he was, would wish to return to New York, where some charge or other would hang over his head?

Captain KENNEDY—My dear sir, every New York thief—or murderer, for that matter—wants to return to New York. Sing Sing State Prison is nothing to them. They are New Yorkers, and they can see their friends all the time.

REPORTER—Then you do not take any stock in this man, Irving, as a first class murderer, Captain?" asked the reporter.

CAPTAIN—No, sir; I believe he is a dead beat in that respect. I can give you the names of the two men who really committed the Simpson robbery in Chatham street, for which this fellow was indicted, if you like, but he had not the first thing to do with it.

Washington Nathan's View of It.

A reporter of the HERALD called yesterday afternoon at the residence of Washington Nathan, in Fifth avenue, and learning that the gentleman was not at home returned later in the evening and found him at his dinner. Apologizing for intruding at so unseasonable a time and upon so delicate a business, the reporter inquired of Mr. Nathan whether he desired to say anything or to express any opinion on the subject of the revelations made by Irving.

In the most gentlemanly and unembarrassed manner Mr. Nathan excused the intrusion and said:—

"Well, all that I can say of the subject is that I know nothing about it beyond what has been published in the morning and evening papers. I put no faith in the report, however, and think that this man, who makes this statement, merely wants to be brought back here. That is all I have to say on the matter, and beyond this you know as much about it as I do. I see that Matsell does not believe the man and does not want him."

Thanking Mr. Nathan for his courtesy the reporter withdrew.

"John T. Irving" Not Known In Irvington.

A HERALD reporter got off the cars at Irvington yesterday afternoon to test the veracity of the statement in Irving's confession that he was born at Sunnyside and is a relative of Washington Irving. Captain Warman, "chief of police," though there is but one policeman in Irvington, who is the captain himself, was on the platform of the station, and on being asked over how long a period of time his acquaintance with Irvington extended, replied:—

"A quarter of a century."

"Then you must know if anybody named John T. Irving ever resided here?"

The captain answered that the confession of the man in the jail at San Francisco had been read by the villagers. The statement that he is a native of Irvington had spread like wildfire, and everybody was asking everybody else if he had heard of or had known any one of the name. All was blank ignorance of the individual. The oldest inhabitant was in the dark as to his identity, and the general conclusion reached was that anybody claiming to be "John T. Irving, a native of Sunnyside or Irvington," was an impostor. Irvington is a village by the Hudson River Railroad, and Sunnyside, a few furlongs away, is the celebrated country seat where Washington Irving resided for many years after leaving the busy atmosphere of New York. It is now occupied by his two neices, Miss Catharine and Miss Sarah Irving, two elderly maiden ladies, daughters of General Ebenezer Irving. Accompanied by Captain Warman the HERALD reporter paid a visit to Mr. John Mann, a nephew of Washington Irving. Mr. Mann has lived in Irvington fifty-seven years, but never heard of anybody named John T. Irving, except the brother of Washington, Judge John T. Irving, who died in 1838, and lived his life in New York. Washington had three brothers, Peter, John T. and Ebenezer. The latter had eleven children, and of these only three sons survive, Saunders, Theodore and Pierre P. Irving. Judge John T. Irving had two daughters and several sons, but his name was reproduced in none of his issue. The youngest of his children, if now living, would be considerably over fifty years. Washington and Peter were never married, so the whole statement of this confessed accomplice in murder about being born in Irvington and being a relative of the distinguished author of the "Sketch Book," has no truth in it. There was no other Irving family in Irvington, and the only child ever born at Sunnyside, at the Irving mansion, was a daughter of Mr. Otis Swan, President of the City Bank. There is an Irish laborer and his family in the village named Irwin, but they know nothing of "John T. Irving." The description of Irving's appearance has none of the characteristics of the Washington Irving family. They were dark-complexioned, as a rule, whereas this man in San Francisco is represented as a blonde, with fair hair and light hazel eyes. There is no doubt but that this part of the confession is a lie.

Ex-Judge Cardozo Speaks.

The HERALD reporter called at the law office of ex-Judge Albert Cardozo, late of the Supreme Court of this State, yesterday afternoon, to ask his views concerning the alleged confession made by a man, now in jail at San Francisco, Cal., asserting his complicity in the murder of Mr. Benjamin Nathan. At the mention of the object of the call Mr. Cardozo at once replied that in his opinion the story was not entitled to the slightest attention. He considered it either the emanation of an insane man's imagination, a concoction published by some one wishing for a certain notoriety, or a trick by a sailor to procure his discharge from a disagreeable shipping contract. As to one point, said Mr. Cordozo, I am exceedingly sorry for the publication. It names Mr. Washington Nathan as the instigator of his father's murder. This does terrible injustice to young Mr. Nathan. As you know, Mr. Nathan's youngest sister is my wife. I was his confidential legal adviser, and I know most thoroughly the relations between him and his children. He conversed with me in relation to the

SPECIAL PROVISION FOR HIS SON WASHINGTON

in his will. That he particularly singled him from the others and made a peculiar bequest to him arose from the fact that Washington was the son for whom he entertained a paternal partiality, rather than any other motive. Mr. Nathan, in discussing the provisions of the will he proposed to make, said to me:—"As to all my other children, if they have not brilliant business qualities they know how to take care of what I may leave them, but Wash can't keep money; a pretty face would coax every cent away from him. I must guard against that by my will."

The reporter suggested that there was an impression that Washington Nathan had occasioned difficulty and annoyance to his father by reckless use of money.

To this Mr. Cardozo replied that, to his certain knowledge, nothing of the kind had occurred. Wash could any day have procured from his father any amount he wished. It might seem that he spent money pretty freely, as for people of slender means his disbursement would have been profligate; but for a family of their great wealth it was only a mere trifle, and never gave Mr. Nathan the slightest trouble. He simply saw the weakness of Washington's character, and sought to guard him by the conditions of his legacy against suffering from it. The relations between the father and son were peculiarly pleasant, unrestrained and harmonious. So intimately do I know young Mr. Nathan (Washington) that I doubt if in the whole country there could be found an individual to whom the idea of such a crime would be more repugnant. He had

NOT THE SHADOW OF A MOTIVE,

even, to think of or wish such an event. Nothing could be more foreign to his nature, which is one of unusual amiability and affection. Only entire misapprehension of his character and the relations between him and his father could have thrown any suspicion upon him in connection with this dreadful crime, and he has been singularly unfortunate in being held up before the public in this San Francisco despatch as guilty of a crime against which his whole being would revolt.

From the discovery of Mr. Nathan's murder I took the deepest interest in the attempt to bring the criminal to justice. In conjunction with Justice Dowling and Police Superintendent Jourdan, I directed the long and close investigation which followed it. From the strict examination of the facts as we were enabled to trace them, we perfectly agreed in the end in our conclusion as to

WHO WAS THE MURDERER.

At the first I believed the crime to have been committed by the housekeeper's son, and so stated to Mr. Jourdan. From his earlier examination of the premises and of the persons in and about them, he positively negatived the suspicion, and pointed out to me his reasons for doing so, which were conclusive. Nevertheless, we kept the housekeeper and her son under the strictest surveillance for a long time, in order to make sure that they were in no way privy to or connected with the crime. The murderer gained access to the house by the balcony window late in the night, using the "dog" to help him climb to the sill. Nothing is further from the fact than that the murderer was concealed in the cellar for hours. If, as this confession asserts, the murder was committed by the connivance of the housekeeper's son, who left the latch open, that might as well have been done immediately before the murder. There was no need for waiting in the cellar. We know, on the other hand, that the "dog" came from Mr. Schank's house, which was robbed some time before. We had the man who committed that robbery, taking away also the "dog," which he kept till he parted with it to

BILLY FORRESTER, WHO SLEW MR. NATHAN.

There are certain necessary links of legal evidence to establish this fact missing, but of it I have not the slightest doubt, nor had either of my colleagues in the investigation."

As to the statement in the San Francisco despatch that the self-accused prisoner has certain bonds, part of the booty of the Nathan murder and robbery, there is not a particle of truth in it. Mr. Nathan kept no such property in his house. He had a large safe down town, and, though a heavy operator in securities, never kept them in his library safe. Neither did he keep money there. Possibly he might have had about him a few hundred dollars, but his habit was not to carry or keep at home even that sum. So far as the statement in regard to a memorandum book goes it, is possible the man calling himself Irving might have found such a book. Mr. Nathan may have lost it before his death, or it might have been

CARRIED AWAY BY THE MURDERER

and come eventually into Irving's hands. It is not necessary even to believe he has such a book. The names he mentions as contained in it he might have obtained without its aid. My own was prominent enough in the published evidence before the Coroner. Dr. Leo is well known. A man who has lived in New York may have picked up the names easily enough.

REPORTER—In your mental exculpation of the housekeeper how did you account for her not being wakened by the noise of the terrible struggle between Mr. Nathan and his murderer? She slept in the adjoining room.

Mr. CARDOZO—That house was built by Mr. Nathan with extra thick walls, and not a door in it is less than four inches thick. He took especial pains to "deaden" the walls to sounds, saying that "he did not intend anybody in his house should overhear what was said or done in his dressing room." With Superintendent Jourdan I tried the experiment. One of us being in one room and the other in the next with the door closed, we found it impossible to hear the loudest screams. In fact Mr. Nathan may be said to have prepared the way for his own fate by his care to exclude noise from his house. When he was killed, after a battle which upset and broke furniture, his two sons sleeping in the room directly over him, with arms under their pillows, as was their habit, heard no sound of the deadly affray. The crime was not originally planned for a murder. It was

AN INTENDED ROBBERY.

The killing of Mr. Nathan occurred in carrying out the plotted burglary. Mr. Nathan was a man who had not an enemy in the world.

Dr. Simon N. Leo on the Tragedy.

Dr. Leo, whose name is given in the San Francisco despatch as appearing in Benjamin Nathan's pocket memorandum taken from him by his murderer, is one of the Deputy Coroners of this county and a well known and highly esteemed citizen. He was found at the Coroners' Office. On being addressed on the subject of the alleged confession he said he had seen it and was startled, puzzled and pained by it. He and his mother had always been on intimate terms of friendship with the Nathan family. Mr. Nathan, among other charities, was one of the chief promoters of the of Mount Sinai Hebrew Hospital, of which Mrs. Leo, the Deputy Coroner's mother, and his uncle, Mr. Samuel A. Lewis, were also prominent patrons. If any such book is in the hands of the man Irving Dr. Leo knew what "it was like—a sort of calendar or pocket companion, having the Jewish festivals and days of observance for the year named in it, printed in Hebrew and English. It would also have blank leaves for memoranda, and my name or that of my mother and Mr. Lewis would quite likely be written there, as a reminder to Mr. Nathan in reference to something which he wished not to forget. How the California man can have known either of the names except that of Judge Cardozo is a puzzle to me, unless he has such a book as he describes or is intimately acquainted with the associates of the late Mr. Nathan. Neither my name nor that of Mr. Lewis was at all mentioned in any of the publications subsequent to the murder. As to the name in the despatch, 'Samuel Lewis Cummings,' there are two men, Mr. Cummings being another person, of whose connection with Mr. Nathan Mr. Lewis will be able to give you some account.

"The 'confession' states what I have the strongest belief to be wholly and utterly false when it connects Mr. Washington Nathan with the crime. I have known him perfectly from childhood. We were close neighbors and grew up together. Nothing can be more unlike Washington Nathan than to think of such a crime. I hope you will do him the justice to state that to one who knows him thoroughly, as I do, there never could be the slightest suspicion of his having any connection with that terrible crime."

Samuel A. Lewis About the Memorandum Book.

Mr. Lewis, lately one of the City Commissioners of Education, was found last evening at his mansion on Fourteenth street. He knew at once what the HERALD reporter wanted to find out, and, seating him in a room completely lined with fine oil paintings, told him, in a brief, business-like manner what he knows of Mr. Benjamin Nathan's memorandum book, which in substance is this:—About New Year's of the year in which the murder was committed the Rev. Mr. Lyon, of the Nineteenth street synagogue, a brother-in-law of Mr. Nathan, presented to him as a souvenir, a small pocket memorandum book. Before giving it he wrote in it in Hebrew characters a record of the year and day on which certain of the family had died. It is a Jewish custom to commemorate the death of near relatives by prayers in the synagogue on each anniversary of their death. It was to thus honor the memory of his mother by prayers early the next morning that Mr. Nathan and his sons were staying at home that night, while the balance of the family were in the country.

Mr. Nathan had frequent occasion to meet Mr. Lewis, both socially and on the business of the Mount Sinai Hospital, in which both had for many years been trustees. Mrs. Leo was at the head of a ladies' auxiliary society connected with the hospital. Mr. Nathan frequently addressed Mr. Lewis as "Commissioner," which may in his book look like the name "Cummings," which is said, in the San Francisco despatch, to appear in it. That book has not been seen by the Nathan family since the murder.

Mr. Lewis thinks however that there was a man named Cummings, against whom Mr. Nathan held a mortgage, and therefore the name might be in the book. He is strongly of the opinion that the man who has made the statement in San Francisco must have seen the book which Mr. Nathan is known to have received from Mr. Lyons and carried. He is also most emphatic in expressing the opinion that there is no truth whatever in the imputation thrown upon young Washington Nathan, whom he characterizes as utterly incapable of contriving or wishing such a deed of horror.

What They Know of Irving in Hoboken.

Chief of Police Donovan, of Hoboken, a man who knows Irving well, discoursed as follows to a HERALD reporter yesterday afternoon:—

"I arrested Irving and Charles Carr on July 30, 1870, at No. 37 Garden street, Hoboken, where they were secreted, and Recorder Bohnstedt handed them over to the New York authorities. This was on a charge for attempted burglary of the pawn store of Simpson & Co., at the corner of the Bowery and Delancey street, at which time the burglars had dug through the walls and had only one course of bricks to remove in order to effect an entrance to the jewelry vault. They were also suspected of robbing the dry goods store of Lander & Co., Nos. 11 and 13 Lispenard street, of $4,500 worth of laces, which were subsequently found in Carr's possession by Captain Petty and Detective Fields, and for which he is now serving out a term of five years at Sing Sing."

Irving was admitted to bail in $3,000 in the first-named burglary and forfeited his sureties.

Some ten or twelve years ago there was a succession of incendiary fires at Elizabeth, N. J., and it was decided to employ detectives to ferret the parties out. For some reason Irving was selected, and one night, while engaged in this pursuit, the iron safe in a coal office was blown open, and the next day Irving had disappeared, which led to a suspicion against him. Marks of blood were also found, and Irving, on being hunted up in New York, was found to have a wound on one of his arms. He was arrested, but managed to escape conviction.

Irving is a man of good address, about five feet five inches in height, solid built, fair complexion, light hair, small gray eyes, and about thirty-eight to forty years of age.

IN BROOKLYN.

What the Police "Over the Water" Know About John T. Irving, the Self-Accused Accomplice in the Assassination of Nathan—A Thrilling Leaf from a Surgeon's Journal—Whose Wounds Did He Dress on the Night of the Tragedy?—Is This a Clew?

It has for some time past been a common assertion that nothing of any moment can occur in the United States that will not, in some manner, involve the mention of the City of Churches with the event. If a crime of any prominence is discovered, surely either the victim or the perpetrator is a Brooklynite. Should a railroad accident occur, among the sufferers are people of that same godly city. Every one of the great conflagrations of the past year and a half have involved the most serious losses to insurance companies of the City of Beecher. Surely, all these coincidents are not necessary to attract outside attention to the community of saints and sinners—the latter largely preponderating—as the chronicler of events and the readers of the HERALD have long been aware. The latest connecting link between crime and Brooklyn is floated over the wires from the city within the Golden Gate, in the form of a telegram published in these columns yesterday morning, telling the world that some reliance is, after all, to be placed in the trite maxim, "Murder will out," inasmuch as a certain John Irving, in custody of the police of San Francisco, had confessed he had been a confederate in the brutal murder of Mr. Nathan, who was found slain in his bedroom, opposite the Fifth Avenue Hotel, on the morning of July 31, 1871. Brooklyn comes in just here in the case. It furnishes a record of the prisoner Irving. On the night of January 1, 1871, the watchman employed to guard the extensive spice mills of Arbuckle & Co., Water street, near Pearl, discovered that there were four burglars in the building and that they were endeavoring to break into the safe in the office. He at once ran off to the Fulton ferry, distant three blocks, and procured the assistance of two policemen, who returned to the premises, but were spotted before the officers could obtain an entrance to the mills. The burglars rushed pellmell from the building and paid no attention to the threats of the officers that they would fire upon them. Patrolman M'Carthy did fire, and the bullet from his pistol entered the back of one of the flying burglars, bringing him down instantly. The wounded man was at once taken into custody. The others made good their escape. The prisoner was removed to the York street station house, where he gave his name as Johnny Irving, and was identified as being an old offender and a member of one of the worst gangs that infested the two cities. On searching the house in which Irving lived, on Adams street, near York, it was found to contain not only handsome furniture, but also a quantity of silks, velvets, &c., the presumed proceeds of burglaries. The day following the arrest the physicians gave it as their opinion that the wounded burglar would die from his injuries. Irving, who was constantly attended by his wife and their daughter at the station house, became convinced there was no hope of his recovery. In view of his approaching dissolution, he

TURNED STATES' EVIDENCE

and gave the names of his accomplices to the Chief of Police. This information led to the arrest of "the pals," desperate characters every one, and they were incarcerated in the Raymond street jail. Irving was sent to the City Hospital, where he was kept under the watchful eye of a policeman until his wound healed sufficiently to admit of his removal to the County Jail. Here he was placed in the debtor's room, being in delicate health and a witness for the prosecution. Now it became necessary for the three accomplices to urge their friends to promote the escape of the witness Irving, without whose testimony the prosecution could not make good the charge of burglary against them.

The consequence was that one morning in the month of April, 1871, it was discovered that Irving had made his escape from the jail. There was a small hole in the wall, through which he was said to have drawn his body to the hall without the debtors' room. How he managed to open the heavy jail door, or in what manner he came into possession of the keys was never clearly explained. Search was made upon every side for the jail breaker, but to no avail. No tidings of him were ever gleaned by the Brooklyn police until within the past two weeks, when the chief of the San Francisco force telegraphed the arrest of John Irving to ex-Chief Campbell, of Brooklyn, inquiring if he wanted the prisoner. The "pals" of Irving in the spice mills' burglary had, of course, been set at liberty when he could not be found, and there was little use in bringing him on here, at great cost, to stand trial for jail breaking. So there was nothing done about it. The murder of Mr. Nathan took place at a period within three months subsequent to the disappearance of Johnny Irving, whose description answers the one sent ex-Chief Campbell of the more recently self-confessed accomplice of the murderer of Mr. Nathan. This fact, as previously shown, coupled with a disposition to betray his comrades in crime, gives strong coloring to the theory that there is much truth in the story of Irving now held in California.

INTERVIEW WITH EX-CHIEF OF POLICE CAMPBELL.

The following is an interview which a HERALD reporter had with ex-Chief of Police Campbell, of Brooklyn:—

"Mr. Campbell, is not this man Irving, in San Francisco, who is reported to have confessed being one of the parties implicated in the murder of Mr. Nathan, of New York, the same man who was arrested for burglary and escaped from the Raymond Street Jail?"

"I think he is the same man. His name, as you will remember, was Johnny Irving. I don't know whether he had a middle letter in his name or not."

"Has he ever been a seaman?"

"Well, I think he was a kind of Jack-of-all-trades. He was a smart fellow and a professional thief."

"You see, Mr. Campbell, by the HERALD what he says about the dog."

"Yes, that rather bothered me. He says the dog they used was stolen from a ship carpenter's chest. I thought that concerning the dog was all cleared up. I understood that it was fully explained."

"He also speaks very clearly about his having bonds and a memorandum book."

"Yes; if his story is correct, there can be no doubt about his being the man."

"If I remember rightly, this man, in company with two or three others, committed a burglary at Arbuckle & Brothers' coffee and spice mills, in Water street, Brooklyn, and was shot in the back while attempting to make his escape."

"Yes, he was shot by Officer McCarthy, of the Second precinct police; was then caught and taken to the station house in York street. He made a kind of confession at the time concerning the burglary and gave the names of his confederates. I got to the station house shortly after, and Captain McConnell told me what Irving had said. I went over to New York and saw Chief Kelso. He gave the names of these men to an officer, and by the next morning all the parties who were said to have been concerned in the robbery were in custody."

"This robbery was committed before the murder of Mr. Nathan."

"I think this robbery at Arbuckle's was committed on New Year's Eve."

"You are under the impression that this is the same man, are you not?"

"Well, I have very little doubt about it, for shortly before I was removed from my position I received a telegraphic despatch from the Chief of Police in San Francisco asking me if I wanted Irving. This fellow was arrested on a ship which came into California, as I see. Now, he never would have made a confession here concerning the robbery if he had not thought he was going to die. From the station house he was sent to the hospital, as he was seriously injured. His confederates were placed in jail. Irving got better, as you will remember, and the authorities were informed of the fact and he was removed from the hospital to the jail. In consequence of his being sick they placed him in the debtors' room, and from there he made his escape by cutting a hole through the wall."

"He was the only witness against his confederates, was he not?"

"Yes, sir; the others could not be convicted unless he was caught. They were subsequently liberated on bail, and they cleared out. Steve Maloney, one of the party, is now serving a term in State Prison, having been arrested and convicted for highway robbery. He robbed a man in New York by throwing pepper in his eyes, and the poor man was nearly blinded. He was a bad fellow."

"This was nearly two years ago, was it not?"

"Yes, I think it was about that time. Then Sheriff Walters told me he would like to get Irving again. Then I searched for him. Good gracious! How I travelled after that fellow! But I never found him and never heard of him again until two weeks ago, when I received a despatch from California asking me if I wanted him. I asked the Commissioners if it was best to send for him, and they said I had better see the District Attorney. I sent Detective Folk to Assistant District Attorney Cullen, and he said that it would cost considerable to have this man brought back from California, and it was doubtful after we got him here if we could convict him, for there was not evidence enough against him."

"Do you think his story about the dog is true?"

"This dog which was used, it was said, was taken from the cellar of a gentleman who had kept it for the purpose of opening his boxes of wine. But, as I said before, if Irving has these bonds and the memorandum book of Nathan, why it must be true."

"Irving lived in Brooklyn?"

"Yes, Irving resided in Adams street, near York, and his house was well furnished. He had a wife and child. This child, I should think, is about fourteen years of age now."

"Do you know anything concerning this McNalley Irving speaks of?"

"No; he was not known in this robbery and his name was not mentioned by Irving. Irving's picture is now in the Rogues' Gallery. Captain Kennedy, of the Sixth precinct, New York, received a despatch from the Chief of Police in California, asking him if he did not want Irving, and he came over to see me. I told him the only thing that I wanted him for was for breaking jail, and I did not think it would pay to have him brought back just for that."

THE PRINCIPAL IN THE NATHAN MURDER.

A reporter of the HERALD, in a conversation with Surgeon J. C. Johnson, of No. 81 Henry street, some months since, became convinced that he had been called in his profession to dress the wounds of the principal in the Nathan tragedy, and was desirous of publishing the fact, but at the earnest request of the surgeon he said nothing about it. The man died, and for a time the matter dropped. Yesterday the writer again called upon the Surgeon, and had the following conversation with him:—

"Doctor, I suppose you saw the confession of this man Irving in the HERALD this morning?"

"Yes, sir."

"Do you not think it possible that he might have been implicated with the man whose wounds you were called upon to dress the morning after the murder?"

"Well, I don't know. This man Irving was a thief, as I understand—a professional thief—and the man whose wounds I dressed was a professional gambler. He had, however, got in with these thieves and had lost caste among his associates. The morning after the Nathan murder a carriage drove up to my door, and this man came in with a scalp wound which he desired me to dress. I asked him how he got the wound, and he replied, 'Oh, I was on a lark and a fellow struck me.' He said, 'I may want your services again, Doctor.' 'Well,' said I, 'if you do, when shall I call?' He replied, 'Never mind about that; I shall be able to come to you,' and he then drove off. Two nights after this he routed me out, about two o'clock in the morning, and when I got up I objected to being routed out at such an unseasonable hour. He said, 'What difference does it make to you, Doctor, as long as you are paid?' I told him I did not ask him for any money, only I thought he might come some other time. With that he threw me down a $100 bill. I said I did not have any change. 'Who asked you for any change? When I want any change I will ask you for it,' he said. I dressed his wound again. It was not a serious one, and he took some of the plaster and went away. That was the last I saw of him until November 15, 1871, when I was called to his house to see him. I was not told who I was going to see, but when I reached the house I recognized him. He then had inflammation of the lungs and pneumonia, and was bolstered up in bed, breathing with very exhausted respiration. He had neglected himself for a week or ten days, and was pretty bad. He said when he saw me, 'Doctor, I have not much money now, but if you will get me out I will pay you.' On one of my visits they insisted that I should stay all night. He then confessed to me that when he received his injury he was engaged in a burglary, and turning to his wife he said, 'Sis, give the Doctor my headache stick?' She shook her head, but he said, 'Yes, give it to the Doctor?' She then took from beneath the bed this bludgeon (the Doctor here exhibited the weapon.) It was a formidable looking stick, about the size of a policeman's club, only one end was loaded with lead. His wife said 'this is merely a curling iron, Doctor. My husband wanted me to look fashionable, dress gay and wear larger curls, so he had this iron made for me.' She said it was a little rusty. I took it to my office and examined it and found it had hair and blood on it. In questioning him about it and the wound, he said 'I would not have got that if my pals had been paying attention to their business. We were busily engaged, and I was working at the safe, and the first thing I knew I got a blow over the head with a chair which nearly knocked me senseless. Then, of course, we had to defend ourselves and follow it up. He did not say where it was, but I felt convinced that he was the principal. Just before his death he asked me if he could not have a Masonic funeral. I asked him if he was connected with any lodge, and he said yes, he was connected with a lodge in England. I told him he ought to take some steps to provide for his wife, and furthermore he ought to give whatever information he had. He looked at me sternly and said, 'What do you mean?' I said, 'You have information, valuable information in your possession which you ought to give.' He replied, 'Its damned lucky for you, Doctor, that I am not going to live, for you know too much. If my friends go back on me I do not intend to go back on them.' At this time he had become reduced in circumstances and had telegraphed to New Orleans for assistance. He received no answer to this despatch."

"Perhaps those to whom he telegraphed were afraid to reply."

"Yes, I think that was it. I told him that Phil Farley was coming over to see him and that appeared to annoy him. But he said he would give no information. The clotted blood is still on the club. At the time of the arrest of Forrester, you will remember, the girl who said she saw the man state that she heard him strike something against the iron fence. Now, my opinion is that this man had this bludgeon up the sleeve of his coat and the end struck the fence. I knew at the time Forrester was arrested they did not have the right man. The man who murdered Nathan has gone before his Maker. He was a fine looking man, tall and well proportioned, but he was finally brought down by a misspent life to death. I was called to attend him on the 15th of November and he died in the early part of December. He said just before he died that he never intended to take life. They always abandoned plunder before using violence. When they took property there was only one or two interested, but when they took life the whole community was aroused."

The Doctor declined to give the name of his patient, because he said he was well connected and it would make his relatives feel bad. The family resided in New York, but moved over to Brooklyn and was living in grand style when he died. His wife appeared to be a very fine woman.

Picture of Irving.

The picture of John Irving is kept in that part of the Brooklyn Rogues' Gallery known as the New York division, and is numbered 490. It represents a broad shouldered man, about five feet eight inches in height, of light complexion, with heavy jaws, large mouth, thin, compressed lips and no whiskers.

Is the Story of Irving an Invention.

The following singular letter was received at the HERALD office last evening. It is anonymous, but is apparently written by some one who knows something of the case:—

WILLIAMSBURG, August 29, 1879.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

SIR—Yr paper of 29 inst. has the article from San Francisco August 23, 1873, headed The Nathan Murder," A. P. R. Names Erwin confesses being an accomplice—he says, amongst other things, that "W. N. suggested the murder * * "the dog was stolen from a ship carpenters shop." * * the housekeeper's son—went in & left the latch up so we could get in—* * in the cellar—heard bell ring nine * * were in the celler in the dark an hour—or an hour & a half. * * perhaps it was not so late, when a man came down & said "I've finished the old man." we went up stairs. he (the man) had struck the old man 5 or 6 times on the head. * * said he was going to fall * * caught hold of him & Laid him down. * * got between 6 & 7 thousand dollars—the safe was open when we went up stairs * * I went from cellar whilst the man washed his hands & face—he had blood on them.—* * we looked out door * * took hold of tho castings. * * left Blood marks * * * went out at 6 o'c A. M. * *

Now sir is it not evident that this is a pure invention for the benefit of some one. all the circumstances acquit the housekeepers son.—the old man lay in bed at twelve o'clock alive unhurt & was kissed by his younger son & Washington came in after 12 o'clock that niget, and the old man must have been murdered after that hour, as he lay in bed the old man was not murdered in that way. I do not sign my name because—*

A READER OF YOUR PAPER.

THE HUNTINGTON HORROR.

The Remains of Kelsey Found in Oyster Bay in an Advanced Stage of Decomposition—Tar and Feathers on the Murdered Man's Clothes—His Chain Identified.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., August 29, 1873.

The readers of the HERALD will doubtless remember the story of the brutal tarring and feathering of Mr. Kelsey at Huntington, Long Island, an account of which was published in the HERALD at the time. Kelsey was a man of education and fine tastes, and his habit of writing poetry to a town lady of his acquaintance, to whom his advances were distasteful, brought about his terrible difficulties, which developments to-day show to have been more fatal than the public were at first disposed to believe.

For nearly a year past the trial for the tarring and feathering began against Mr. Royal Semels and Dr. George B. Banks, who were jointly indicted for the outrage. Up to the present time nothing of any account has been done owing to the absence of Kelsey. The absence of the man was said by his enemies to be on account of his feeling too much shame to return to his native city, while his friends were strong in the opinion that he had been murdered. On this last issue the case now stands, and it is to be tried at the October term of the Oyer and Terminer of Suffolk county. It is said that the prosecution have been diligent in collecting testimony, but yesterday they obtained evidence which was wholly unlooked for and turned up quite unexpectedly.

KELSEY'S REMAINS FOUND.

While two Oyster Bay fishermen were at work in the bay yesterday this evidence was gathered in the following accidental manner:—When near the shore one of the men noticed something floating, and suspicious to know what it was he pulled towards it. He was horrified to find that it was the nether limbs of a man. The Kelsey story flashed on his mind in a minute, and on examination he discovered that the garments were besmeared with tar, to which adhered several feathers. They also found a watch chain hanging from the fob pocket of the pants. The chain was broken in two and had gathered the green slime from the water. The men brought the chain and watch here, and they are in the possession of Coroner Bayles.

THE CORONER'S INQUEST TO BE RESUMED.

Immediately on the receipt of these articles the Coroner summoned the jury to meet to-morrow, at nine o'clock. The news has created great excitement in Huntington, and the residents will be here in full force to-morrow.

The Kelsey trial has so interested the residents of Huntington that they have made it

A PARTY ISSUE.

In November there will be an election for County Judge and Surrogate (Suffolk county economically combines these offices), in place of Judge Reid, whose term expires December 31. James H. Tuthill, the present District Attorney, is spoken of as a candidate, and it is said that the friends of the indicted man, who control considerable wealth, will support him. Failing Tuthill, the tar party will nominate ex-Judge Hedges, while the no-tar men will probably run Mr. William Wickham, a democrat.

As to the finding of Kelsey's remains, or what are supposed to be his, puts a serious aspect on the case. A livelier interest, if possible, will be felt in it now. It seems now settled beyond yea or nay, that the unfortunate man was murdered and thrown into the bay. This theory was stated by Kelsey's friends when the weights were found to be missing from the Huntington mill.

STEAM ON THE CANALS.

ALBANY, August 29, 1873.

The Commission appointed to examine and test devices and plans for the introduction of steam upon the canals of this State will meet at Syracuse on Tuesday, October 14, 1873. Competitors for the award of $100,000 offered by the State are requested to have their respective boats at that point, loaded with 200 tons and prepared for the final trial, which will be had between Syracuse and Utica.

FRENCH FERVOR.

National Pilgrimages to the Shrines of the Saints---No. 4.

"OUR LADY OF LOURDES."

Conclusion of the Narrative of the Apparition at the Rocks of Massabielle.

"I AM THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION!"

Bernadette Soubirons Received by the Church and the Populace as an Inspired Messenger.

A HOLY HEALING FOUNTAIN.

Its Stream More Beneficent Than Abana, Pharpar or Jordan.

MIRACULOUS CURES.

The Blind Restored to Sight, the Lame Drop Their Crutches, and Those Given Over to Die Recover Health by Prayer, Faith and Penitence at the Blessed Grotto.

STATEMENTS OF MANY WITNESSES.

LOURDES, July 30, 1873.

"THE MIRACLE OF THE FOUNTAIN."

Very great was the emotion of the multitude who had gathered round the grotto when they saw that water flowed from the dry rock. Every one pressed round to look at it and to see if it was real, and the mass surged around the child like the waves of a tumultuous sea. In proportion as the crowd drank of this water and bathed their hands and steeped their clothing in it the miraculous stream grew ever more abundant, and thousands and tens of thousands of persons now living saw the wonder and believed. Then a great shout rose up from the multitude, and as the frail little child who had been chosen as a servant of the Most High passed back with downcast eyes to her humble home the people acclaimed her with one voice, and cast themselves in hundreds at her feet, so that they might but touch the hem of her garment. For this miracle, mind you, my money-lending official and generally reasonable stockjobbing friends, had been wrought in the light of day and could not be gainsayed in the ears of the thousands who had witnessed it.

"Pooh, pooh!" still said the venal, French official; "I get no fees out of all this. The government must set its face against it." But he was now obliged to speak in a whisper, as the Scribes and Pharisees did when the Jews called out, "Hosanna!" and spread palms in the way of the carpenter's son, who rode upon an ass. "Is not this the miller's daughter?" said the official with a sneer, well hidden behind a cambric pocket handkerchief, "and are not her brethren Jack and Gill and her sister Mary?" The whole affair was unintelligible to him. But the multitude remained all that night in the wilderness in fasting and in prayer. Between five and six thousand persons were waiting for the coming of the little child when morning dawned again, and the miraculous water, rejoicing in its course, sparkled and danced in the rays of the rising sun like a living thing. When Bernadette came among them, with her quiet footstep and her modest eyes, they hailed her as a saint and asked her blessing. It may be that some worldly thoughts, some feminine vanity, might have found her heart opened by so much applause and glided in; for that day the Virgin came not. Bernadette prayed in vain. Either her eyes were darkened or her faith was weak. Perhaps it was as well that the child, in the midst of popular acclamation, should be taught that she herself was nothing. As the morning wore on rumor spread that the miraculous water cured the sick. Now there lived in the town of Lourdes a poor man named Louis Bourriette, and some twenty years before a sad disaster had befallen him. As he was working in the quarries a little way off from the city a mine had exploded beneath him and he was frightfully disfigured. His right eye was blinded and his life was hardly saved after many months of doubt and suffering. Surgeons and physicians could do nothing for him, and time, which works so many cures, had been equally powerless. He could scarcely distinguish men from trees walking; they appeared to him like black things moving about in a deep shadow. The man was well known to all the country round, and many people pitied, and some helped him, for he was a member of the numerous trade union or brotherhood of quarrymen.

THE BLIND RECEIVE SIGHT.

When the poor man heard of the miraculous water he bade his daughter bring him some of it. And behold! he rubbed his eyes with the water and cried out with a loud voice and fell upon his trembling limbs and prayed earnestly, for a miracle had been wrought in him and he had received back his sight.

Some days afterward he met with his physician, that Dr. Dozons, who did not believe in the word "catalepsy" as a probable explanation of Bernadette's visions.

"I am cured, sir," said the quarryman.

"You don't say so," replied the doctor. "I have done my best for you; but I cannot cure a man whose sight has been destroyed by gunpowder."

"No, sir," returned Bourriette, "you have not cured me. I have been cured by the Holy Virgin of the grotto."

The man of science shrugged his shoulders.

"That Bernadette is in a state of health which, to me, is inexplicable," observed the doctor, "is certain, and I have said so; but that the spring which she has, by some means or other, found out at the grotto can heal incurable ills is not possible." So saying the doctor drew a note book from his pocket, and, with a wry smile, he placed his hand upon the left eye of Bourriette and wrote a short sentence. "If you can read that now," said he, "I shall know what to think of the miraculous water."

A crowd of people had collected round the doctor and his his patient, for it was market day at Lourdes.

And the blind man read:—"Bourriette is incurably blind in the right eye, and can never be healed."

The doctor started like a man who had been suddenly shot. "I cannot deny a fact," he remarked; "and, however displeasing it may be to the faculty of medicine, I must believe the evidence of my own senses rather than the dogmas of poor human science."

Dr. Vergez, of Tarbes, also professor of the faculty of Montpellier, being called into consultation upon this strange event, endorsed the opinion of Dr. Dozons as to its miraculous character. He had never known such a cure. It was not within the skill of the physician, said Dr. Vergez.

THE SICK ARE HEALED.

Other poor persons of Lourdes who had been bedridden for years, bowed down by the weight of incurable diseases, and who had spent all their substance on physicians, suddenly rose up and walked. Their names are Marie Daube, Bernarde Souble, Fabien Baron and Jeanne Crassus.

Divine service was now going on all day and all night at the grotto without the help of priest or deacon. The people flocked there in one endless line of pilgrims, and the litanies of the Virgin were forever being chanted—"Mater Admirabilis, Sedes Sapientiæ, Causa nostræ lætitiæ, ora pro nobis."

"Now," reasoned the official mind, speaking through the Scribes of the period, "considering that neither fees nor profitable jobs are to be got out of this miraculous fountain at Lourdes there can be no such thing. It must be all nonsense." So it was printed and published in the official newspapers that the miraculous fountain was only a muddy puddle. That was the official version of the thing, to be accepted without doubt or question by all mankind. Meantime the produce of the miraculous fountain was measured, and it was proved to yield twenty-five thousand gallons daily of pure water.

The official mind dealt with the case of the blind man who had received his sight in a manner equally impressive and peremptory. It was said:—

1. That the blind man had not been restored to sight.

2. That he had never been blind.

3. That he imagined he had been cured.

4. That there had never been a blind man.

Yet there was the confounded fellow walking about, and not only persisting that he had been cured, but reading, writing, and ciphering in consequence. What could the French official do but consign him mentally to the infernal gods?

On the 2d of March, 1858, Bernadette called again on the Curé of Lourdes, a clergyman who is still hale and hearty, and whom I saw yesterday. She spoke to him again in the name of the vision.

"She wishes a chapel to be constructed and processions to be made to the grotto," said the child, repeating her message.

"That does not depend upon me," replied M. le Curé; "it depends upon my lord the Bishop. I will wait upon him and say that I have seen you again, and that I believe in your mission."

THE BISHOP OF TARBES.

Monseigneur Bertrand Sévère Laurence, Bishop of Tarbes, was at that time one of the most eminent men in France. He had been Superior of the Seminary of St. Pé, which he had founded; Superior of the Grand Seminary, and Vicar General. Nearly all the clergymen of his diocese had been his pupils, and he had been their schoolmaster before he became their Bishop. He had been designated for the prelacy by the universal voice of public esteem, and his life was a model of Christian virtue. He was anything rather than a dreamer. His head was so cool, he brought to the consideration of every subject a mind so calm and unimpressionable, that it was sometimes said he was rather too practical and matter-of-fact. Warmth of language and exaggeration were especially displeasing to him, and no argument that was passionately urged could ever convince him. A certain plain common sense appeared to be the ruling power of his intelligence. He spoke very slowly and generally under reservations. He was one of those men who know how to wait. A prelate of rare sagacity and observation, he knew mankind both in their strength and weakness, and possessed in a high degree the art of managing and guiding them. He was very prudent, and had a high sense of his responsibilities. He was careful to offend nobody, and he seemed to be constantly taking soundings as he cautiously sailed down the stream of life. He had contrived to keep his head well above water through all the political storms which had burst over his country, and was held in as much esteem by the Second Empire as he had been by the talking government of Louis Philippe.

The Curé of Lourdes informed this Bishop of the events which had occurred in his parish, and the Bishop coughed. Being accustomed to see truth descend step by step hierarchically from the Vatican, His Greatness was indisposed to accept a celestial message sent to him by an ignorant little girl. He was staggered by the Curé's circumstantial narrative, but not convinced. He wanted to see and hear for himself. Meantime he declined to say anything; or, to write more truthfully, he wrapped up nothing in roundabout words.

"The hour," observed His Greatness sententiously, "is not yet come for episcopal authority to occupy itself with this affair. In order to form the judgment which is awaited from us it is necessary to proceed with wise delay, to beware of first impressions, to allow time for reflection and to solicit enlightenment from clear and attentive observation."

This was a safe answer, and the Bishop would not go beyond it, nor would he cancel the prohibition he had issued to his clergy against their taking any part in the doings at the grotto.

THE OFFICIAL ASPECT.

While ecclesiastical authority maintained this extreme circumspection the civil power was much perplexed. The prefecture of Tarbes was filled by M. Massy; the Ministry of Worship, by M. Rouland, and neither of them, for the life and soul of him knew what to do about the Lourdes business after the mighty money-making permanent clerk in the Home Office, seeing that nothing was to be got out of it, had left him to his own device. Baron Massy, at that time Prefect of the Haute-Pyrénées, expressed a voluble contempt for superstition whenever an occasion turned up which gave him an opportunity of doing so. He professed a belief in the miracles by the Evangelists and in the Acts of the Apostles, but beyond these prodigies, which he considered in some sort as official, he would not admit the possibility of anything supernatural. Poor Baron Massy, living in such a world of wonders and helping to govern it after a fashion, yet totally unable to see beyond his official nose!

"Miracles," Baron Massy had observed, were indispensable for the foundation of a church and for the uses of authority. There had not long ago been a miracle at Boulogne, not wholly unconnected with an eagle. He (Baron Massy) was, therefore, so good as to accept the necessity of miracles in an epoch of formation. But the Empire was notoriously eternal, and what need could it have of miracles now? Moreover, according to Massy's baronial logic, the Almighty's hand had waxed short of late years, and he was contented with a belief in a minimum of miracles officially entertained. This administrative personage considered that the duties of the Deity were regulated and governed by the orthodox "Credo" and the concordats of the Church. They were established, codified and settled by law. The Almighty had no power to interfere with existing authorities and to trouble them by inopportune proceedings. He was bound to remain, henceforth and forever, within the invisible depth of the infinite. When a baronial prefect like Massy had once been so good as to confess a belief in miracles, which were recognized by his government, he thought it better to let bygones be bygones, and felt like a man who had already put his alms in the church plate, so that it was unnecessary for him to do so again. The Baron, therefore, being fully determined to put down any intervention on the part of Heaven in the affairs of his department, caused Bernadette and the grotto of the Virgin to be secretly watched by detectives.

The detectives found out nothing, and "no information was received" by them to the Virgin's disadvantage. Then M. le Prefet grew angry and wrote to M. Lacade, Mayor of Lourdes, to write to the commandant of the fort to put the garrison under arms and occupy the grotto in a military manner. The mounted police and the local constabulary also received similar instructions

It would not do. All Bigorre and Bearn had now heard of the miracles performed at the fountain which had suddenly sprung out of the rocks of Massabielle. The highways of M. le Prefet's department were thronged with hurrying footsteps and horsemen and carriages, all hastening upon the same errand. Along the banks of the river and down the navigable streams, over hill and dale, through lane and byway, poured the endless crowd upon the town of Lourdes. Pilgrims to the grotto arrived by tens of thousands, in carts and carriages, in wagons, on crutches, by night and by day, as they have done ever since and are now doing.

GATHERING THOUSANDS AT THE GROTTO.

Thursday, the 4th of March, was the last day of the fifteen upon which the Virgin had promised to appear to Bernadette. When the day broke a multitude more prodigious than on the preceding days inundated all the approaches to the grotto. Here, bent down by years, might be seen some venerable mountaineer leaning on his staff, and with his family to the fourth generation grouped around him. At a little distance some big-headed peasant of Gers; and near him the fine features and delicate profile of a Bearnais, or the straight-built figures of a group of Basques. The news, too, had spread beyond the border, and some Spaniards were present, standing in their large cloaks in sculptural tranquillity while they prayed, with eyes fixed patiently upon the grotto. Not an inch of the road on the river banks on either side, not a hill nor the branch of a tree whence a sight of it could be got, was unoccupied. More than 20,000 men were numbered among the pilgrims that morning, besides women and children, and their number increased every moment.

Faith, prayer, curiosity, scepticism, the desire for amusement, must have been all among that crowd, and many motives doubtless brought it there; but when Bernadette appeared to keep her last appointment with the celestial visitor every head was bared and every knee was bowed at least in the outward semblance of devotion. The child was perfectly humble. There was no change in her dress or appearance. She was too full of her holy mission to feel confused or to blush, though policemen upon horseback now hemmed her in on all sides and escorted her to her prayers.

The vision appeared to Bernadette on this day also; told her to drink and to wash in the fountain and to eat again of the herb which grew there; then she told her to return to the priests and to tell them that she desired a chapel to be built and processions to be formed on this spot.

The child asked the vision to tell her name, as Jacob had done of a divine visitor who came to him before he was called Israel. But the radiant lady gave her no answer. "Prayer, penitence and abstinence" had been the three things enjoined by the vision. "Pray, repent, drink water, eat simple food," that seems to have been the sum and substance of her command.

THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION.

Bernadette still paid occasional visits to the grotto after this, and upon the 25th of March, the festival of the Annunciation, she found an immense crowd awaiting her, and the lady of her vision appeared to her with the same divine light and with the same benign aspect as before. The child twice asked her name, but two sweet lingering smiles only replied to her. Then she asked once more, and at this third prayer the lady smiled again, and separating her hands, which had been crossed upon her breast, she replied, with a gesture of ineffable grace, "I am the Immaculate Conception." Then she vanished.

Upon Easter Monday, also, April 5, 1858, she who had called herself the Immaculate Conception appeared again to Bernadette; and the crowd around her upon that day saw

SOMETHING MORE EXTRAORDINARY THAN EVER.

Bernadette, captivated and entranced by the beauty of the vision, joined her little hands above the flame of a wax taper which she carried, and which rested on the ground before her where she knelt. For more than a quarter of an hour the flame blazed steadily against her palms and passed in jets through her fingers, but Bernadette never moved, and the ecstatic smile remained fixed upon her face. The flames had no more power to injure her than they had to harm those who of old time were cast into the burning fiery furnace.

BOARDING UP THE MIRACLE.

Nevertheless, the Minister of Public Worship thought he would try his hand at putting an end to the thing, and did so, with results—for a time, very short time. His Excellency commanded that the Virgin's grotto should be closed up with boards, and ordered all trespassers to be fined. There was an idea for you now! The French officials had found out the way to turn the miracles into money at last, and people went to be fined in great numbers. Then some litigious persons would not be fined any more, pulled down the boards, got into shindies with the police and were condemned to divers pains and penalties for wanting to say their prayers in their own way.

AN ECCLESIASTICAL RECOGNITION.

It was upon the 16th of July, on the feast of Our Lady of St. Carmel, that Bernadette, who had gone to pray in front of the rock on the opposite bank of the Gave, had once more, and for the last time, a vision more splendid than ever of the celestial lady, and then at last the cautious Bishop Laurence of Tarbes resolved to interpose with his ecclesiastical authority. In coming to this determination he was supported by the Archbishop of Auch, the Bishops of Montpellier, Soissons, and that arch-guardian of the Church, M. Louis Veuillot, the famous editor of the *Univers*. Indeed it was high time that something should be done. Prefect Massy, in his baronial wisdom, had issued orders to shave Bernadette's head and to treat her as a lunatic, while M. Jacomet, the policeman, urged by the French officials, again since their appetites had been sharpened by fines, had stormed the grotto, turned out the pilgrims, broken their kneeling apparatus, seized their money, and very nearly got himself thrown into the River Gave. At the close of July, 1858, Monseigneur Laurence, Bishop of Tarbes, instituted a commission of ecclesiastics and men of science to report upon the Lourdes miracles. Meantime, however, all pilgrimages to the grotto were forbidden upon pain of fine and imprisonment.

AN IMPERIAL MANDATE.

Fortunately for the reputation of his reign, Napoleon III. happened at this moment to be at Biarritz. He was not a demonstrative monarch. He was a man of few words, and his ideas translated themselves into action rather than language. When he heard of the absurd behavior of Minister Rouland, Prefect Massy and the French officials generally his mournful eyes lighted up, as they sometimes did, with a cold gleam of anger. He shrugged his shoulders in a manner peculiar to him and then rung the bell of his study violently.

"Take that to the telegraph," he said, briefly, to the officer of his household who answered the summons.

"That" was a laconic despatch to the Prefect of Tarbes, commanding him instantly to cancel his absurd prohibition, and to leave people free to go to the grotto of Lourdes or not as they listed.

Meantime Bernadette had been confirmed, and when her mission was ended she felt a wish for a life of religious retirement. She is now one of the Sisters of Charity of Nevers. Of a character singularly pious and simple, she aspires to no ecclesiastical dignities and to no authority. She is merely one of the sick nurses, or *infirmières*, of the sisterhood to which she belongs. Most of those who once persecuted her have come to grief. The Prefect, Massy, has carried his baronial wisdom to another world.

On the 18th January, 1862, the Bishop of Tarbes pronounced judgment on the Lourdes miracles; and proclaimed by mandate, under his episcopal seal, that the "lady" who had appeared to Bernadette was verily "the Immaculate Mary, Mother of God," and he formally authorized the worship of

"OUR LADY OF LOURDES."

This prelate published at the same time an official record of seven miraculous cures performed during the year 1858, and attested by the medical men who had formed part of the commission appointed to inquire into the circumstances above mentioned. The first of these cures was that of Louis Bourriette. The second was that of an infant child born to one Croisine Ducoute, which child had been notoriously snatched from the jaws of death by the divine spring. The third was the case of Blaisette Soupenne, of Lourdes, whose sight had been restored to her by the waters of the grotto, after physicians had despaired of her cure. The fourth was the case of Catharine Latapie-Chouat, of Loubonjac, who had been cured of a paralyzed hand. The fifth was the case of Henry Busquet, of Nay, cured of a glandular affection which had broken out in tumors and sores. The sixth was the case of the widow Madeleine Rizan, of Nay, cured of lameness, weakness and general debility. The seventh was the case of Marie Moreau, of Tartas, whose sight had also been restored to her. And all these cures were well authenticated by the testimony of physicians, as undoubtedly due to the water which flowed from the miraculous fountain in the rocks of Massabielle.

The Bishop of Tarbes likewise announced that a church would be erected on the site of Bernadette's vision, in accordance with the commands of the Virgin herself, and the building of it was immediately commenced. On the 14th of April, 1864, the Bishop of Tarbes, in the midst of an immense concourse of people, pronounced a solemn benediction on a statue of the Virgin in white marble, representing her at the moment when she had said,

"I AM THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION,"

and this statue was set up in the place where she appeared to Bernadette. The miraculous water of the Fountain of Our Lady of Lourdes continued to grow in reputation, and cures which had baffled all the science of physicians were daily and hourly performed there. On the 21st of May, 1866, the grotto was opened for divine worship, and high mass was solemnly performed there.

I now return to the course of my own personal experience and proceed to relate what I saw and heard.

WHAT THE MONK SAID.

"Are you really prepared to say that these miraculous cures rest upon satisfactory evidence?" I asked of a Benedictine monk.

"Miracles," replied the brother, "always leave room for faith; but unbelievers in them are upon the horns of this dilemma—either they do think that the power of the Almighty is equal to work miracles, or they do not. If they do not they must deny the evidence of their senses, for the birth of all things on earth and water is miraculous in so far that it cannot be brought about by human power. If they do think that the Almighty can perform miracles they must admit that such things as are alleged to be done here are possible. It is quite a gratuitous assumption to pretend that miracles have now ceased. There is no warrant whatever in Scripture for such a supposition. Now the evidence upon which the Lourdes miracles rest would appear conclusive as to any ordinary event that might have occurred there. They are established by the concurrent testimony of many honest witnesses."

WHAT DR. DOZONS SAID.

"Neither Bernadette, who saw the Divine vision, nor her parents made any money by their celebrity. They never received so much as an apple, though they might have been very rich. A great lady offered them 200,000 francs to be permitted to adopt Bernadette. They refused her offer. Many of the pilgrims brought gifts and offerings to the Soubirons family. Not one was ever accepted. They lived and they died in extreme poverty. Bernadette herself never touched a sou." (Dr. Dozons is a clear headed old gentleman, with much sly humor in him.) "I was present at the candle scene. I saw the child hold her hand over the flame, and I saw the flame burning between her fingers. I took out my watch and counted the time while her hand remained in the flame of the candle. It remained there for a quarter of an hour. I examined her hand afterwards. It was perfectly uninjured. Then I lighted the candle again and bade her put her hand in it. She drew her hand away instantly, for the flame burned her after the Virgin was gone. I have examined this business step by step. I have seen miraculous cures performed on my own patients. Louis Bourriette was my patient and all you have written about him is quite true. One of his eyes, which had been quite blinded by gunpowder, was restored to sight. No physician or oculist in the world could have cured him. The eye had a broad cicatrix across it and vision was quite destroyed. He was cured by the miraculous water. Bernadette was a nice little girl, simple and modest. There was no nonsense, no tricks about her. I saw her while she was in the presence of the vision. Her face seemed to be lifted up in a remarkable manner and beamed with a light which I never saw on any human face. Her lips moved as if she were speaking, but when I put my ear to her lips I could hear no sound. She was not subject to hallucinations. When she had seen the vision she went about her ordinary duties quite calmly. Calmness was the characteristic quality of her mind—a certain quiet, dignified calmness which had nothing of apathy in it. She was not cataleptic. She knew perfectly well what she was about. Even when the vision was before her she would answer questions and light her waxen taper if it went out, and she always conducted herself in every way as a reasonable human being. A nephew of the Pope saw her at my house several times. He offered her money and a chaplet of great price for the poor little string of beads which she had in her hand when she saw the Virgin. She would not take the money, and she would not part with her beads. You cannot deny facts. I" (Dr. Dozons, at present alive and well, a doctor of the faculty of medicine, residing at Lourdes) "do solemnly declare, upon my word of honor as a gentleman and upon my reputation as physician, that I have seen miraculous cures performed by the fountain which Bernadette discovered; not one cure, nor two cures, but hundreds of cures. I authorize you to affix my name to this statement, and I am prepared to prove it. I believe, without any doubt or reservation, that the whole account which Bernadette gave of the celestial vision was literally and accurately correct. I believe that she actually did see the Virgin Mary and that the miracles daily performed here are wrought by Mary, the mother of our Lord."

That surely was a fine argument of Pascal when he said:—"We are told that our religion is incomprehensible." (Father incomprehensible, Son incomprehensible, Holy Ghost incomprehensible). "If we could understand it, it could not be true."

STATEMENT OF THE REV. ROBERT SMITH.

The Rev. Robert Smith, an English Roman Catholic clergyman, canon of Hexham, now at Lourdes, and an eye witness of the fact, records the following statement:—

Marie Lascombe, of Cadouin, near Perigueux, Dordogne, was miraculously cured at Lourdes on Monday, July 28, 1873. She had been suffering for upwards of three years from a tumor on the upper part of the foot, and had been so ill as to be confined to her bed for at least one year. She had been twice to Lourdes during her illness. Her medical adviser had had recourse to burning and lancing the foot and several times had declared that amputation would become a necessity to save her life. During the month of May, when it had been long found impossible to heal the wound caused by the lance, she washed it with the water from the fountain of Our Lady of Lourdes, and at the end of that month the wound had been completely healed up, but the swelling and excessive pain continued still. She was not disheartened, and on her third pilgrimage to Lourdes her prayers were heard. Immediately after washing her foot on the bath adjoining the grotto she walked thence steadily and easily, carrying the crutch in her hand, and placed it beside scores of similar testimonials of miraculous cures. After fervently returning thanks to God she arose from her knees and walked to the bank of the river, back to the grotto, again to the river side, receiving the sincere congratulations of her friends and of all the pilgrims present. This occurred about half-past six yesterday evening. Whosoever witnessed on the occasion, as I did, the joy that beamed in her countenance, the delight with which she spoke of the happy change from intense suffering to perfect repose, will never forget either the hour or the miraculous fact; for to the mind of any reasonable person it could be nothing else. This favored young person appeared to be about twenty-four years of age.

STATEMENT OF MISS ELIZABETH WHITTAKER, AT PRESENT RESIDING AT LOURDES.

On July 26 I think it was that a lady was cured of a bad cancer by the water of Lourdes. This lady is staying at the Convent of the Immaculate Conception, which has been lately built, about a quarter of a mile beyond the grotto, for the entertainment of pilgrims. She had come down to the grotto as usual, and determined on taking a supply of the water home with her, and on the way, a sudden impulse taking possession of her, she threw the water over the affected part, exclaiming at the same time, "I know Our Lady will cure me." At that moment all trace of the disease vanished. It was in the ancle, towards the front.

I visited the Convent of the Immaculate Conception on the 29th of July, 1873, and found that the truth of this statement was fully confirmed.

WHAT FATHER RUSSELL SAID.

"I am an English Roman Catholic clergyman residing at Lourdes. I am not a member of the ducal family of Bedford. I am aware that on the 2d of July inst. a lady named Caroline Esserteaux, of Niort, was miraculously cured by the waters of the Fountain of Our Lady of Lourdes. There is no doubt whatever of the fact. Her state of health was so notorious at Niort that public rejoicings were celebrated when she returned thither healed of her infirmity. She had been four years in the local hospital for incurables. Her spine was affected, her limbs were perished. She could not stand upright. She had been for eleven years in this state, and her condition was acknowledged to be beyond the power of medicine. But no sooner was she plunged in the miraculous water than she stood upright; her legs were strengthened, she walked, she was cured."

Who was that Syrian captain whose flesh came again like that of a little child after he had bathed in the waters of the Jordan?

WHAT A PILGRIM SAID.

"I was standing," said a pilgrim, "at the fountain this morning (July 29, 1873) when these came to it a poor woman suffering from cancer. Her dress mounted up to her throat, and she was loath, for modesty's sake, to undo it; but she did so at last, and I have never seen a sore so hideous. It was nearly as large as a dinner plate and horribly foul. The woman did not look as if she had a month's life in her, so feeble she was and so pale. I saw her take a little of the miraculous water in her hand, and she sprinkled her hideous sore with it. Then she dropped on her knees with a loud cry, and prayed with passionate devotion. She had been healed in an instant."

WHAT DON DIEGO RIBAS SAW.

"I was standing," said the Don, a highly educated gentleman, who informed me that, being on his travels during the troubles of his country, he had come on a pilgrimage to Lourdes rather from curiosity than devotion; "I was standing before the holy fountain on the day of my arrival here, with the red cross upon my breast and the insignia of the Sacred Heart beneath it. I could have wished that I had been more impressed by the scene around me, but my heart remained cold to it, and I said within myself, 'Lord, I believe; help Thou mine unbelief.' As I continued to muse rather than to pray I saw, borne upon a chair by his friends and kindred, an old man, who was paralytic. They carried him to the fountain and assisted him out of his chair on to his crutches. He offered up a silent prayer upon his knees, while his friends supported him on either side, and then they plunged his legs in the miraculous water. Three minutes afterwards, by my watch, which is an English watch, he began to jump and dance and to bless God. He called out again and again that he was cured, and he walked with firm steps and head erect to the chapel, where he deposited his crutches beside the crutches of other pilgrims, who had once been cripples and who were healed of their infirmity.

"I saw this myself, but I had never seen the paralytic man before. Of course his cure may have been a trick. I do not think it was. The man belonged to the peasant class. There were a large number of peasants round the grotto. They all wore the red cross, which showed that they were pilgrims, and they seemed to be neighbors and acquaintances of the paralytic man, who had made the pilgrimage with him. They were hard-featured, weather-beaten country people, who did not look at all capable of getting up a theatrical representation. They rejoiced at the old man's cure, but they showed no signs of astonishment at it. They appeared to have expected it, and were not disappointed. Either miraculous cures occur daily at Lourdes, or all the men and women there are liars. Perhaps they are, perhaps they are not. I only tell you what I saw with my own eyes. I make no comment on it."

So far, Don Diego; and as he spoke I remembered having somewhere read the story of an impotent man, who asked alms at the beautiful gate of the Temple, and who having been also healed in an instant, "went leaping and praising God."

WHAT THE ABBE FOURNON SAID.

"I am one of the priests of the grotto of Our Lady of Lourdes. If you ask me to confirm the story of the impotent man under my hand and seal I must decline to do so. The Church never acknowledges that a miracle has been wrought without inquiry. What we do is this:—We institute an investigation with judicial formalities conducted by persons competent to the task. We hear the evidence on both sides, and when it has been given the Church pronounces judgment in accordance with the testimony before it. Therefore when you ask me positively to confirm any recent fact which has passed under my own observation I am bound to answer you that the case has not yet been tried and that I decline to publish my opinion upon it.

"There is a list of miraculous cures, however, which have been sufficiently established upon evidence:—

"1. M. P. Hermann, a celebrated pianist, relates that he was cured of a disease of ophthalmia by the waters of Lourdes, after the oculists had failed to do him any good.

"2. Maurice Lagorse, of Tourtoiac, Dordogne, was cured of deafness.

"3. One of the children of Mme. Marie Labareille, of Aressy, was cured of a tumor which had formed upon one of his eyelids.

"4. M. Pierre Joseph Hauquet, aged forty-nine, residing at No. 17 Rue Cheravoie, at Liège, Belgium, was instantaneously cured of paralysis and disease of the spinal marrow. His cure is certified by Dr. Davreux, a celebrated physician of Liège, who resides at 12 Rue Andre-Dumont, in that city.

"5. Mlle. Irene Rebourseaux was miraculously cured of pulmonary disease.

"6. François Macary, aged sixty, a blacksmith, residing at Lavaur, was suddenly cured of malignant ulcers after the famous Dr. Viguerie, of Toulouse, had informed him that 'his disease was incurable.' His cure is attested by the Abbé Coux, Vicar of St. Alain, at Lavaur.

"7. Guillaume Jaffard, a pointsman employed at the station of Lespouey-Laslades, on the Southern Railway (*Chemin de Fer du Midi*), was cured of chronic rheumatism which had prevented him from walking without crutches.

"8. The Abbé Francés, curé of Belpech, in the diocese of Carcasonne, was cured of malignant fever after he had been given over by Dr. Galtier, of Castelnaudary; Dr. Maury, of Belpech, and a consultation of physicians.

"9. Mlle. Constance Léger, residing in the Rue de la Cazotte, Faubourg des Chaprais, at Besançon, was cured of a painful infirmity which had afflicted her for thirty years, and which the doctors of Besançon had declared to be incurable.

"10. Mlle. H. Breton, residing at 150 Boulevard Magenta, Paris, was cured of neuralgia, attended by convulsions, after all the usual remedies had been tried in vain. She had been afflicted for eighteen years, and was bedridden at the time of her cure."

WHAT THE ABBE PEYRETTE SAID.

"I am a Roman Catholic clergyman, and I have been in the performance of my duties at Lourdes for about eight months. I have never seen a miraculous cure wrought at the grotto. I have been there a moment before and a moment after such events are said to have occurred, and I have seen people who have told me they had been miraculously cured, but I had never seen them before and I knew nothing of them. I have not been sufficiently favored by Heaven to be allowed to witness a miracle." (There is evidently no intention on the part of the parochial clergy of Lourdes to endorse the miracles wrought there without ocular demonstration of them.) "No," continues the Abbé Peyrette, "I am unable to dine with you. Your hotel is within the prescribed limits, and I am forbidden to accept invitations so near home. Neither can I take charge of any money for charitable purposes, as I am not authorized to do so."

WHAT THE HOTEL KEEPER'S SISTER SAID.

"I was born at Lourdes. I have lived here half a century. I knew Bernadette well. She was an innocent little thing. She had neither the desire nor the capacity to deceive anybody. I never heard or knew of anything wrong about her. She was truthful and straightforward. I did not at first believe in her visions. I believe in them now. My brother and I keep the Hôtel des Pyrénées, and our house is constantly full—full all the year round—of pilgrims going to return thanks at the grotto for having been cured by the miraculous water. I do not understand why they should come from all parts of the world to return thanks for their restoration to health unless they had been really healed. There are twenty-six pilgrims now in the hotel, and eight of them have come from distant places to return thanks to the Virgin. No, I have never seen a blind or paralytic person brought into the hotel with his infirmity on him and return cured after a pilgrimage to the grotto. I am lame myself. I have been to the fountain and I was not cured."

A very sensible, housewifely person, this old lady, not in the least disposed to puff herself or her hotel. Very exact and scrupulous in her language, she looked like a conscientious person, who was not accustomed to throw about words at random.

THE SHEPHERDESS WHO SAW THE VIRGIN

lived at a dirty little water-mill, deep in a hollow, situated in a squalid neighborhood, peopled chiefly with wet fowl, on the outskirts of Lourdes. It has three rooms and a loft. The light comes dimly into them all. It may have been in such a place that was found the stable at Bethlehem when the wise men of the East came to worship there. It has an Oriental look about it: the street is uneven, unpaved, unlighted. The mill itself is built after the Eastern fashion. It is a rude heap of stones, with wooden balconies running round it. It was inhabited by very poor people—a large, fresh, colored Southern woman, with a child in her arms, and her mother, an old woman with a face made up of wrinkles like a withered apple. The house had been sold to strangers. Nobody had tried to make money out of it, and Bernadette's sister lived in another hard by. I was allowed to enter freely, and when I offered a franc the Southern woman showed her white teeth and smiled a steady refusal. She would take nothing. I stood for an hour where the little seer must have often stood, listening, a bright-eyed, patient child, with strange fancies, to the brawling of the mill stream. Beneath me was a dejected looking garden, and some tall poplars bowed mournfully in the wind. The waters of the mill stream were of a muddy, gray color, and all around was damp and comfortless. It was a place for a little maid to brood in, this mill. In the street beneath were barefooted children scudding about, and hard times and the wolf seemed near every door—only a lookout upon broken walls and broken windows, and weeds and muddy water. The walls of the mill were whitewashed, but the whitewash was stained and had rubbed off in patches. The doors were cracked. The floors were overlaid with planks which had never been scoured, and here was a rafter and there was a beam, and the windows were patched with paper. That was the home of Bernadette.

Beside this mill was another where her sister now lives, but Bernadette's sister is evidently not under the protection of the clergy, for upon the wall of her house was painted

CHAMBRES A LOUER.

I saw Bernadette's sister and her brother-in-law. They are not lovely people; and are said to have become greedy since their parents died and Bernadette left them. I never heard, however, that the family of Joseph, the carpenter, were very distinguished persons. It is certain that they were troublesome.

THE PEOPLE OF LOURDES

are a hard, slow-witted, cautious race, wonderfully like Scotch folk, with dry jokes about them like spare cash. One of them has written over his barber shop, "Here, on paying to-day, I shave to-morrow for nothing," which is, I presume, the Lourdes idea of being funny. I asked another what he thought of Bernadette? He turned his tongue seven times in his mouth before he answered, dryly, "I think she is just a wench who makes a good deal of running about" (*c'est une fille qui fait beaucoup courir*); an answer which would have done very well for a North Briton.

A PRIEST OF THE GROTTO.

I asked one of the officiating priests of the grotto whether Bernadette had ever seen the Virgin again since she grew up to womanhood. "No," answered the priest, "and she is in perfect ignorance of her own celebrity, devoted entirely to her humble duties among the Sisters of Nevers. Is it not written somewhere that the young only 'see visions,' the 'old dream dreams?'"

COMMERCIAL ASPECT OF THE THING.

The water of Lourdes does not work miracles without faith. It is no use to buy it wholesale and put it in bottles for mercantile purposes. It is not a mineral water. It has no curative properties acknowledged in medicine. It is only very pure and digestible; very wholesome.

The revenue of the town is only 30,000f. a year. It is badly paved and badly lighted. The pilgrims do not throw away their money. Not much is made out of them. Thirty cents for a breakfast of four courses, fifty-six cents for a dinner of five courses, wine included; thirty cents for a bedroom, with clean sheets and plenty of towels, do not leave large profits.

EASY SHAVING.

I go to be shaved every morning, for all the Southern people are cunning with the razor, and a beard is a mere dust-collector on the road. I find a lot of rosy-faced children playing about the barber's shop, and I ask one of them if he has ever seen a sou? The child looks up wondering, and answers, "No." Then he scampers off with a shout to tell of the strange man who spoke to him of an unknown thing.

"Come, thou barber, what's to pay for doing a dirty job at best, which will take you a quarter of an hour, besides the cost of soap and a clean towel? What's to pay at the current price of labor at Lourdes for cleaning the face of a strange man?" "What you please," says the discreet barber. "I please twopence."

After mature thought barber looks amazed, and says, "Thank you," through his nose, not without emotion, and a down-at-heel wife listening with surprise at the door. The current price of his labor for fifteen minutes, soap and towel included, is under a half-penny.

I go to the Post Office to prepay a letter and am too late, for the Paris post leaves at ten o'clock in the morning. I am too late. The letter box has just been sent off to the station. "Hallo!" roars the Postmaster and his wife together. "What's the matter?" say I. "We have stopped an omnibus for you. You can still post your letter at the station if you make haste. Here it is ready stamped." "But I have not paid the postage." "Never mind that." "I have not change either to pay my omnibus fare." "Well, here are five francs." I have never before seen these good people who are so ready to render me a service, and I do not know them from Adam. They do not look as if they belonged to a population of cheats and humbugs.

I cross over to the telegraph office. It is just closing. The telegraph woman is going off to breakfast for the rest of the day, and I just catch her at the door. I tell her I am anxious to send a telegram before she shuts up, and that I must go home to fetch some money. "Why," she answered, "can't you send it without money and pay another time?"

I go into an image shop and buy a little medal for a lady in Paris. Its weight is about that of a five franc piece, and it is beautifully made. I am charged seven francs for it, and have not enough in my pocket by four francs. "Pay another time," says a brisk little old woman who keeps the shop.

Everywhere I found the same civility, simple trust and honesty. I bought a box of matches at a tobacconist's and laid down the Paris price of three sous on his counter. He ran after me all down the street, with his hat off, to tell me I had paid him a sou too much, and bring it me back. A couple of active British swindlers would startle these people like the shot from a double-barrelled gun falling among a flock of inexperienced wild ducks. Many of the streets of Lourdes have pious names. There are the Street of the Grotto and the Street of the Banner and the Street of St. Peter. But I find it almost impossible to get hold of a Lourdes priest for conversational purposes. The Curé is drowned in letters by every post and half suffocated by visitors all day long. The superior of the grotto and the officiating priests are equally afflicted; for the miracles of Lourdes are arousing the attention of the whole religious world, besides that of the wondermongers; yet there is no hunting up of likely strangers with subscription lists.

THE RUE DE LA GROTTE.

I walk down the narrow and crooked lane which is the highway to the miraculous fountain and which is trodden by thousands of pilgrims daily. Most of the houses on each side of me cannot let for more than $25 a year each. Many of them are mere hovels. Bread is sold at the doors, sold cheap; but I see no luxuries about. There are some religious rubbish shops; but the rubbish is not of an expensive character. A little girl wants me to buy a taper for half a franc; but that is not dear for nearly a yard of wax. There is an *aubergiste* on my right. He gives a large plate of stewed beef and vegetables for less than ten cents. It looks very clean and nice; so do the people eating it. There are no smirking faces about; there are no debauched watering place people to be seen. There are wooden booths put up all the way down to the grotto, on each side of the road, after the street ends.

NUMBER OF THE PILGRIMAGES.

Between the 24th of May and the 14th of June of the present year the pilgrimages made to Our Lady of Lourdes were as follows:—

MAY 24.—About 1,000 pilgrims came from the Valley of Garaison.

MAY 25.—Four hundred pilgrims came from Bayonne.

MAY 27.—Pilgrimages arrived from Clermont-

Ferrand, Auch, Perpignan, Vendée and Chôlet. There were 510 pilgrims from Clermont-Ferrand, 700 pilgrims from Auch, 500 from Perpignan, 1,450 from La Vendée, 1,420 from Chôlet and Anjou.

MAY 28.—Pilgrimages arrived from Blaye, Oloron Ste. Marie and Ste. Marie de Campan; 650 pilgrims came from Blaye, 1,500 pilgrims from Oloron Ste. Marie and an unknown number from Ste. Marie de Campan.

MAY 29.—Pilgrimages arrived from Grenad-sur-l'Adour and Ville-Comtal; 700 pilgrims came from Grenade-sur-l'Adour and about an equal number from -VilleComtal.

JUNE 2.—Pilgrimages arrived at Lourdes from the apprentices of Bordeaux, from St. Aubin at Toulouse, and from the College of Aire; 572 pilgrims came from Toulouse, 621 from the apprentices of Bordeaux and 550 from the College of Aire.

JUNE 3.—Pilgrimages arrived at Lourdes from Ariége and Pontacq; 621 pilgrims came from Ariége and nearly 1,000 from Pontacq.

JUNE 5.—Pilgrimages arrived at Lourdes from Porte Ste. Marie and from St. Jacques of Pau. Among the pilgrims on this day was His Eminence Monseigneur Dounet, Cardinal Archbishop of Bordeaux, the first ecclesiastical prince of the Papal Court that has made this pilgrimage. Six hundred and fifty pilgrims came from Porte Ste. Marie.

JUNE 9.—Pilgrimages arrived from Albi, Toulouse, Asté, Vic-Bigorre, Auterine and Cintegabelle; 1,200 pilgrims came from Albi, 1,200 from Toulouse, 700 from Vic-Bigorre, and an unnumbered multitude from the other places above mentioned.

JUNE 10.—Pilgrimages arrived at Lourdes from Libos, St. Jerome de Toulouse, Villefranche-de-Rouergue and Monnein; 650 pilgrims came from Toulouse, conducted by the clergy of St. Jerome; 1,200 pilgrims from Villefranche-de-Rouergue, 580 from Monnein and an unknown number from Libos.

JUNE 11.—Pilgrimages arrived at Lourdes from Notre Dame de Garaison and Poictiers; 700 girls, attended by their female relatives, came from Notre Dame de Garaison, and they were followed by 654 adult pilgrims. The number of pilgrims from Poictiers is not stated.

JUNE 12.—Pilgrimages arrived at Lourdes from Beaumont de Lomagne and Montfort, Colomiers and Blagnac and Puylaurens; 642 pilgrims came from Beaumont, 706 pilgrims from Colomiers and Blagnac, 642 pilgrims from Puylaurens.

JUNE 14.—Pilgrimages arrived at Lourdes from the Seminary of St. Pé and from Pau, number unknown, and among them came Monseigneur Salvet, Bishop of Mende.

This is the latest published list in my possession, but I am writing on the 30th of July, and every hour of the day and night an endless stream of pilgrims pours into the town by rail and carriage, on horseback and on foot. The railway trains which bring them are decked with flags and flowers, and the songs of the pilgrims rise high above the shriek of engines and the roar of wheels. One man lately arrived on foot from Belgium, two women walked hither from Geneva, and bishop and archbishop, vicar and dean, with all the mightiest princes of the Church, come to kneel and pray at the grotto of Our Lady of Lourdes. Five bishops have been seen praying there within twenty days, and the yard of my hotel is crowded with the coronetted carriages of the old legitimist nobility of France and Spain and Italy. Both the ex-King of Naples and Don Carlos have been here, and the ribald wits of Paris say the whole thing may be summed up in this beautiful canticle:—

Un, deux, trois,
Vive les rois!
Trois, quatre, cinq,
Vive Henri Cinq!

But wit is not always wisdom, neither is ribaldry argument. "This is the beginning of

THE NEW CRUSADE,

which must end in a social war." Well, so be it. All the great changes and gains of the world have come of wars and rumors of wars. Canon Smith, however, thinks that the miracles of Lourdes forebode great trouble upon earth, and that the words "Penitence, penitence, penitence," which the Virgin spoke thrice, have a grievous meaning, yet

WHAT THE VIRGIN SAID TO THE MAID

herself is a secret. Perhaps she whispered words of hope, and not of sorrow.

THE TORCHLIGHT PROCESSIONS

to the Virgin's grotto, at Lourdes, are very picturesque and impressive. Thousands of pilgrims carrying wax tapers chanting ever—

God of Clemency!
God the Protector!
Save, oh! save our France!
Save Rome and France,
In the name of the Sacred Heart!

are sights and sounds not to be witnessed without emotion. The church above the grotto is illuminated, and a red electric light is brought to bear in flashes upon the pilgrims as they mount, singing through the woods up the steep, and so on into the church.

We are such poor waifs and strays upon earth, always so weak and often so miserable; our very lives are so mysterious and so uncertain, that we may well inquire with awe and reverence what is likely to become of us from one of the inhabitants of another sphere who has been a mortal like unto ourselves.

It has been a reproach often brought against the Roman Catholic Church that its most solemn ceremonies have a theatrical air about them; and the torchlight procession at the grotto of our Lady of Lourdes had a strong resemblance to a scene at a grand opera. It was not without one or two funny things about it, however. Among the pilgrims, for instance, was a little old lady in spectacles, a wizened little old woman, and her taper was wrapped up in a bit of old newspaper, which looked like an illuminated label on her. Upon it was printed "*Le Phare du Midi*" (the beacon of the South). "The devil," said Bishop Berkeley, "has all the good tunes." But can any one tell me why good music and theatrical representations should be given over to the Evil One, and why all that charms the ear and moves the heart should not be used to impress truth upon mankind in vivid characters, rather than to glorify idle fancies?

As I watched the forming of the torchlight procession came the grim Viscount of Damas, the leader of our pilgrimage. He had never once spoken to me before. His behavior had simply expressed this:—

"HALLO! YOU MAN OF THE NEWSPAPERS, what do you do here? Be off, now, can't you, from holy ground! Bless you," (understood), "are you going to turn all this into ridicule?" His manner was altered now, and as he bade me a brief good night I noticed that his voice was broken and that his face was sad. The iron nature and big heart of the crusader were overwrought. "They tell me in Paris it is all nonsense," he said in tones as humble as those of a little child. What I saw around me was in some measure his doing, and it was something great; but no flush of the cheek, no kindling of the eyes showed that he claimed it.

"You can afford, sir, to be misunderstood," I answered gravely.

Then he turned away his knightly head and stretched out his hand to me silently; and he went about his work again and I saw him no more.

ST. DOMINGO.

The Vice President Not Captured—Defeat of Revolutionary Forces—President Baez at San Cristobel—The Railroad at Samana.

By the arrival of the steamer Tybee, with dates from St. Domingo City 20th, Samana 21st and Puerto Plata 23d inst., we are placed in receipt of the following news:—

PUERTO PLATA.

The alleged capture of Menu Cacares, the Vice President of the Republic, by the insurgent forces of Luperon and Cabral, lately telegraphed to the United States, is without foundation.

Cacares is residing at his home at Moca, in the Valley of the Vega.

REPORTS CONTRADICTED.

The revolutionists have had no success whatever in their recent campaign against the government troops, and all reports to the contrary are pronounced, on the best authority, false.

General Luperon has taken refuge in Hayti, and it is reported that he is at Port au Prince.

SAN DOMINGO CITY.

President Baez is at San Cristobel for his health.

SAMANA BAY.

The projected railroad from Cabeza de Toro to Santiago, crossing the island, and about sixty miles in length, has been surveyed by the engineers of the Samana Bay Company.

ITEMS.

A great drought exists in the island.

The 16th of August was celebrated in a most patriotic manner in the principal cities, being one of the celebrated days of the "Restoration," and was kept in most cases as a public holiday.

SPAIN.

THE REVOLUTION IN VALENCIA.

Bombardment of the City During Seven Days.

SMALL LOSS OF LIFE.

The Siege Relaxed at the Request of the Foreign Consuls.

SCENES IN THE CITY.

Boys Playing Hide-and-Seek with Bursting Shells and Houses Riddled by Shot.

VALENCIA, Spain, August 6, 1873.

Resuming my narrative of events in this old city I find, on summing up my notes, that there is very little to say. On July 30 cannonading and musketry were heard throughout the day. After breakfast I ascended to the top of La Miguelette, or the Tower of the Cathedral, and stood, perhaps, on the very spot whence, some 400 years ago, the Cid showed his daughters the glories of Valencia. Imagination could hardly sketch a picture more glowingly beautiful than the Valencian plain. The level area visible below you measures some ten miles in width by sixty in length. When the green gardens and the green corn, the green orchards and groves, the towers of Valencia, the large bull ring, the dense mass of houses the dusty-looking roads, the gleaming blue sea, have each, in their turn, arrested the attention of the stranger, what strikes him next as remarkable are the number of villages which rise before him. There are in the plain more than one hundred and fifty villages, with each a lofty church tower, or an ambitious spire, and all the houses and churches and roads, towers and spires, are of a blinding whiteness, which strikingly contrasts with the never-dying greenness of the vegetation.

As I came up from the "Gras," or Port, I saw placards ten feet long, gay with vari-colored print, announcing that the annual fair was to be held on the 30th of July, during which all sorts of merry-making were to take place, dancing and jubileeing, singing and fiddling, processions, bonfires, picnics, boating, fireworks, and what not. It was intended for a general holiday and thanksgiving time, when the harvest of wheat and barley was over and the fruits of the trees were ripening. But the 30th of July came, and it found the HERALD's correspondent looking down from the dizzy height of La Miguelette upon a city where the melancholy silence was every now and then broken by bursting bombs and whizzing shot, and cannon responded to cannon with wrathful bluster and roar. White and yellow smoke of kindled gunpowder curled and wreathed by fig tree and orange, by peach and pear; the leaves of grape and apricot, nectarine and plum, shrunk and shrivelled before the breath of nitrous fire, while the homesteads of the plain and happy villages were perforated by resistless iron balls and orchards were devastated. Brother answered brother, Spaniard responded to Spaniard, the volunteers replied to the regulars, and the clamor of an artillery fight filled the air.

"Now what is being done?" I asked of one who stood by me on the top of the tower.

"Much, very much," he replied; and when pressed to give me details, as I was a stranger, he said, "You see that burning village to the right, just across the river? That is Maniesa. The troops were in it this morning, and the guns on the top of El Cuarte (formerly a double gate, erected in the fifteenth century, of late used as a prison) shelled it and drove them away, and, I believe, set it on fire. You see those fellows on El Curate are old artillerymen, and they know how to fire. That village to the left of Maniesa, is Socos. Either the troops are there in force or they are simply amusing us while they plant their mortars elsewhere. They only reply to us with one gun, but El Curate is punishing them severely. The shells drop right in the village, as you can see by the light dust rising from it; that is the mortar and brick dust; but when the shell drops on the highway or in the gardens a great cloud of thick black dirt rises. Now look at this village, almost in front of Socos, but more to the left, half hidden by the great trees near it; that is called Campanar. The troops were in Campanar yesterday, but they have been driven away from it, and now the volunteers occupy it. Now, away behind Socos, almost in a line with the cathedral, is the village called Mislata. The troops are there also, and they are firing at us lively enough, but they are bad shots—bad shots. It is only one out of twenty that comes near El Cuarte; but that new church, St. Sebastian, outside the city limits nearly, and much nearer to their shots, is suffering severely. Three bombs have dropped almost in the same spot, and two or three men have been killed. One man was killed close to the British Consul's house."

"Well, do you think they will take the city?"

"Indeed, I do not. Valencianos, when their blood is up, require a great shedding of it before they cool down. You ought to have seen us in '69. I ——"

"I was here in '69."

"Oh, you were! Then you know it was different with us then. We had no cannon; yes, we had one or two, I believe—clumsy things which we made ourselves. We have twenty rifled cannon now, and though we have no great generals our artillery men know how to use them. Look towards the citadel. It commands all approach from the Grao, and ——"

"But you have no cannon there?" said I.

PREPARATIONS FOR RESISTANCE.

"Ah, yes, we have. We placed them up last night and the barricade near it. You never saw such a barricade, I am sure. It is higher than a man's head. No body of men could come up the Grao road, and the citadel commands the sea bridge—Puento del Mar—and the other side of the river for a long distance. Then the two towers of Serrano take up the defence. Why, they are like twin castles and very strong. You see the walls are built up in arches, so that a cannon ball, though it might go through, would not do much damage. Beyond the Serrano are the two towers of El Cuarte—also twin castles—and we have two guns mounted up there. Then further on is the Plaza de Toros—Bull Ring—the finest building of the kind in Spain, four stories high, all on arches. The Bull Ring defends all the rest until you come within range of the citadel guns again. Besides all these we have cannons at all the principal barricades, and the houses near them are full of volunteers."

"But supposing," I asked this intelligent man, "the troops made a rush, would they not be able to push their way in?"

"*Ca, hombre!* Tut man! impossible. Don't you see it is different, very different from '69. In that year we had no cannon when we took arms in our hands, and Alanmios pushed his way in until he had possession of half the city; but now we have the whole city, and 12,000 men to guard it. We have twenty cannon, and barricades all around. We command every way; every foot of ground is within range of our guns; not a man can advance witout our seeing it. These rifled cannon carry a league and a half sometimes, and the shells prevent Martines Campos from planting his mortars. By the way, the General has sent in a proclamation calling on us to surrender, in which he threatens us with all sorts of punishment if we do not. To tell you the truth, I am more afraid of his proclamations than of his bombs, and he is more afraid of his own troops than he is of our people. I think, if our people are firm, that all the troops of Spain cannot take Valencia, and I think also that if he approaches the town he will find himself deserted by the soldiers."

"But he has plenty of guardia civil and carabineros, has he not?"

"Yes, the General has about two thousand guardia civil, and they will fight for him; but we are not afraid of them. He can't think of conquering us with his guardia civil and carabineros alone. What I fear is the moderates among the volunteers fighting against the true republicans. There were some hot words last night among us, but there is a better feeling to-day, and I only hope it will last, then we can laugh at all the Generals. But I must go now to my duty below. *Adios, caballero,*" and the man descended.

Towards night I strolled towards the barricades near the Bull Ring, where the people are out in strong force. While I stood looking on a captain of the patrol guard, in civilian costume, came up to me and asked:—

"Are you of this country, señor?"

"No; I am a stranger, living at the Fonda de Paris," I answered.

"Oh, a foreigner! Of what nation?" he then asked.

"Of the United States of America."

"Ah, a republican, like ourselves. Good. But," said he, with a smile, and extending his hand, "you will excuse me asking you, won't you? We wish to guard ourselves against spies."

"Oh, certainly; I quite understand the necessity."

On the 31st of July affairs stood much the same as the day before, except that the enthusiasm of the volunteers had risen higher, owing to various successes which they had gained during the day. Plaza's troop of cavalry had ridden out, protecting a body of artillerymen, who had a cannon with them, when, just as they had got it in position, an ambushed party of civil guards and carbineers opened fire on them and then made a dash for the cannon; but Plaza's cavalry, being veterans, charged into them and dispersed them, rescuing the cannon, but not, however, without considerable loss to both sides. Cavalotti, also a tenor singer at the opera, sallying out with four companies of volunteers, charged into a village, and by their impetuous courage and dash captured four barricades and held the village against large odds. Galdasto, the rebel Commander-in-Chief, held the village of Campanar and defeated all efforts to take it.

AUGUST 1.—While I was in the tower of the Cathedral this morning I saw a body of volunteers 3,000 strong leave the ruined village of Maniesa, who were said to be commanded by Perez Guillen, the Enguerino, a man from Enguera, a village, to attack the position of General Villacampa, whom they drove away with much loss. The results were 150 killed on both sides. Otherwise affairs have not much changed. Cannonading was kept up briskly at intervals night and day.

To-day, besides various bills posted on the walls which menace the assassin, the incendiary and robber with instant death in the name of "Liberty, Justice and Order," I have seen a manifesto from Pedro Barrientos, the President of the Junta Revolucionario, or the Committee of Public Safety, which reads as follows:—

VALENCIANS—Again the streets of our dear capital are about to be reddened with the blood of her generous sons. In 1869 we raised to a high degree of glory the flag of the Federal Republic; to-day we continue the interrupted *épopée*, and are preparing a heroic defence for the purpose of consolidating securely and definitively the autonomy of the States within the orbit of the republican federation. In 1869 we combated the monarchy, which was intended to triumph over us and deprive us of our liberties; we now fight the false apostles of the new idea—the false apostles of the Republic; those same people who showed us the road which they said led to the land of promise, to the accomplishment of our desires, to the complete emancipation of the fourth estate, for whose advent to public life we have so long hoped and fought for.

But we know now the actual government is more tyrannical and arbitrary than the ancient monarchy. The last always sought by all possible means to arrest useless effusion of blood; the former, the federal republicans, are determined to crush our just aspirations between the throne of abuses and the noise of their shells.

The present majority of the Cortes desire to reduce us by violence under the yoke of their stupid sovereignity, and have resolved in one of their reunions that the worthy republicans of Valencia shall be treated with all the rigor that they would use in a war for the reaction or a war of conquest.

We were to be subjected to a most barbarous imposition.

They have refused to listen to conciliation, and now, putting our hands on our hearts in the name of the honor of an entire people, we have placed ourselves face to face with the government and the Cortes, that they may shed our blood.

They have cherished the last three days the sweet hope that we and they may agree to an honorable truce, and they have done all in their power to induce us to listen to their terms, because they are aware that they are too feeble to attack us, and because they know that the soldiers are tired of serving an automaton, and that they will return to the ranks of the people and fight with those on whose banner are inscribed the words "Liberty or Death!"

But, people of Valencia, besides the powerful means of defence and attack which you have, remember that in our veins runs the blood of Peris, of Sorolla and of Juan Lorenzo, and are determined to show the world the grandeur of our courage and the height of our enthusiasm.

Then let the invader come at any hour—for here we remain firm in our traditions, in our principles and in our right.

On our banners are inscribed our demands:—"Autonomy of the Canton within the Spanish Confederation and our duty, respect for the unalterable foundations of all human society, and defence at all cost of all property and rights."

Valencians, laboring men, honored men and all men, hear our authorized words in these solemn moments. It is not we who disturb your peace and your comfort. It is not we who desire to destroy your property and to paralyze your industry. It is the government of the nation. We tell you, upon our most sacred conscience, that we will protect your interests with our lives. We labor for the prosperity and well-being of you all. Our cause is yours; we fight for the liberties of Valencia.

This is the last word that we may direct to you before the thunder of the fratricidal cannon shall speak its defiance to our enemies. We, therefore, desire the blessings and good wishes of our fellow citizens before the battle begins.

Live the Valencian people!
Live the honor of the Valencian Canton!
For the Junta, the President,
PEDRO BARRIENTOS.

AUGUST 2.—Here follows a manifesto which, after the battle of the last two days, gives an insight into the cause of the enthusiasm, which is evidently growing each hour:—

Federal volunteers! Hear the voice of the Junta in this supreme moment. The enemy, aware of his impotence to conquer by ordinary means, appeals to the barbarous force of bombs.

So the consular corps informs us. Nobody has conveyed such an intimation direct. The laws of war sanction no such proceeding. But those who are evil seldom attend to the voice of honor and conscience.

However, the enemy's artillery will not be permitted to occupy positions for the purpose of bombardment. Our cannon have already destroyed their trenches which the soldiers raised, and have destroyed their best mortars.

For the first time in the history of the world a government is found prepared to bombard a population in the name of the same principles the insurrectionists profess. This is a proof that the conduct of the government is that of refined hypocrisy and cruelty.

However, and whatever they may do, we shall triumph. Our cowardly enemies are already short of projectiles to bombard us; our fortifications are extremely formidable; our resources of war are extraordinary; the valor and enthusiasm of our forces deserve epic praise.

Apart from this the brave and celebrated Perez Guillen, the *enguerino* who yesterday defeated the column of General Villacampa, has brought to reinforce us 3,000 citizens, who are disposed to compete with yourselves for the laurels of triumph. From the Segorbe River a multitude of volunteers, perfectly armed and equipped, will arrive shortly to shed their blood at our side in defence of liberty and the sacred ideas we defend.

The battle is for freedom, but the triumph shall be ours. We have in our favor every quality, force, courage and good leadership.

Forward, federal volunteers, forward! If the enemy attacks us, forward! If they cannonade us, forward! If they fire their bombs into our city, forward!

Forward all, and long life to the Valencian Canton!
THE REVOLUTIONARY COMMITTEE.

What the Junta says in their manifesto I believe to be true. I believe unless better generals be brought to the front, who will exhibit more energy than Martinez Campos, the government had best confess itself beaten, and retire to deliberate upon the best means of conciliation. The thing ought to have been done before, and if you will recollect I informed you in one of my late letters that if they intended to proclaim the autonomy of the Cantons the duty of the Cortes should be to at once consider the constitution, and accept, what appears to me to be inevitable, a real, true and proper republic, for which all these cantonists are contending. It is all nonsense to call these people of the south of Spain petrolists, socialists and incendiaries—they are sincere and ardent republicans, who desire to model their Republic upon just and sound republican principles, those upon which the American Republic is established. To call these men of advanced ideas, intelligent land and property owners, by hard names exposes the weakness of the cause against them. The American States are sovereign and all confederated together for the purpose of preserving a common right, common laws and a common government, and why should not the Cantons or States of Spain be sovereign towards the conservation and maintenance of the same ends?

THE CITY BESIEGED.

AUGUST 3.—I fancy we have seen the last of the proclamations of the Junta Revolucionario and that active, earnest work has begun. But for all the noise and bluster that bombs and shot make one is not permitted to forget that there exists dissensions even in the city, in the council crypts as well as in the temporary barracks. Reconcileables, or moderates, express their strong dislike against a republican government; irreconcileables, or Communists, are never laggard in expressing the deadliest hate against the government of Salmeron and company.

Martinez Campos has evidently received his sandbags and mortars, for he has begun to reply to our saucy efforts to disturb his repose and annoy his meditations upon the sublimity of military glory under the fig trees of rustic Mislata. Poor fellow! the philosophy of Plato and Socrates be with him; but it is bad generalship to philosophize too much. His government expects him to capture Valencia; the lovers of the Republic, of Salmeron and Castelar hope he will; but if Valencia falls it will not be through any military effort he has made, but through the love of the volunteers for their city and the lukewarmness of the moderates to the cause of the cantons. It is two days since he declared his intention to bombard us, and during the two days about fifty shells have fallen in the city, the greatest number in the vicinity of San Sebastian church. This was not the bombardment we were led to expect. The troops under Campos' command have occupied Chichivilla, Campo Rasso and the oft-battered villages of Mislata and Torrento, where they stubbornly remain, despite the sharp artillery practice from the double-towered Cuarte and the twin-towered Serranos. I am inclined to think, from the good shots which have been made at their positions, that a good deal of damage has been inflicted on the troops; how much no one in the city can say with certainty.

About six o'clock P. M., while I was dining with a companion, an alarming report was communicated to me by one of the waiters, a frank red, as was evident by the excessive gratification the delivery of the report seemed to give him.

He said, "El Enguerino had a battle to-day with Villa Campa, and 300 civil guards have been captured, and 600 soldiers have entered the city to join us, but we shall hear more of it by and by. In an hour the truth of it will be known, and if it is true I will sit on the balcony of my house to smoke the best cigar and drink a bottle of the best champagne that can be got."

After dinner we sallied out, and on asking a volunteer if it were true, he said:—

"No, I have not heard anything of that, but I have heard that a whole squadron of cavalry from Villa Padierna's cavalry has joined us."

I returned him my thanks, but, reflecting on such wonderful reports, thought it would, perhaps, be strange in the circumstances if the city were not full of such rumors of defeats and victories. The feeling of the majority of the people here is decidedly in favor of the volunteers, but then, of course, the people who remain here are the families and friends of the volunteers. Those who are friendly to the government have probably left Valencia, or the greatest number of them; and with those have gone the timid men, women and children, the aristocracy, the rich and those who live on a competence.

I conversed with an English merchant, who said he was about to depart for the Grao, and endeavored to dissuade him from going; but he replied, "No, sir. I have lived in besieged cities before now, and I know what it is. You will never catch me enduring such a life again." The consuls have departed for the port, after having kindly assisted all who came to them for protection; but their flags still hang from the balconies of their houses. The heat is excessive. Our clothes hang about our bodies limp and wet, and shirts and collars stiffened with starch are an abomination and an annoyance. The drains emit a wholesale stench, horrible and suffocating, and if the siege lasts any time I fear we shall feel the presence of a greater enemy than Martinez Campos in our midst.

A FATAL DESPATCH.

AUGUST 4.—I see by a *correspondencia* smuggled in that the Bank of Spain's agency at Valencia is robbed by the Communists here, and I presume you have published the report as sent by the agents of Reuter at Madrid. Of this alleged robbery I must give an unqualified denial. There is not a word of truth in the statement. The agency of the Bank of Spain is situated in the Plaza of the Congregation, and the Fonda de Paris, where I live, looks down upon the same square in full view of it. I can see even now the volunteers on guard around the portals, and those off duty come to sit in the shade close by. These volunteers have been questioned about the report and the characteristic answer was:—

"*Ca, hombre!* The *Correspondencia* never uttered a word of truth in its life, and having been established so long on lies it is not going to begin to speak the truth now."

The intense heat tells upon the Valencianos in the same way it tells upon strangers. Their clothes consist of a pair of pantaloons and a shirt, with the usual waist cloth, while a handkerchief, loosely tied around their heads, serves in place of a hat.

A DESERTER SHOT.

Last night a captain in the service of the volunteers, a very influential man on the Revolutionary Committee, attempted to fly, with his son, from the dangerous post his influence had brought him. Just outside, close to the citadel, he was halted by a volunteer, who would listen to no entreaty whatever, but called for his fellows to arrest the deserter, who finding it of no avail to use mild persuasion took out his revolver and shot the volunteer. Immediately afterwards the guard the dying man had called for arrived, shot the would-be runaway dead and wounded his son. The latter was taken to the hospital, but the former was permitted to lie in the road all this day.

There was no revolutionary Junta this morning to superintend affairs, as those who composed it managed to evade the vigilance of the volunteers and decamped in the middle of the night, having first turned off the gas to assist their flight; but the news becoming known the most radical reds elected a Junta of their own, and you might have told by their steadily repeated firing that the new leaders meant business.

Martinez Campos, who stops outside requesting admission, seemed to have become aware that the force of the rebels was very much weakened and that if he tried hard he might enter, for a vigorous bombardment was commenced—that is, such a bombardment as a Spanish general understands. A single eight-inch mortar bomb came dropping, as it were, from the clouds, with a moaning strain which was quite affecting to hear, every five minutes. At this feature of the game of war the proprietor of the Café Micos Mundo, under our hotel, closed shop, and we have been deprived of the only amusement we had, which was to go to this *café* and hear the natives tell of the incidents of the siege. The Hotel de Paris has also its windows barred and closed, but the great door is still open, and the old porter still stands by, as he did in 1869, to receive all forlorn travellers.

To hear the bursting of the bombs and hear their music as they swept through the air with their trail of fire and their smoke was very interesting; but when they searched each little square, each little street and alley, in terrible proximity, and burst in clouds of dust and morter, havoc and confusion, and gave vent to their angry roar, they became a little alarming for a time. Of course it is impossible for a correspondent to be everywhere. I will not therefore vouch for anything save what I have seen, as I found it impossible to be everywhere; for, if I went to a church tower, I found my presence drew the attention of the mortars, and disturbed the inhabitants around it; and if I went to the top of the hotel, I could only hear the bombs and see the towers Cuarte and Serrano now and then valiantly puffing their defiance at the enemy. The effect of bomb and ball could not be seen, but was reported to you by people whom you met, which we have either to believe or disbelieve as we may.

EFFECTS OF SHOT.

I strolled to a district this morning half way between Cuarte and Serranos, which is unusually silent and deserted, and came upon a little narrow street called Calle del Angel—Street of the Angel—just around the corner at the Cuarte end of the street. A bomb had entered the roof and cut a sloping path out into a narrow alley, and bursting in the alley, it shot its fragments backward and upward, and made the house a wreck. Beyond the market place, and north of it, there lies a little street, called de la Veronica, where a couple of shells fell on the roof, almost in the same place, and descending almost perpendicularly, burst, and completely gutted it, and the walls tumbling in, the house became a heap. I heard of a shell having burst in a street near the Bull Ring, near a house in which four men were at breakfast, all of whom escaped, but their little table and the servant girl were blown to pieces.

AN ATTACK REPULSED.

About sundown I was standing on the tower of Santa Catalina, when the city became electrified with the news that the troops were about to enter. The mortars outside began to be plied in a terrific fashion, and bomb after bomb plunged into houses right and left of us, making the city quake and smoke with the awful din and dust. Under cover of this lively firing, which showed what Martinez Campos could do if he tried, the troops were seen debouching among the fruit trees on the other side of the river, taking advantage of every little rustic house and cot, when presently they were met by the volunteers, who were hidden in the suburb just beyond the Bridge Serranos, with crackling volleys of musketry, and the Serranos Tower crossed its fire with that from El Cuarte and ploughed up dust and soil in quite a vengeful way for a time, quite appalling to the attacking party, who, after a weakly effort, gave way step by step and then ran ignominiously from the field as darkness set over Valencia.

AUGUST 5.—This has been the liveliest day's work yet. Bombs and balls have searched out every street almost, and each knot of men have their story to tell of experiences. I was waked up at five A. M. by the jabber of tongues of market women just below my window, for, the market square being closed, they hold temporary quarters in the Plaza del Mar. But even the near neighborhood of the Hotel de Paris was not safe for them, and it was quite an amusing sight to watch the nervous excitement of the women as they sat there disposing of their few baskets of tomatoes, vegetables and fruit to such customers as found courage to leave their houses.

About seven A. M. a bomb visited Plaza de la Pelota, which is a triangular plaza, surrounded by fine old houses, except on one side, where a pretentious French-looking house has been erected. In this plaza is found the telegraph and post offices. The bomb tore its way through the eaves of a house and dropped alongside of the great doors of this new house, then exploded, breaking open the doors, knocking a hole through a balcony above, destroying Venetian blinds, scarring the wall with great ugly holes in this one house, while every other house in the plaza was more or less injured. The wreck this one bomb made was soon noised about and attracted a crowd of young men and boys, who endeavored to pick up pieces of it as trophies of the siege. While they were thus occupied a shell burst on the other side of the telegraph office, which sent every man and boy flat on his face to the ground. On the subsidence of the noise the little boys, not more than seven or eight years old, sat up and winked and laughed at one another, as if it was all the most amusing play in the world.

Even the women are getting accustomed to the bombs, and now begin to be employed as usual about the streets in the cool of the day, and little girls are risking their little bodies out doors. When little boys can play hide and seek with bombs and little girls can have courage to walk the streets, while overhead screams the demon of war and destruction, and market women can sit still within reach of iron hail for over two days, what kind of a city, think you, will Valencia be ten or twelve years from now? What kind of a population, think you, will these children make, who at this early age become intimately acquainted with war and violent death? At evening, while I write these notes, the artillery and lightning of heaven have begun, and the clouds, irritated by the constant cannonading, are shedding rain in torrents; but through the rumble of the thunder and the noise of the big rain, the screaming, bursting shells are distinguishable. There is no gas lit, and we are all shrouded in thick darkness, but Martinez Campos thundering at the gates of Valencia lights the darkness with his bombs.

AUGUST 6.—From ten o'clock last night until noon there was

NOT A SHOT FIRED.

Even the silence of the night was something to a besieged city, and gave us a suggestive and promising topic to talk about.

"*Que hay?*" "*Que tal?*" "*Que son las novedades?*" were the questions asked by almost everybody, and everybody tried to answer them if possible.

Only very few people were in the secret, not even the Junta knew it; but the Junta took advantage of the people's ignorance, and out came a proclamation, fresh and encouraging to all who could read, and though I do not give it verbatim, still I can give the pith of it:—

TO THE BRAVE, HEROIC VALENCIANOS:—

We have conquered, and the enemy is humbled and silent. The valor of our fellow citizens is traditional, but the months of July and August, 1873, have witnessed the Valencianos excelling themselves. At no period in history was ever seen such stubborn resistance as that we have made, amid burning houses and a hail of fiery bombs.

Volunteers, keep your guns loaded in your hands, retain the idea of resistance in your minds, then we may hope to see the proud government of Madrid conciliatory.

Volunteers, know you the true situation of Spain. Cartagena is still mistress of her fortunes. Pavia knocks at the gates of Cadiz for admission. Seville has again risen as soon as the military retired. The Carlists are increasing in power and numbers in the North, and Valencia is defiant and menacing.

Volunteers, know you the cause of the enemy's silence; our grenades have destroyed his batteries, and, disheartened by the courage with which they have been met, the troops refuse to fight any more under the banner which menaces their brothers.

Volunteers, be still brave, be still heroic, still resist and conquer.

THE JUNTA REVOLUCIONANO.

It is excellently well done. They have availed themselves of the ignorance of the people to spread abroad the idea that it was all over, that Martinez Campo had confessed his weakness and inability to conquer Valencia.

The real explanation of the silence is found in a letter to a friend of mine, which he kindly read to me and which he received from the British Consul. It says that he, the British Consul, Italian and Austrian, an editor, two lawyers and two merchants, left the Cuarte Gate at night, without the cognizance of the Junta, and proceeded to the camp of Martinez Campos to beg him to desist from bombarding; that the General, after receiving them kindly, gave orders to cease firing until noon to-day, for the sake of the commission, which represented the true interests of Valencia, and that the commission may have an opportunity to entreat the Junta to surrender. I shall know later what has happened, and what is the result of the interview with the Junta. The streets are a little more animated this morning, because the people really believe that the troops have retired. Two houses were set on fire in Calle Pilar yesterday afternoon, but the energy of the firemen and the really noble efforts of the volunteers soon extinguished the flames. Spanish houses are so strongly built that it is almost impossible to set them on fire by a shell. The projectile that was the cause of this fire burst in a room on the third story, and stripping the plaster from the ceiling completely, set the palm leaves and slats on fire. About one hundred houses have suffered within the city alone, but in the majority of cases a few brick, a little plaster and new woodwork will soon repair the loss, and about thirty houses will have to have new roofs, balconies, floors, windows and doors; so that, calculating closely, $150,000 may be set down as the extent of the loss Valencia has suffered through the bombardment. The suburbs of the city have suffered much, but I have not seen these yet, as no one is permitted to leave the city. The loss of human life has been very small, thanks to the timidity of the peace loving portion of the population, but the loss to cat-life has been excessive. The number of these animals which have perished from starvation is very great. There is hardly a street in the deserted quarters but is rendered unbearable with the stench which the carcasses emit. Dogs have fared better, for they accompanied their owners in their flight; but poor pussy, unable to comprehend the situation and this neglect of her tribe, mews disconsolately before the door of her mistress' house, and is not comforted, and dies of hunger.

CAMPBELL'S EXECUTION.

Hanging of the Murderer of Thomas Doyle at Cairo, Ill.

THE CRIME, ARREST AND TRIAL.

How He Killed the Mate of a Missouri Steamer with a Club.

Ignominious End of the Colored Roustabout.

CAIRO, Ill., August 29, 1873.

The law has had another victim in Illinois, and the injunction of the Mosaic precept, blood for blood, life for life, fully carried out in the case of William Clarke Campbell, a colored murderer. Justice has not been tardy either, four months only having elapsed between the date of the crime and the day of expiation. There is little that can be said favorable to the culprit who has now paid the utmost penalty for his offence against law and society. Extenuation was impossible. He had deliberately sought the life of his victim, and having accomplished his end without any eye but that of the Creator upon him, endeavored to move about amidst his kinsmen with that devilish *sangfroid*, originating in crime and fear, usually discovered in the African race. According to the most reliable evidence, however, Campbell's victim was not a man of an elevated character, and had treated the colored man in the most brutal manner. I will simply give a brief review of the murder and trial, which will, in a measure, explain these remarks.

THE FATAL BLOW.

On the night of Thursday, April 24, 1873, while the steamer Grand Tower, of the Memphis and St. Louis Packet line, was lying at Phillips' wharfboat, in the city of Cairo, a negro came on board and inquired for Mr. Thomas Doyle, first mate of the boat, remarking that he had a settlement to make with him, and intended to make it that night. He was informed that Mr. Doyle was out front. He turned and left the boat, having a club or bludgeon in his hand. In a very short time a noise was heard on the wharfboat and an excited number of the crew gathered around the mate, who had apparently been knocked down. Doyle was unconscious, and was taken on the boat and received medical attention, while the man who struck him escaped. No one had seen the stroke, and it was clear that it had been done without the mate knowing who did it. The boat left that night for Memphis, but the crew began to suspect the man who had inquired for Doyle. This man's name was Campbell, who had some weeks before been a roustabout on the boat, but having had a difficulty with the mate he left. The police of the city were on the alert, but having no particular information, worked somewhat in the dark to find the murderer. Doyle died on board the Grand Tower, and on Saturday, the 26th of April, Chief of Police McHall, of this city, received a telegram giving him such information as enabled him in thirty minutes to capture Campbell. When arrested Campbell asked what it was for, and he was informed that it was for striking Thomas Doyle, the mate of the Grand Tower. He admitted the striking, and, according to the testimony of Mr. McHall, said he wished he had killed him. He was then informed that he was dead. He replied he was glad of it; that he was a bad man and ought to die.

CAMPBELL'S ARREST AND TRIAL.

Campbell was committed to jail, and the Grand Tower returning to Cairo on Saturday night, Dr. Warden, of Cairo, was called to make a post-mortem examination of the body of Doyle. This was done, and the discovery was made that the skull was cracked and that small pieces had pressed on the brain, producing death. Campbell was examined before Judge Bross, on Monday morning, the 28th of April, and committed to jail to await his trial before the Circuit Court, and the witnesses were recognized in the sum of $500. The grand jury of Alexander county found a true bill against Campbell for murder, and his trial commenced in the Circuit Court on the 29th of July. W. J. Allen, H. W. Webb and County Attorney P. H. Pope appeared for the people; D. T. Linegar and Judge J. H. Mulkey for the prisoner, by direction of Judge D. J. Baker, presiding.

The first witness examined was Mitchell Alexander, of St. Louis, who stated that he had been running on the Grand Tower ever since she was built; that he knew the prisoner; that on the night of the murder prisoner came on board and inquired for Doyle; said he had a bill to settle with him; that in about ten minutes he heard that Doyle was hurt; prisoner had a stick in his hand when he made inquiry; did not hear any blow; could not swear that the stick in court was the one with which the prisoner struck Doyle, but can swear that it was the one that I marked when told that it was the one with which he had been struck.

George Young, who lives in St. Louis, testified that he was a fireman on the Grand Tower; knew Campbell, the prisoner; on the night referred to, prisoner came on board the boat while lying at Cairo, and inquired for Doyle; had a stick in his hand; soon after I heard that Doyle was hurt.

SENTENCED TO DEATH.

After able speeches from counsel on both sides, the case was given to the jury on the evening of the 30th of July, and the next morning, after being out sixteen hours, they brought in a verdict of guilty as charged in the indictment, fixing the punishment of the prisoner at death by hanging. The prisoner received the verdict with much coolness and was remanded to jail, his counsel moving for a new trial, which motion was taken under advisement. On the evening of the 5th of August Judge Baker announced his decision, overruling the motion for a new trial, and appointing the morning of the 6th for the delivery of the sentence. The court room was pretty well filled next morning, but as soon as court was opened the counsel for the prisoner entered a motion for the arrest of judgment. This, however, was overruled, and at eleven o'clock Campbell was asked if he had anything to say why sentence of death should not be pronounced against him. He made no reply, but stood and listened to the sentence with more indifference than any other man in the room. The sentence was brief, but very impressive, being a review of the evidence and an expression of opinion as to the justness of the verdict. He informed the prisoner that he had as able counsel as could be found in Southern Illinois; that they had labored faithfully for him without any hope of reward, and that he must now prepare for the death that awaited him, closing by fixing the time of execution between the hours of twelve M. and one o'clock P. M., on the 29th of August.

For a few days after sentence was passed Campbell appeared reckless; but for two weeks past he had become much softened. He was now willing and anxious to listen to advice and instruction, and said he was endeavoring to prepare for death. He had given up all hope of help and expected to suffer for his crime. He acknowledged that he struck Doyle, but denied that he ever said what is attributed to him by Mr. McHall, and, of course, is severe upon him. Rev. F. L. Thomson, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church of Cairo, his spiritual adviser, informs me he was disposed to be penitent, and that he tried to become resigned to his fate.

THE CULPRIT'S ANTECEDENTS.

Campbell stated yesterday that he was born in Louisiana, but was taken from there to Boone county, Missouri, when he was only two years old. Here he was raised by his master, a Mr. Herndon, and remained a slave until the call of the government for colored troops, when he joined the Ninth Iowa cavalry as they were passing through Missouri to the seat of war in 1861, after which he followed the Missouri River on various boats until last winter, when he went on the Grand Tower. After several trips he had a difficulty with the mate, Mr. Doyle, who struck him with a coal shovel, when he left the boat. He says his father is in Canada; that his mother, several brothers and sisters, live in Omaha, Neb. His mother has been with him for two or three days. He is about twenty-five years of age, nearly black, well built, has a high forehead and an intelligent face, but a wicked looking eye.

THE LAST HOURS.

Last night the prisoner was attended by the Rev. Mr. Thomson until a late hour, and the time was spent in devotion and conversation of a confidential nature, after which he retired, and slept soundly until early this morning. He was visited early by the Sheriff, and a few persons called to bid him adieu. Shortly after ten o'clock a despatch arrived at the jail, purporting to convey the information that the Governor had granted a respite for thirty days. This was from Mr. J. J. Burd, Dwight, Illinois, who had gone to see the Governor with the object of securing Executive interference. The intelligence was communicated to the prisoner and his friends and created quite a ripple of excitement. The Sheriff did not credit the news, however, and assured the condemned man that unless it was confirmed officially before the appointed time the law would have to be carried out. All hope for the prisoner disappeared an hour later, when a despatch arrived from Governor Beveridge instructing the Sheriff to proceed with the execution.

THE EXECUTION.

Shortly before twelve o'clock the prisoner was finally separated from his friends, and a procession was formed and proceeded to the scaffold, which had been erected in the court yard. Here the death warrant was read in the presence of the little throng who had attended by permission of the Sheriff, and the condemned man ascended the fatal platform. Religious exercises were repeated by the attending ministers, Campbell joining in the singing. He was asked if he had anything to say, but he merely protested his innocence in response, evincing all the while the utmost fear and impenitence. The black cap was then drawn over his eyes, and the Sheriff, at twenty minutes past twelve, let the drop fall. The sufferings of the victim were short, as his neck was broken by the fall, and in fifteen minutes his body was cut down.

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

Volume XXXVIII.....No. 242

AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—BUFFALO BILL—MARKED FOR LIFE.

WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner Thirtieth st.—JACK CADE. Afternoon and evening.

BROADWAY THEATRE, 728 and 730 Broadway.—OPERA BOUFFE—LA FILLE DE MADAME ANGOT. Matinee at 1½.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker streets.—MEPHISTO. Matinee at 2.

THEATRE COMIQUE, No. 514 Broadway.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT. Matinee at 2½.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE, Union square, near Broadway.—FUN IN A FOG—PHIL'S BIRTHDAY. Matinee.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.—THE BLACK CROOK. Matinee at 1½.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, Eighth av. and Twenty-third st.—MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM. Matinee at 1½.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE, 585 Broadway.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT. Matinee at 2½.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and Thirteenth street.—USED UP—KENEY.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, No. 618 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

DR. KAHN'S MUSEUM, No. 688 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Saturday, August 30, 1873.

THE NEWS OF YESTERDAY.

To-Day's Contents of the Herald.

"THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY AND THE OUTSIDE ANTI-ADMINISTRATION ELEMENTS OF THE COUNTRY"—LEADER—SIXTH PAGE.

BRITISH NAVAL THREAT OF THE BOMBARDMENT OF CARTAGENA! THE REMOVAL OF THE VITTORIA AND ALMANSA LEADING TO SERIOUS COMPLICATIONS! THE COMMUNISTS AND CARLISTS MAKING COMMON CAUSE! CARLIST ADVANCE UPON TAFALLA—SEVENTH PAGE.

SPANISH CIVIL WARFARE ON THE VALENCIAN PLAIN! SEVEN DAYS' BOMBARDMENT OF VALENCIA! THRILLING DETAILS OF THE SIEGE! VIEWS FROM THE TOP OF LA MIGUELETTE—FIFTH PAGE.

KHIVANS IN REVOLT AGAINST THEIR MUSCOVITE CONQUERORS! THE CAPITAL AND ITS DEFENCES UTTERLY DESTROYED AND THE REBELLION CRUSHED OUT IN BOTH KHIVA AND KHOKAND! HEAVY FINES LEVIED—SEVENTH PAGE.

WHO KILLED BENJAMIN NATHAN? THE IRVING CONFESSION DECLARED A FRAUD AND WASHINGTON NATHAN DEFENDED! JOHN IRVING'S RELATIONS AND CHARACTER! STARTLING REVELATIONS BY A BROOKLYN PHYSICIAN, WHO "KNEW TOO MUCH!" THE BLOODY "HEADACHE STICK"—THIRD PAGE.

AMERICAN COMPETITION RUINING THE ENGLISH IRON TRADE—TERRIBLE EXPLOSION IN SWITZERLAND—THE PARIS BREAD TROUBLES—SEVENTH PAGE.

A REVOLT IN FIJI AND MURDER OF WHITES—THE VIENNA CHESS TOURNAMENT—SEVENTH PAGE.

PERILS OF PASSENGERS BY RAIL! A DISASTER ON THE NEW YORK CENTRAL—SEVENTH PAGE.

A FURTHER RECORD OF THE DESTRUCTION WROUGHT BY THE TERRIBLE GALE IN NOVA SCOTIA! THE DEAD WASHED ASHORE—TENTH PAGE.

THE DARK DEEDS DONE AT THE QUAKER CITY MORGUE BROUGHT TO LIGHT IN A COURT OF JUSTICE! ROBBING THE DEAD AND SELLING CORPSES TO SCIENTISTS THAT WERE REPORTED BURIED! DISGRACEFUL CONDUCT OF THE GHOULS—SEVENTH PAGE.

FRANCE AT HER SAINTS' SHRINES! PILGRIMAGES TO AND THE MIRACLES WROUGHT AT LOURDES! THE INSPIRED DAUGHTER OF MILLER SOUBIRONS RECEIVED WITH FERVENT ACCLAIMS! A MULTITUDE OF WITNESSES—FOURTH PAGE.

VARIOUS EXPLICATIONS OF THE PROBLEM OF CÆSARISM! EVIL RESULTS OF THE THIRD TERM UPON THE WELFARE OF THE REPUBLIC—LEGAL SUMMARIES—ELEVENTH PAGE.

THE LEGAL ENDING OF A BLACK MISCREANT'S LIFE! HE KILLS THE MATE OF A MISSOURI STEAMER AND IS HANGED FOUR MONTHS AFTERWARD—THE REVOLUTION IN ST. DOMINGO—FIFTH PAGE.

SECURITY FOR TRAVELLERS! THE BOARD OF INQUIRY IN THE WAWASSET DISASTER FIND THE POTOMAC FERRY COMPANY AND THE VESSEL'S OFFICERS GUILTY OF VIOLATING THE LAW! THE PENALTIES—EIGHTH PAGE.

THE WORKINGMEN'S MASS MEETING AT COOPER INSTITUTE LAST NIGHT—THE NATIONAL CAPITAL—SEVENTH PAGE.

THE ASTOUNDING STEAL FROM BROOKLYN'S TREASURY! THE EXPERT'S REPORT AND OFFICIAL ACTION FOR RODMAN'S ARREST! PERSONAL SKETCHES—EIGHTH PAGE.

LAST DAY OF THE RACES AT THE ORANGE COUNTY PLEASURE GROUNDS—THE WASHINGTON SQUARE SUICIDE—THE SICK CHILDREN'S EXCURSION—EIGHTH PAGE.

THE WALL STREET CLIQUES FISHING FOR AN ADVANCE IN PRICES! WHAT MAY DEFEAT THEIR SCHEMES—THE JERSEY BOULEVARD LOCATED—NINTH PAGE.

FEARS ARE EXPRESSED THAT THE FORT SILL AFFAIR has some foundation in fact. A telegram from St. Louis gives some particulars which point painfully to the possibility of the Indians being apprised of movements of the United States troops which would leave the post open to such an attack. A further telegram from Parsons, Ark., seems to confirm the terrible story, and lays it to the return from captivity of the pardoned Kiowa murderers—Satanta and Big Tree. The peace policy is likely to be ended.

CAPTAIN JACK AND THE PHILANTHROPISTS.—We observe that the philanthropists are moving for some amelioration of the punishment of Captain Jack and his band of Modoc murderers. To further the cause of humanity the swiftest punishment that the laws invoke should be visited upon such people. The delay in such cases, as we find it in cases now pending before our own courts, is a source of evil which culminates in a reckless disregard of the consequences of capital offences. The swift execution of the law in notorious instances is the security of society. Let the broadbrims allow Captain Jack and his crew of deliberate murderers to take the consequences of their wilful acts.

The Democratic Party and the Outside Anti-Administration Elements of the Country.

The dream is over. The incongruous and incoherent coalition of 1872 against General Grant is abandoned by the democratic party. The democracy of Ohio for the West, and their brethren of Pennsylvania for the East, in taking their new departure for their approaching fall elections, have as quietly ignored the liberal, or anti-Grant, republicans as if no such organization had ever existed, and as if such lately conspicuous political engineers and pioneers as Greeley and Brown, Sumner, Trumbull, Schurz, Curtin, Forney and Fenton belonged to the Dark Ages. The reaction of the democracy from their strange adventure of last summer, in which they appeared as the followers of an unknown body of deserters from the administration on their Cincinnati platform, has been very quiet, but it is decisive. From the profitless pursuit of those strange gods the old party of Jefferson and Jackson and Buchanan returned to its own altars.

So far, then, we have the foreshadowing of at least the main body of the opposition organization for 1876. The democratic party, accepting the established order of things resulting from our late civil war, adheres to its ancient organization, and all the efforts from within or without the party camps to divert and merge it in some new party, with a new name and upon new issues, may be considered as decisively defeated. It was thought in 1872 that, considering its disastrous defeats of 1860, '64 and '68, the party could not do worse than to fight again under its own banner, and that it might do better by withdrawing into the rear as the ally of a revolting faction from the party in power. But in its action at Baltimore as the democratic party, while confessing its weakness in adopting the Cincinnati ticket and platform, it too clearly betrayed its purpose as a trick of strategy for a democratic restoration, and hence the demoralization, failure and collapse of the impracticable adventure.

Casting aside, then, the useless disguise of the Cincinnati Convention, and dismissing the liberal republicans as a profitless balance of power, the democratic party returns to itself, and, adhering to old name and ancient faith, is reorganizing its forces for the Presidential succession. What, then, is the prospect? Will this old party serve as the nucleus around which may and will be rallied all the outside anti-administration or anti-Grant elements, or are we to have in 1876 two or three opposition tickets in the field, as in 1832 against Jackson, as in 1836 against Van Buren, as in 1848 against Cass, as in 1856 against Buchanan or as in 1860 against Lincoln? Upon the answer to this question depend the possibilities or impossibilities of a democratic restoration. If there is no union of the opposition elements they will be defeated in 1876, as the whigs were in 1832 and 1836, and as the democrats were in 1848, and as the republicans were in 1856, and as the democracy were again defeated in 1860. But can the various opposition elements be fused in the democratic party?

Our lights for the future are our experiences of the past. Turning to these, the nearest are the lights of our late Presidential contest. Before the meeting of the democrats at Baltimore there were placed before the country the Presidential tickets of the temperance reformers, the labor reformers and the Cincinnati liberal republicans. After the Baltimore Convention the democratic Bourbons from Louisville threw their ticket into the canvass, and the free traders from the Fifth Avenue Hotel issued their Presidential ticket and *pronunciamiento;* but, while the Bourbons created considerable disaffection in the democratic ranks against Greeley and Brown, the temperance party, the labor reformers and the free traders disappeared in the smoke of the battle. Excepting the democratic Bourbons, we may say, the opposition forces were concentrated upon Greeley and Brown. In the coming contest, with the lines more sharply drawn between the administration and the democracy, may we not, therefore, assume that the fusion of the opposition forces will be more cordial and effective? Will they not more fully appreciate in '76 the necessity of union from the disastrous consequences of their disaffections and discords in '72, particularly as the democratic party, relieved of all disguises and entangling alliances, will itself present a compact front against the party in power?

We should rest upon this conclusion but for the disturbing forces at work and the effects of which upon the two great parties cannot now be estimated. For example, the new and powerful self-protecting organization of the farmers' granges against our railway monopolies and extortions is a league which, at present, is acting independently of the republican, the democratic and every other merely political party; but we apprehend that the granges will, nevertheless, play an active part and wield the balance of power in our next Presidential election. The republicans and the democrats, in their State Conventions, are bidding high in large promises for the support of the granges; but as most of the farmers concerned are republicans it is not likely that their granges will materially weaken the administration in the West, so long as they maintain their present character as social bodies of men and women, from which party politics and religious controversies are said to be excluded. The democrats are also bravely courting the sweet voices of the labor reformers; but, one way or the other, their opposition is of little consequence. The same may be said of the temperance party from the returns of the various elections of last year in which they were most directly interested.

In short, as our political parties now stand, General Grant, backed by the solid and disciplined organization of the republicans, is as conclusively master of the Presidential succession as was General Jackson in 1832 or 1836. The Washington *Republican*, an administration organ, in its discussion of Cæsarism, says, "Let General Grant, then, be again put before the people for re-election," for that the people, in confirming the choice of the nation's councillors, will be "following both national precedent and national liberty of will." And as this Washington organ would hardly venture to speak so boldly without at least the authority of the Kitchen Cabinet it may be logically assumed that the party engineers of the administration have resolved to put forward General Grant for a third term, and that pushed to the wall, they have resolved to blink the issue no longer.

The question, then, first to be considered by the democracy and all the outside opposition elements in reference to the Presidential succession is not the question shall we revive our late demoralizing battle cry of "anything to beat Grant?" but "can we beat Grant?" Under the existing conditions and aspects of the political field they cannot beat him. He is a man whose popularity is established, and whose powers and advantages as a candidate for another term are immeasurably greater than were those of Jackson in 1836, when his word was the law to his party and the party nomination was equivalent to an election. The democratic party, then, in this view of the subject, is reorganizing under the Bourbons for another Presidential defeat, while the republican party is paving the way for an indefinite prolongation of its power under General Grant. Thus, while reaffirming our confidence in his honesty and patriotism, we are now called, not to discuss Cæsarism in connection with the possibilities of a third term to the President, but in connection with the probable effects of the first example of a third term upon the country and the government. We hold that the example will be fraught with danger to our republican institutions, and that we are safe against Cæsarism only while we adhere to the Presidential limitation established from the example of Washington, or in fixing a limitation in the constitution.

The "Average Detective" in Murder Cases—The Nathan Mystery Again.

The skill of the American detective has become a byword. Young people who read the thrilling romances of Miss Braddon, with the inevitable detective of fascinating shrewdness, or whose hairs have stood on end at the stories of the sluthhound Fouché, or who have been appalled at the deft and deep doings of the detective of Edgar A. Poe, are easily misled when they come to apply their ideal to the detective as he flourishes in this vicinity. The average citizen of honest ways and simple mind invests this being with a cloud through which alone peers forth the historic impenetrable face, "in whose lineaments," according to the novelists, "the shrewdest observer might fail to detect the keen power of observation which in reality the man possessed." As a page or two is generally devoted to "the searching eyes which never appear to search," we decline to print the confounding description; but we have little doubt that the aforesaid average citizen has an implicit belief that such cloud-enveloped bodies and impenetrable faces are to be seen moving up and down on Broadway at certain times. We cannot, however, afford to let this delusion rest upon the average citizen, whose house is as liable to be robbed as the Ocean Bank, or whose dearest friend is as liable to be murdered as Mr. Nathan. So it may be no harm to remove the cloud and sketch the "average detective." He is a very ordinary looking man, whom you would scarcely ever suspect of shrewdness, and he is never likely to belie this appearance. His training consists in knowing a great many vile characters and learning all the slang of the profession of thievery. His skill extends to recovering articles stolen by pickpockets and sneak thieves. As there is seldom a prosecution in these cases the merit of the detective is hidden from the public eye. It may be modesty that prevents this, but as these are what are called "compromise cases," and the person who has been robbed gives a handsome bonus to the detective as well as the thief, a malicious world, if the facts were made known, would not be slow to imagine that both the officer and the criminal understood each other perfectly. Above this his skill does not soar. There is a point, however, on which he is strong—namely, "theories." If a daring and successful burglary or a murder of some little mystery occurs the detective can describe to a nicety every wink and "jimmy" wrench, every stab and pistol shot which has taken place, the mode of entrance, the mode of exit and the exact social status of the criminal he can follow to a miracle. Then comes the question, "Who is it?" The average citizen is here respectfully requested to mark the remnant of his romance detective in the manner of the average detective's reply to this query. He pauses, smiles just perceptibly at the corners of the mouth, and winks his right eye. After a moment's silence, with a fine dramatic touch, he remarks that it is a fine day or a dark day, as the case may be; but he never catches his burglar or murderer. Nevertheless, he can fan up the excitement of an admiring public through some innocent members of the press, who probably cling with fervor to the idea of the astute face in the cloud. He theorizes and winks himself into notoriety, and finds his profit in the recovery business as before; but he never catches his burglar or murderer. Led at times from his usual round, he makes a great show of activity, but the moment he attempts the more delicate kind of work to which belongs the discovery of criminals of more than usual intelligence his blunders and shortcomings are painful to behold. We have said he never catches such a criminal; but the criminal occasionally confesses and catches himself, whereupon we hear of the average detective again, as he struts with his name abroad and his wink more oppressively owl-like than ever. Here and there we, perhaps, have exceptions to this not very flattering portrait, but they keep perseveringly out of sight.

The latest phase in the Nathan murder mystery is the peg whereon we hang the foregoing enlightenment for the average citizen. A man named Irving, who has been giving himself up to the California police for the past six weeks, has made a "confession," in which he assigns to himself a very modest share in the deed, while he makes a charge of the most terrible and cruel nature against the young gentleman who had of all others the most to deplore in his father's horrible death. To another man, unnamed, he gives the dog's part of the bloody work. He has a memorandum book hidden in this city, he says, in which some names, well known to the Nathan family, are to be found, together with some writing in Hebrew. Now, the detectives generally pronounce all this a fraudulent pretence for securing a return ticket to New York, and they may be right. The story obtains very little credence in any of its parts from Mr. Nathan's friends, although the story of a missing memorandum book is partly borne out by the evidence of a gentleman whose views will be found elsewhere. This may be of little importance, but the detectives seem to have resolved long ago that they will not have anything to do with him or his information. Superintendent Matsell disposed of the matter very curtly when this same individual being oppressed with home longings or his secret presented himself to the authorities in Auburn, Cal., some fortnight since. Says the Superintendent, writing under date of the 17th inst.:—"His ruse at Sacramento having failed he has now taken up the Nathan murder (of which he knows nothing) as a dodge, by which he hopes to get to this city. We do not want him." We do not rashly dispute that this man, Irving, is any or all the disreputable things which the Superintendent and detectives aver, or that he is doing other than lying in his story; but the dogmatic air with which Mr. Matsell says that Irving knows nothing about the murder would lead one to suppose that Mr. Matsell or his detectives knew all about it. They do not want him; but the murderer is wanted, and until they have found him they should have a care not to frown upon a man who can be no more ignorant of the murderer's identity than they are themselves. Our reporter's researches have indicated how there may be some grain of truth in the story. The murder of Mr. Rogers and a dozen other crimes are scored against the "skill" of our detectives, while the blunderings of the Brooklyn Dogberrys in the Goodrich case are fit accompaniments thereto. The plump assertion that Irving can know nothing of the case is almost as absurd as the detective who was sent to a clairvoyant for a "second sight" of Roscoe. The one is ignorance scouting all enlightenment; the other is ignorance going to humbug for information. Could not Mr. Matsell have endeavored to gain all this man professes to know before sending forth his fiat? The chance of solving this or any other mystery through the detectives looks indeed slim.

Still Another Railroad Accident.

The city was thrown into excitement yesterday afternoon by the news that a collision of trains had occurred on the Hudson River Railroad, a few miles from Peekskill. From the first report, and knowing the rapidity of express trains on that road and the great number of passengers usually carried, the worst apprehensions were expressed. Fortunately, however, when the facts became known, the catastrophe was found to be not as bad as had been feared. No lives appear to have been lost, and only four persons had been badly injured. There was a tremendous crash of the cars and an unsightly wreck on the road. One Atlantic express train ran into and telescoped another in consequence of the trains being behind time and because there was no signal man at the flag station near the mouth of the tunnel against which the accident occurred. The escape from death or mutilation of a large number of people seems to have been providential. It is surprising that no greater injury was the result. Here we have the old story of neglect of duty on the part of some one and of the trains not being on time. On a railroad like that of the Hudson River there never ought to be a deviation of half a minute in time, and if by any chance a train is delayed by accident that fact ought to be instantly made known at every station and point on the line. Every signal man or other employé who neglects his duty should be punished severely. Let us hope this latest "accident," as it is called, or, rather, this catastrophe, from the want of proper management and due attention, will be a warning to railroad managers and those they employ.

Our Correspondence from Lourdes.

The fourth letter from our correspondent at Lourdes, France, which is published in another part of the paper, reveals a state of things that seems incredible in this enlightened nineteenth century. It is like a romance. The Arabian Nights' tales are not more fascinating and interesting than this truthful and graphic description of what is actually occurring in our day and in the centre of civilized Europe. Nothing in modern times is comparable to the scenes and fervor of the pilgrims at the grotto of Bordes. The nearest approach to the extraordinary effect produced by Bernadette, the simple village girl of Lourdes, is that produced in this country some few years ago by two little girls at Rochester, New York. They were but children, as Bernadette was but a child, and all alike were simple-minded and inexperienced, yet hundreds of thousands of people, if not millions, have believed in the spiritual demonstrations of the Rochester girls, as many thousands do in the miracles manifested through the child of Lourdes. The movement in France is truly wonderful, and shows how the pious hearts of the people there yearn for that spiritual food which may strengthen them and the Church against the infidelity of the age. A remarkable feature in this religious revival, if we may call it so, is the ultramontane and political bearing it has. Neither in the miraculous declarations at the rocks of Massabielle nor in the language of the pilgrims is a hint thrown out favorable to republicanism or the liberal movements in Europe. The pilgrims seem to believe in monarchy, legitimacy, Henry the Fifth, Rome, the Church, the Immaculate Conception and Papal infallibility. The movement may spread far and wide in the rural districts of France and of neighboring countries, and may, perhaps, have no inconsiderable influence in shaping the destiny of the French nation.

RUSSIAN RULE IN CENTRAL ASIA.—By special telegram to the HERALD from Tashkend we have news from the scene of the Russian conquest in Central Asia to the 26th instant. Khanate clansmen and sympathizers in Khiva and in Khokand had just previously risen in insurrection against the invading Muscovite imperialists. General Kaufmann, Commander-in-Chief of the Czar's troops, being temporarily absent, the malcontents seized the opportunity to demonstrate against his soldiers. General Yeseffkin, Kaufmann's *locum tenens*, proved himself quite worthy of his commission. He retaliated with all the force of martial law. Khiva has been *razziad* in accordance with royalist rule, and, judging by the contents of our telegram, its very site is obliterated. The rebellious movement in Khokand has been suppressed and heavy exactions, in the shape of cash fines, levied on its more active promoters. The people of the Central Asian Khanates must prepare themselves for the advent of civilization, but it must be done in a spirit of repentance and humiliation, as has been the case with the populations of British India since the days of Warren Hastings.

The War in Spain and Its International Complications.

By HERALD special despatches from Cartagena and Madrid, under date of the 28th and 29th inst., respectively, we are made aware of the facts that the war complications and political disquiet which afflict Spain have not abated, but are, on the contrary, likely to be intensified by the active interference of an outside Power, the Power of Great Britain. The Spanish Republic is afflicted by the efforts of Spaniards who wish to go further than the point of democratic republicanism as it is at present defined in Madrid. They wish to advance suddenly to Communism, to share in a general distribution of other men's capital. This is a home Spanish grievance. It is not by any means less dangerous for the reason that it is either of home birth or the fruit of a very ready, perhaps ill-considered, parental adoption of a stranger bantling. Its propagandists assemble in caucus. They are again in secession, fleeing away from the centre, as it were, and thus alarming and confounding the people. Admiral Yelverton, of the British Navy, has announced his intention to convey the captured Spanish iron-clads from Spain to Gibraltar. To this the Spanish radicals object in the most unequivocal terms. Queen Victoria's squadron lies within range of the guns of the forts near Cartagena. The Spanish Communists have informed Admiral Yelverton that if he attempts to move the national vessels the forts will open fire on his flag. A notice of this description has been ever disagreeable to John Bull. Admiral Yelverton proves to be just as sensitive on the point as have been his predecessors in the profession. He has replied to the Cartagenist Commune that he will afford its members a space of forty-eight hours for the reconsideration of this resolve, notifying them that if the forts open fire on him he will bombard Cartagena. Then we have Don Carlos. His Highness keeps his eyes fixed on the royalty. His army is just now advancing towards a ruined palace in the Province of Navarre; so that the Bourbon cure for the ills of Spain remains still a palatial one, even if it is not universally palatable. The monarchists appear to be coquetting to some extent with the Communists. When this has come to pass we may continue to hope that something will "turn up" for Spain in the end.

BROOKLYN'S DEFALCATIONS AND ROBBERIES are fairly vieing with any we have had in New York. The exposure in the case of the late Mr. Mills has hastened another. Mr. Rodman, the Deputy Treasurer of the city, is charged with having embezzled about one hundred and forty thousand dollars belonging to the people. The city is fortunately secured against the loss, however it may go with Rodman. The Brooklyn frauds seem to differ from those of New York in the "highly respectable" character of its delinquents as compared with the rougher social specimens who preyed upon Gotham. As it is the City of Churches, so, we suppose, even her thieves must be pious.

ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

WASHINGTON, August 29, 1873.

A general order just issued from the War Department directs that frequent inspections be made of the recruiting depots and rendezvous, for the purpose of enforcing the regulations and orders concerning enlistments, with a view to prevent the reception into the service of minors and men of bad character. The Generals commanding military divisions will not exercise any supervision over recruiting depots, and those depots are not to be made places of confinement or military prisons.

WEST POINT CADETS BREAK CAMP.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., August 29, 1873.

The cadets at West Point broke camp at eleven o'clock to-day and went into winter quarters. A large number of visitors were present to witness the proceedings.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

NEWPORT, August 29, 1873.

The United States steamer Alaska arrived here this morning, having on board a number of officers for duty on board war vessels in European waters. While here she will load a quantity of torpedoes from the torpedo station at this port, and proceed hence to Cadiz.

WASHINGTON, August 29, 1873.

Chief Engineer A. J. Kienstadt has been ordered to duty as Inspector of Machinery afloat at the Norfolk Navy Yard; Assistant Paymaster Stephen Rand, Jr., as assistant to the Paymaster of the receiving ship Vermont, at New York; First Assistant Engineer A. T. E. Mullin, to duty connected with iron-clad vessels at New Orleans. Commander A. W. Weaver has been detached from the Washington Navy Yard and ordered to duty in charge of the nitre department at Malden, Mass.; Commander Joseph Fyffe, from duty in charge of the nitre department at Malden and placed on waiting orders; Chief Engineer J. B. Kimball, from the Norfolk Navy Yard, as Inspector of Machinery afloat, to the flag ship as Fleet Engineer of the North Pacific station.

OBITUARY.

Captain Henry Baker.

Every year the American veterans of the war of 1812 grow less in number; and with them goes, perhaps, much of the spirit that wrought the salient deeds that gild the nation's history. Captain Henry Baker, of the Seventy-sixth corps, died last night in King street, after a short but severe illness. On Sunday next he will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

YACHTING NOTES.

The following yachts passed Whitestone yesterday:—

Yacht Vixen, N.Y.Y.C., Mr. Gardiner, cruising through the Sound.

Yacht Vivid, H.Y.C., Mr. Clark, from Bridgeport for Harlem.

Yacht Dreadnaught, N.Y.Y.C., Mr. Stockwell, is at anchor off Whitestone.

THE NEW LYCEUM THEATRE.

This establishment, in Fourteenth street, near Sixth avenue, which has gone through so many vicissitudes, was thrown open for inspection to the press and public last evening. Those who remember the old house will scarcely recognize it after a visit under its present title, the Lyceum Theatre. It is really the most handsome theatre in New York. The upholstery, stage and general fitting up are such as to secure for it a well-deserved popularity, and if Manager Mansell will only do as well as the present aspect of the theatre suggests he will there is very little doubt of the ultimate success of the Lyceum.

AN INSANE LOVER.

He Shoots His Sweetheart and Kills Himself.

MONTPELIER, August 29, 1873.

This forenoon Joseph Daniels, a workman in the Montpelier Manufacturing Company's establishment, entered a room where Miss Carrie Demmon was working and shot her, inflicting a serious wound. He then shot and killed himself. He had been paying attention to Miss Demmon and as it is not known that any trouble had arisen between them it is inferred that he was insane.

CUBA.

Free Importation of Gold from America—The Export Duty on Gold Increased—Lottery Tickets and Prizes.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

HAVANA, August 29, 1873.

In consequence of the monetary crisis and the scarcity of specie, the Intendente has issued a decree allowing the free importation of gold from the United States and South American countries, which shall circulate at its intrinsic value.

The export duty on gold has been increased five per cent on the present tariff.

Lottery tickets, from drawing No. 913, are required to be paid half in gold and half in paper.

Prizes will be paid in the same manner.

WATERING PLACE NOTES.

The *Seaside Gazette*, at Oak Bluffs, Martha's Vineyard, has commenced a daily issue.

Portland (Me.) Harbor, ninety miles distant, can be seen in a clear day from the top of Mount Washington, the highest point of the White Mountains. It is 6,285 feet above the ocean.

The mosquitoes at Atlantic City are getting altogether too familiar to be endurable.

Mr. P. J. Joachimsen and family are ruralizing at the Delaware Water Gap, Pa.

Mary Grace Halpine, a writer of some fame, is sojourning at Sandy Hill, Washington county, N. Y.

The wife of Mr. Gideon Welles, ex-Secretary of the Navy, fell from the steps of the piazza of the Cliff House, at Newport, on Wednesday last, receiving a fracture of the left arm, a dislocation of the left wrist and some quite severe contusions on the face.

The cost of board in the hotels of the White Mountains ranges from $4 50 to $6 a week; ministers half price.

A company has been formed in Savannah, Ga., the object of which is to establish a fashionable Summer resort on Tybee Island.

Major General David Hunter, United States Army, and General George B. Morell, United States Army, are at Saratoga Springs.

It is said that the inhabitants of Oak Bluffs, Martha's Vineyard, never do any work. They manage to pick up enough during the visiting season to last them for the balance of the year.

General Grant and his family will leave their cottage at Long Branch by the 15th of next month and return to Washington for the Winter.

Balls, hops, concerts, Sunday school picnics, illuminations, church festivals, camp meetings and exhortations are now the principal attractions at Oak Bluffs, Martha's Vineyard.

Commodore Vanderbilt will leave Saratoga for home next week.

Mr. William E. Dodge and wife, of this city, have rooms at the Clarendon Hotel, Saratoga.

The belles of Saratoga Springs are announced to be Miss A. V. H. Adams, of Jersey City, at Congress Hall, and the two Misses Corse, of this city, at the Clarendon Hotel. The former expects a fortune when somebody dies.

William B. Maclay, ex-member of Congress, of this city, is at the Clarendon Hotel, Saratoga.

There was considerable feeling displayed at the Grand Hotel, Saratoga, on Saturday evening last, on the occasion of a number of ladies entering the ballroom and remaining until the close of the festivities, dressed in outdoor costumes and jockeys. It was considered an unpardonable breach of decorum.

The time is not far distant when the whole South shore of Long Island, from Rockaway to Montauk Point, a distance of over one hundred miles, will be a series of watering places and summer resorts.

Governor Washburn, of Massachusetts, attended a hop at the Sea View House, Oak Bluffs, Martha's Vineyard, on Tuesday evening last. The hop was given in honor of the members of the New York Yacht Club.

FORT SILL.

Probable Origin of the Rumored Capture and Massacre.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., August 29, 1873.

The *Evening Despatch* publishes authentic information from Fort Sill as late as August 21, which is to the effect that on the 20th inst. General Davidson left Fort Sill with his cavalry, under orders of General Augur to suppress the Indian disturbances on the Texan frontier, leaving but three companies of troops to garrison the fort. The expedition was expected to be gone forty days.

Nothing has been heard from there since the above date. The weakness of the garrison, with the knowledge that the Indians in that region are familiar with all that relates to the defence of the fort, causes much apprehension on the part of persons here who have friends and relatives at Fort Sill that the report from Waco, Texas, of its capture and the massacre of its inmates may be true.

THE ARKANSAS TROUBLES.

A Coroner's Jury Investigating the Murder of Judge Mears—A Reward of $5,000 Offered for the Arrest of the Assassin.

LITTLE ROCK, August 29, 1873.

Parties who left Clarksville this morning state that the Coroner's jury who are holding an inquest over the body of the late Judge Mears, who was killed on Wednesday, have not yet reached a verdict. Governor Baxter has offered a reward of $5,000 for the arrest of the assassin.

A vague rumor from Perry county states that the constable's posse who had been hunting Mores and his gang in order to arrest them came up with them on Thursday and a fight ensued, during which five persons were killed.

The report needs confirmation.

A SCHOONER ASHORE ON WATCH HILL POINT.

NEWPORT, August 29, 1873.

The United States Revenue cutter Moccasin arrived this afternoon, and reports that while passing Watch Hill this morning she discovered a schooner ashore off Watch Hill Point, with a signal of distress set. Proceeded to her and found her to be the schooner William Penn, of St. George, Me., with coal, from Baltimore for Westerly Rhode Island. After considerable difficulty a hawser was attached to the schooner, and the Moccasin succeeded in getting her off in a very leaky condition. Her shoe and a portion of her keel were found missing upon examination. The Moccasin subsequently towed her into Stonnington.

A RAILROAD CRASH IN MICHIGAN.

DETROIT, August 29, 1873.

The night express, west, on the Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad, consisting of a baggage car, two passenger coaches, one sleeping car and two emigrant cars, last night became disabled, in consequence of the engine throwing off the driving wheel, about a mile east of Muir. It was followed by a through freight train, which ran into the rear passenger car, killing four women and one child and injuring ten other persons—all emigrants. Medical assistance was at once procured from Muir. None of those injured are dangerously wounded. The emigrants are Icelanders.

A MISERABLE SWINDLER.

PORTLAND, Me., August 29, 1873.

A man named Hess, professing to be agent of the Vienna Lady Orchestra, advertised a concert for to-night, and succeeded in disposing of $400 worth of tickets, when he suddenly disappeared, leaving his hotel, newspaper and job printer's bills unpaid.

DROWNED IN THE HUDSON.

As the Jersey City ferry boat Hudson City was on her trip to Cortlandt street about ten o'clock last night, an unknown man stepped to the side of the boat and jumped into the river. Every effort was made to rescue him, but he sank and was not recovered.

A Jersey City expressman, named Herman Hammond, residing in Henderson street, fell from a large while on an excursion of the John Brown Association up the river, on Thursday night, and was seen no more.

A child, two years old, named Bruman, fell into a ditch adjoining the canal, near Pacific avenue, yesterday, and died shortly after being rescued.

FRIENDSHIP PARK RACES.

PITTSBURG, Pa., August 29, 1873.

To-day's races at Friendship Park were well attended. The first race, for a purse of $1,500, for horses that have never beaten 2:35 (six entries), was won by Blue Ridge in three straight heats. Time, 2:33—2:36—3:34½.

The pacing race, for a purse of $500 (four entries), was won by Sleepy George in three straight heats. Time, 2:28—2:28—2:30.

SPAIN.

Herald Special Reports from Cartagena and Madrid.

RADICALIST CAUCUS AND A NEW SECESSION.

British Naval Demonstration for the Removal of the National Iron-Clads.

Threatening Reply to the Queen's Admiral.

Cartagena in Danger of Bombardment by the Britons.

Communism and Royalty in Cartel Compliment.

CARLIST ADVANCE IN NAVARRE.

Parliamentary Preparation for a Legislative Recess.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The following special despatches to the HERALD have been received from our correspondents in Cartagena and Madrid:—

CARTAGENA, August 28, 1873.

During the evening yesterday the Contreras Secessionist Junta was deserted by Señor Galvez, who acknowledged that he entertains no confidence in the movement.

British Naval Demonstration for the Removal of the Captured Iron-Clads.

CARTAGENA, August 28, 1873.

Admiral Sir Hastings R. Yelverton, commanding the British fleet, has informed the Spanish rebel force of his intention to remove the iron-clads Vittoria and Alemansa to Gibraltar.

RADICALIST REFUSAL AND A THREATENING REPLY.

The rebel leaders assembled in meeting immediately after the receipt of the English naval message, and decided, by a majority, to open fire from the Spanish forts on the British squadron in case the removal of the national iron-clads is attempted.

A CRITICAL POSITION.

Admiral Yelverton has given them a term of forty-eight hours for the reconsideration of this resolve, threatening at the same time to bombard Cartagena if the forts open fire on the ships of Her Majesty Queen Victoria.

SPANISH MILITARY AND NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

General Campos has twenty-four Krupp guns in position before Cartagena.

Admiral Lobos is at Gibraltar with the squadron which recently attempted the bombardment of Cartagena.

COMMUNISM AND ROYALTY IN CARTEL COMPLIMENT.

The Cartagena insurgents have liberated all the Carlist prisoners in the city.

The Carlists, in turn, liberate all Communist prisoners who happen to fall into their hands.

Many of the Communists who have been implicated in recent excesses are fleeing to the Carlist lines and enlisting.

City Report of a Carlist Advance.

MADRID, August 29, 1873.

It is reported that the Carlists are marching on Tafalla, a town in the province of Navarre, lying twenty-two miles south of Pampeluna. The place contains a ruined palace of the kings of Navarre.

French Repulse of Spanish Volunteers.

PERPIGNON, August 29, 1873.

A few Spanish volunteers entered France, near Monga, in search of Carlists, but upon the peasants congregating to resist their advance, soon recrossed the frontier.

Parliamentary Resolution for a Legislative Recess.

MADRID, August 29, 1873.

At a meeting of the majority of the Cortes to-day it was resolved to suspend the session of the body from the 1st of September till the 3d of November. It was also decided to pass a vote of confidence in the Ministry before taking the recess.

SWEDEN.

Fatal Disaster by Explosion—Royalty Relieving the Sufferers.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

STOCKHOLM, August 29, 1873.

The boiler of a flax mill at Hilloroed, Sweden, exploded to-day with terrific force, destroying the mill and adjoining shops.

There was no loss of life in the mill, owing to the absence of the workmen, but in the other buildings nine persons were killed and a large number injured.

The King and Queen, who were at Fredensberg, a short distance from the scene of the explosion, hastened to the spot and directed that every measure deemed necessary for the relief of the wounded should be immediately taken.

SWITZERLAND.

A Ducal Funeral with Royal Pomp.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

GENEVA, August 29, 1873.

The funeral of the Duke of Brunswick took place to-day with royal obsequies.

The ceremonies were very imposing.

THE GOVERNMENT CRIB ADRIFT.

NEWCASTLE, Del, August 29, 1873.

The Government Crib which drifted from its position sometime since was again towed into position to-day, and is now being secured.

CENTRAL ASIA.

Herald Special Report from Tashkend by Way of London.

Insurrection Against the Russians in Khiva and Khokand.

Prompt and Stern Action of the Czar's Commander-in-Chief.

The Khivan Capital Destroyed and Its Site Likely To Be Obliterated.

Heavy Exactions on Repentant Recusants.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The following special despatch to the HERALD has been received from our correspondent in Central Asia by telegraph to and from the British capital:—

LONDON, August 29, 1873.

The HERALD special correspondent at Tashkend telegraphs the following report from Central Asia, under date of August 26:—

NATIVIST INSURRECTION AGAINST THE RUSSIAN CONQUERORS.

Private letters just to hand report the fact of the breaking out of an insurrection at Khiva and in Khohand against the Russians, during the absence of General Kaufmann, the imperialist Commander-in-Chief.

STAMPED OUT BY FORCE AND PROSPECT OF A MILITARY RAZZIA.

General Vereffkin, second in command under General Kaufmann, quelled the rebellious movement by force.

He destroyed Khiva and its fortifications, and now asks permission from the General-in-chief to plough up the site of its former fortifications.

MONEY LEVIES BY THE MUSCOVITES.

The rebellion in Khokand has been quieted and exactions and fines levied on six hundred of the more prominent persons who participated in it.

DEATH OF AN ABLE DIPLOMATIST.

Yakoob Beg is reported dead.

Russian Treaty Making with Yakoob.

Russian advices report that a commercial treaty was lately concluded between Russia and Yakoob Beg—whose death is just now reported—the Badaulet or Khan of Kashgar. A treaty of this kind has long been desired by the government at St. Petersburg, but the Khan always refused to agree to one of its stipulations, which provides for the free transit through his country, not only of Russian merchants and caravans, but also of Russian troops. A large Russian force was sent to the frontier with orders to occupy the country if the Khan persisted in his refusal. This immediately had the desired effect. Yakoob Beg not only signed the treaty but sent an envoy to meet the Russian Governor General at Tashkend. On this occasion Yakoob, it is said, told the Russian envoy, Baron Kaubas, that he preferred the friendship of "the great Czar" to that of England, and that he had therefore refused all the offers of the British Indian government. The Russian Governor General, on the other hand, assured the Khan's envoy in the name of the Emperor Alexander that "the Russians had not come to Central Asia for the purpose of making conquests, but to lay down a secure basis for civilization and freedom."

ENGLAND.

Public Lament Over the Decay of the Iron Trade—Commercial Consequences of American Competition—Cereals and the Hop Crop—The Tichborne Trial in a New Aspect.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, August 29, 1873.

The *Times* this morning has an editorial on the iron question, the burden of which is, that "one of the finest markets England ever possessed (the trade in iron) is being gradually closed to her. Her disasters in this direction are not yet ended. The United States are competing successfully for the control of the iron traffic with Canada, South America and the West Indies. They have contested under immense natural disadvantages, but they have beaten England in spite of these. She cannot afford to idle and sleep away her time and waste her money while competing with thrifty, active and intelligent nations."

The *Times* thinks much of the blame for the state of things it describes should fall upon strikers and trades unions.

CONDITION OF THE CROPS.

The weather throughout England to-day is wet and unfavorable to the crops.

It is estimated that the coming hop crop will yield seven hundredweight to the acre.

THE TICHBORNE TRIAL AND ROMANCE OF THE DEFENCE.

In the trial of the Tichborne claimant to-day a large number of witnesses from Wapping testified that the claimant was not Arthur Orton.

Much excitement was created in the Court by the testimony of two witnesses, who swore that they had seen Orton and Castro together in Australia, and they identified the claimant as the person who went under the name of Castro.

FRANCE.

Cabinet Precaution for the Preservation of the Peace.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, August 29, 1873.

M. Beule, Minister of the Interior, has sent a circular to the Prefects of the departments, directing them to prohibit demonstrations on the 4th of September, the anniversary of the proclamation of the Republic.

GERMANY.

Imperial Effort for the Regulation and Control of Emigration.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

BERLIN, August 29, 1873.

The Imperial German government has ordered the expulsion from the Empire of all emigrant agents who fail to prove that they are German subjects.

CHESS.

Result of the Great Tournament at Vienna.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

VIENNA, Austria, August 29, 1873.

The international chess match in this city was won by Steinitz.

The second prize was won by Blackburn, the third by Indersen and the fourth by Rosenthal.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, August 29, 1873.

Incendiarism the Forerunner of Financial Disaster.

A government official in high position, whose long experience as a banker and merchant enables him to speak with some degree of certainty, said to-day, in regard to the frequency of fires originating in business portions of cities, that such disasters had invariably preceded every financial revulsion for the last thirty years. The only explanation given was that business firms embarrassed find incendiarism the easiest way of concealing their financial complications, while it gave them the amount of insurance for ready business.

The Colored Element and the Granges.

The question of color is about to annoy the patrons of husbandry. The colored element heretofore has not been known to the Order. The constitution ignores politics and religion, but says nothing about color. Should the requisite number of colored people apply for a charter it would be issued; but whether the State granges would permit a colored master to affiliate is a question of local jurisdiction entirely. In the South, where the Order is flourishing, no application has been received for a charter for a grange composed of colored people, but in Arkansas and Missouri the impending crisis is at hand. The The order now numbers upwards of 6,000 granges, having increased over 800 during the month of August. From this time until December it is expected the increase will not fall short of 1,000 per month. In Pennsylvania a State grange will be organized on the 16th of September. It has taken root in Massachusetts and promises to spread rapidly in the other New England States. Virginia and Kentucky appear to be neutral ground, there being but three granges in the former and one in the latter State. The clerical force at headquarters in this city has been increased. All the elements of a lively political campaign enter into the business of the Order. Cartoons illustrating the farmer's position with monopolists are being prepared for general circulation, songs with words adapted to the object of the Order are being printed in New York by thousands, and a book called "Songs of the Grange" cannot be printed fast enough to fill the orders. The packages sent out from Washington have the following pasted on them, "compound extract of hay seed, an excellent mental invigorator, warranted to cure itching for office, political trickery, and sure to remove unfaithful servants from office." Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Maine, Maryland, Nevada and Rhode Island are the only States where a grange has not been established. New York has at present only nine granges.

Doctoring the Quarterly Statement of the Treasury.

An act of Congress requires that the receipts and expenditures of the government shall be published quarterly. The receipts and expenditures for the last quarter of the fiscal year, ended June 30 last, were given out a few day ago. An aggregate statement, showing the net receipts and expenditures for the whole fiscal year, the Treasury officials refused to give out. The doctoring system of Treasury book keeping will have to be applied first, because the several statements can be made presentable in the annual report. Secretary Richardson disclaims any knowledge of the acts of his subordinates, but declines to furnish any further information on this subject.

The Williamsburg and Greenpoint Post Offices.

The Postmaster General to-day ordered a consolidation of the Post Offices at Williamsburg and Greenpoint with the Brooklyn Post Office. Ten letter carriers and four horses for postal service have been added to the Brooklyn Post Office for this service.

The Entry of Imported Goods.

The Secretary of the Treasury has issued a circular to collectors of customs throughout the country, directing that agents and attorneys shall not be permitted to make entry of imported goods, unless upon filing an affidavit with the Collector that the principal is too sick to be present at the Custom House, or is absent from the country.

Postal Cards.

For several weeks past the daily specimen proof sheets of the postal cards received at the Post Office Department have been considerably below the contract standard, and the last one received, on the 27th inst., is materially deficient both in the printing and the quality of the paper. The manufacturers will be notified they must comply with the terms of their contract or it will be revoked and the work placed in other hands.

DEPARTMENT OF PARKS.

Election of the President of the Board—Mr. Wales Accepted and Mr. Stebbins Vice President—Routine Business.

The Park Commissioners held another secret meeting at their rooms in Union square, at half-past seven last evening. This Board is the only one in the city which holds its meetings with closed doors. All other public boards hold public meetings. During the meeting last night the question of the Presidency of the Board was taken up, and Mr. S. H. Wales was elected to the office. The President is the only salaried officer in the Board. His pay is $10,000 per annum. It is understood Mr. Stebbins was not particularly anxious to get it, but all the others were. This "deadlock" has ceased. The Secretary was kind enough to make the following facts of the meeting public:—

All the members of the commission were present, Mr. Stebbins in the chair *pro tem.* A communication was received from the Civil Engineer, stating that the residents of West Farms were willing to bear the expense of placing monument stones on the line of Sedgwick avenue as heretofore laid out. He was authorized to put workmen upon it under these conditions. Mr. Vaux, the architect, was authorized to proceed with the working plans for the Metropolitan Museum of Art, to be located on the east side of the Park. An appropriation of $500,000 has already been made by the Legislature for this purpose. The secretary was requested to invite the officers and trustees of the Metropolitan Museum of Art and the Comptroller to meet the Commissioners informally on Tuesday, September 9, for the purpose of conferring about the erection of the building. A proof of the bylaws was read and ordered to be incorporated in the minutes. Mr. Bissinger, Chairman of the Police Committee, reported that the number of keepers in the parks was inadequate, and recommended that those on Central Park be increased from thirty-nine to fifty-six, and the number on city parks from nine to fifteen. This was adopted, and the remainder of the report regarding the system of the police was laid on the table. Mr. Bissinger moved the following resolution:—"That the Board of Estimate and Apportionment appropriate $9,000 to meet the expenses of increased force up to December." Adopted. Mr. Hall—That the Board proceed to elect a President. It was adopted, and Mr. Bissinger and Mr. Stebbins were made a committee to report upon the organization of the Board. They reported the following officers:—For President, Mr. S. H. Wales; Vice President, Mr. Stebbins; Treasurer, Mr. Williamson. Mr. Hall moved that the report be accepted, and Mr. Bissinger moved that the report be adopted, which was done unanimously. The Board then adjourned.

ARREST OF AN ALLEGED MURDERER.

The Man Charged with the Killing of Frank Haverstraw Caught at Last.

On the 23d of last June, about half-past six o'clock in the evening, a fight occurred outside a liquor store kept by Farrell Reilly, on the southeast corner of Sixteenth street and First avenue, in which a man named Frank Haverstraw was so brutally beaten that his death ensued a few days subsequent to the conflict. The evidence on the inquest went to show that the deceased was violently hurled against a horse trough outside Reilly's store, and though several persons were implicated and held to bail by Coroner Kessler, a man named William Larkin was proved to have been the one at whose hands Haverstraw received the injuries which caused his death. The Coroner issued a warrant for the arrest of the culprit; but he cleverly evaded apprehension until last night, when Officer Creedon, of the Eighteenth precinct, arrested him on Third avenue, between Sixty-sixth and Sixty-seventh streets. The prisoner was conveyed to the Twenty-second street police station and locked up. He refused to say anything about the affair.

THE COAST SURVEY STEAMER BIBB.

FORTRESS MONROE, August 29, 1873.

The United States Coast Survey steamer Bibb, Captain Robert Platt, which has been engaged for some time past in surveying the Elizabeth River, has returned to the Roads and is anchored off the Fort. She will be here two or three months surveying Hampton Roads, no surveying having been made there since the survey previous to the war.

LABOR IN COUNCIL.

Mass Meeting of Workingmen in Cooper Institute Last Night—Absence of Mr. Joseph Arch and Other Prominent Speakers—Addresses by Messrs. Connolly, Ward, Ferguson, Rolph and McMakin—Radical Resolutions—A Sleepy Audience.

The workingmen assembled in mass in Cooper Institute last night, to assert their rights and to proclaim their unalterable hostility to partial laws and to monopolies of every name and nature, and to resume the campaign in favor of the Eight-Hour law. At the hour appointed for the opening the hall was about half filled; but between a quarter to eight and eight P. M. the people came pouring in by dozens and by scores until the place was well filled. Mr. Joseph Arch, of England, and some other speakers expected and announced, did not show themselves—some for very excellent reasons—because they were not within many miles of New York. Their places were occupied by home-made orators from among the classes of toilers represented in the meeting. On the platform were seated the officers of the several trade organizations in the city,

THE SPEAKERS OF THE EVENING

and a few invited guests, well known and appreciated by the workingmen, and including among their number Messrs. McGregor, Banks, M'Makin, Oliver, and other internationalists.

At a quarter past eight the meeting was called to order, and Mr. James Connolly, President of the State Trade Assembly, was nominated and elected chairman of the evening. Mr. Connolly is quite good looking, if not handsome. He did not look much like a man who worked ten hours a day and was tired out by his labors. He made a brief address, the substance of which is a censure of the State Capitol and Crystal Palace Commissioners for giving that job to contractors who perform it by ten-hour men and by men who are not citizens of this State; censure of the city also for allowing gas monopolies to supply it with that necessary adjunct of civilization rather than supply itself, as it does the Croton water. He also censured the Legislature for its apprenticeship laws, and remarked that it made

NO DIFFERENCE WHAT PARTY IS IN POWER,

democratic or republican; they ignore the workingman altogether. Let a politician or a capitalist call upon our legislators at any time, they can have an audience; but let the workingman call, they can't possibly obtain an interview. These, he declared, are the subjects upon which the workingmen have met to speak and deliberate upon to-night. For himself, he was resolved never again to appear in Cooper Institute or any other hall at a workingmen's meeting until the workingmen shall organize to resist every monopoly that is opposed to their rights and interests.

Mr. George Blair was chosen secretary, and introduced. He stepped forward, smiling bashfully like a maiden to whom the question has been "popped." He was surprised, he said, that he should be thus honored, but he would say a few words. He did say something about the contract system in opposition to it, and then read the resolutions, which are as follows:—

PREAMBLE AND RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas the workingmen of this city having caused the enactment of an eight-hour law, with a view to lightening the burdens of toil and allotting to themselves a small portion of time for their own comfort and improvement, find, to their great chagrin and indignation, that this law, by an insidious technicality, as well as by a still more insidious combination of capital, has not been enforced, either on contract, national or municipal work; and whereas the contract system, among its many encroachments, threatens to build the Industrial Palace in the interests of monopoly instead of in the interest of the people, by forcing the workmen to work ten hours instead of eight, as the law prescribes; and whereas the workingmen, through these and many similar causes, are combined and agreed that no permanent enjoyment of the Eight Hour law can ever be realized until industries are conducted on the co-operative or direct principle, through the supervisory power and management of their own elected commissioners, rather than through the tyrannical control of middlemen by the contract system; therefore be it resolved,

First—That we, of the labor organizations of New York, in mass meeting assembled, are combined to mutually sustain one another in redressing our wrongs.

Second—That we have but one general wish, which is to labor for useful ends; therefore we demand that our labor be for the good of the whole community, and not for the good of avaricious cliques of contractors and jobbers, who use their leisure time in studying how to cheat us; and that in order to accomplish this, such industries as are at the command of the municipal, State and general governments must, in the future, be given to the trade organizations under the direct supervisory control of persons elected by the people themselves, and not under the control of any contractor, monopoly or favor-seeker whatever.

PROTEST AGAINST CONTRACTS.

Third—That we protest against the general government giving out contracts to contractors outside the locality where the work is to be performed without exacting a strict adherence to the Eight Hour law, and seeing that the men employed are paid the current rate of wages of the place, as called for in the President's proclamation of the law.

Fourth—That we protest against the evasion of the Eight Hour Law by the new Capitol Commissioners in the erection of the Capitol building at Albany, by compelling the men to work ten hours per day, and also letting out the greater portion by contract to parties that are instrumental in having the money appropriated for the building; and we think that those Commissioners in thus openly and with impunity violating the law deserve the condemnation of all good citizens.

Fifth.—That we demand the enactment of a law for the better protection of the lives and limbs of workingmen engaged in all industrial pursuits, and we severely censure the members of the last Legislature for not passing such a law as would protect the workingmen while at work, and hold the employers responsible for any violation of the same. That we demand the enactment of an Apprentice law of the State Legislature that shall have a penalty attached for any violations thereof by employers.

Sixth—That we demand the immediate abolishment of the contract system in our prisons; and that such articles as are manufactured therein shall not be sold below their market value, so that our prison labor will not be a source of injury to outside producers.

CHEAP GAS FOR THE CITY.

Seventh—That we demand the immediate purchase of the gas works in this city by the Government, so that the people may be supplied with light at cost, as they are now with water.

Eighth—That inasmuch as the Emigration Bureau at Castle Garden is conducted in the interest of the contract system through a ring of politicians truckling to capital, and therefore the real intent of our government in establishing and maintaining, at a great expense to the people, this Institution, is clandestinely abused and thwarted, both by a system of victimizing the immigrant by false promises and by inducing him to compete with American labor in the hope of breaking up our organizations; and that as we feel this to be a direct blow at our rights and liberties, therefore we demand that measures be taken for the creation of a Labor Bureau, wherein our organizations may be thoroughly represented by our own elected officers, who shall present accurate monthly reports to us of its transactions.

Ninth.—That we sympathize with and hail with joy the success of the farmers' movement in the West and South, and that while we consider ourselves as a homogeneous part of that body, which was never complete without the agriculturists, we extend to them the hand and tie of solidarity; and as cheap transportation is as necessary to us, who starve for the food the farmers produce, therefore we believe that the only means of relief is by substituting a government railroad which shall be managed by the people themselves, and subject to their watchful guardianship and legislation, and defiantly subversive of the arrogant roads of the contract system, whose alarming effrontery and growth threaten to undermine the liberty of American institutions.

Tenth—That we purpose using all lawful and honorable means within our power to crush a system which has for its object the degradation of the workingman; and we are determined, seeing the great injustice that is being done and the great evil that is growing in our midst, to co-operate with all those who will befriend us in sweeping away this great and growing evil from our midst, and we are determined never to stop until success crowns our efforts.

These were unanimously adopted.

Mr. OSBORNE WARD, of the engineers, was then introduced. He entered deeply into the contract system as against the co-operative. His metaphysical profundity was, however, not duly appreciated by his audience, and once or twice rather confused himself. While he was recovering his point a voice in the audience added an "amen" as a suggestion that he should sit down. He put himself right by a

REFERENCE TO EUROPEAN POLITICS

and social life. His speech was an earnest plea for co-operation in manufacturing, railroading, mining, &c.

Mr. FERGUSON, of the National Cheap Transportation Association, was the next speaker. His particular theme was the condition of the farmers of America and their relation to the workingmen of the country. He is a florid-faced, medium-sized, gentlemanly-appearing man, who evidently has not labored hard for some time. He started out with a table of statistics, compiled from the census tables and designed to show the number of farmers and mechanics in the country, and therefore their power in politics. The railroads of the United States, he said, are held by a score of men who can at any moment telegraph all over the country and raise the price of wheat or flour, pork, bacon or any thing else that the workingmen of our large cities require. He made a series of calculations to demonstrate that the people of New York pay at least $1 32 for transportation upon every barrel of flour they consume more than they ought to pay, because of the railroad monopolies. He then showed why and how the producers and the consumers should make

COMMON CAUSE AGAINST MONOPOLISTS.

Mr. Ferguson discussed the relation of protection and free trade respectively to the workingmen and insisted that protection taxes the working men more than free trade. The dry statistics and the weak voice and indistinct utterance of this speaker tended very materially to empty the hall, so that by the time he had finished more than one-third of the hall was empty.

HI'S COMMUNIST SENTIMENTS

led him to say that every acre of land here belongs to him and to his auditors and was taken from them by conquest, just as it has been from the Indians, who, for resisting, have been sentenced to be hanged. Mr. Ferguson next discussed the relation of capital and labor, in which he did not express himself favorable to the eight hour system. The audience became uneasy and began to applaud the speaker down. The Chairman called for order and remarked that the gentleman came a long way to speak to them to-night and they ought to hear him courteously.

A VOICE—The audience are all asleep, Mr. Chairman. We cannot hear anything that the gentleman says. Let him give that paper to some one who can read it loud enough.

Mr. FERGUSON passed over several pages of statistics and plunged right into the theory of co-operation, which he set forth as the panacea for all the ills that the workingman is heir to. He hoped they would unite with the farmers and organize a people's party, and he believed they could elect their own men and hold the balance of power for the next twenty years.

Mr. ROLPH, of the stonecutters, a good-sized, dark-complexion, studious-looking man, being introduced, stepped forward, and in clear, distinct tones said he had listened with great pleasure to the address of Mr. Ferguson, illustrating how he had been

CHEATED BY EVERY KIND OF MONOPOLY.

It did him good, he said. When a man is cheated and does not know it he does not mind it, but when he understands all about the *modus operandi* he is not likely to sit very quietly under it. Mr. Rolph spoke more directly to the contract system as it effected his own trade. Ten thousand feet of the park wall is to be built by contract, and this contract is given out to a man in Ohio, though a New Yorker's bid was thirty per cent lower. The same is or will be true of the Museum and other public works. He also urged co-operation.

Mr. MCMAKIN, of the painters, made a fiery speech against the Credit Mobilier frauds, the pettifogging State governments, the subsidized press of the country—against all of which the workingmen have to contend. He believed that of all the corrupt governments in the world none is so corroded with corruption as our own. He paid his respects to State Senator Husted, the Commissioners of Emigration, the Police Commissioners and other public officials. The Police Commissioners, "who have been appointed by that octogenarian who sits in the Mayor's chair," set Italians to clean the streets at forty-seven cents a day, while they themselves pocketed the difference between that and $1 50 or $2 a day. He also denounced these Commissioners for

SETTING POLICEMEN TO PAINT THE STATION HOUSES

and for taking carpenter contracts from eight-hour men and giving them to ten-hour men. He then glanced at the substance of all the resolutions and denounced everybody and everything against which these speak.

The meeting broke up after Mr. MacMakin had finished his address, the hall at the time having scarcely 300 persons. The meeting can hardly be said to have been a success for workingmen.

SMASH-UP ON THE RAILS.

A Train Run Into on the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad—One Man with His Arm Broken, Two Ladies with Their Faces Cut and the Engineer in a Bruised Condition.

An accident occurred yesterday morning on the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad, about half way between Fort Montgomery and Peekskill, which came near being another holocaust of human life, as the result of the carelessness of railroad officials or of the inevitable chances of railroad travel. Fortunately, however, no life was lost, though three passengers were more or less injured and two sleeping coaches and a drawing room coach badly smashed.

The smash-up occurred at about six o'clock, A. M., and was caused by the second Atlantic train from Albany overtaking and running into the first Atlantic train, whose time is only some fifteen minutes ahead of the former. The delay of the first Atlantic train was the result of meeting with the "caboose" of the extra freight train, which without the knowledge of the conductor, had been left behind, the coupling having broken. The first Atlantic train was obliged to run the "calouse" to a switch which was some distance away; meantime the freight train having missed the calouse, returned for it. The freight train and the first Atlantic had received from each other the usual signals of danger, and were thus enabled to meet, but the time consumed in providing for the uncoupled freight car allowed the second Atlantic train no other course than to come upon them. A signalman had been sent from the first Atlantic train to give the usual signals

IMPENDING DANGER;

but he had gone only about 100 yards when the second Atlantic train swept round a curve in the road, and, though the engineer did all he could to stop the engine, it was useless now to try to avert the collision. In a few seconds the last car of the first Atlantic train was mashed into and this in turn frittered the end of the drawing room car that preceded it, and this again did some slight damage to the sleeping car to which it was coupled. The engine of the second Atlantic train was also much injured. Both ends of the last sleeping car were completely broken and the nearer end of the drawing room car, the interior of each being

HUDDLED INTO ONE HEAP OF DEBRIS.

In each train there were about forty passengers, but in the second Atlantic no one received the slightest hurt, except the engineer, Mr. Hildreth, who, seeing no chance of avoiding the collision, jumped from the engine. He received some very bad bruises on the head, and his face was cut and disfigured. He would not have suffered so severely had it not been that the fireman, following Hildreth's example, jumped from the engine and unfortunately struck Hildreth in the head as he was falling. The three persons injured in the First Atlantic train were Mr. E. W. Biddell and Mrs. Biddell, of 147 East Fifty-second street, and Mrs. Chapman, who is a resident of Brooklyn. Mr. Biddell's arm was badly crushed—so much so that it was feared yesterday that amputation would be necessary. Mrs. Biddell received only a slight scratch on the face, and Mrs. Chapman only a slight hurt on the forehead. None of the other passengers were in any way injured.

But very little commotion was caused among the passengers in consequence of the collision. They all quietly extricated themselves as fast as possible from the broken cars, and, entering those coaches of the First Atlantic train that had not been hurt, continued on the journey to New York, as did also the passengers of the Second Atlantic train, the engine of which was disabled. The First Atlantic train had left Albany with seven coaches and the Second Atlantic train with eight coaches.

Mr. Beddel, however, was obliged to leave the train at Peekskill, where medical aid was procured for him and where his arm was dressed. Later in the day he returned to his home in this city. The engineer, William Hildreth, was also conveyed to his home at Peekskill, and during the day

SUFFERED VERY SEVERELY

from the wounds in his head.

The delay caused by the collision did not exceed half an hour. Early in the afternoon the three broken coaches were moved down to Peekskill, where they remained until about five o'clock in the evening, when they were taken back to Albany. During the afternoon they formed an object of considerable interest to passengers in the cars passing Peekskill.

It was understood that the railroad officials will hold an investigation to-day to ascertain the cause of the collision, and to see if blame lies anywhere for carelessness or neglect.

ARREST OF RODMAN.

The Brooklyn Defaulter in Durance Vile at Last—No Bail Accepted—He is "Not the One Who Got the Golden Egg."

About seven o'clock last evening Captain Ferry repaired to the residence of Mr. Rodman, on Union street, near Hoyt, and being immediately admitted into the presence of the accused, stated the unpleasant nature of his visit as being to effect the arrest of M. T. Rodman. There were present when the captain entered Messrs. E. T. Wood and B. F. Tracy, counsel for the prisoner. The latter, who appeared to be in good spirits, but very feeble, put on his hat and coat, and, accompanied by his counsel, descended the steps of the house, and getting into a carriage the party drove to the court room, corner of Butler and Court streets, where Judge Delmar presided. The counsel, on behalf of Mr. Rodman, waived examination on the charge of embezzlement and moved that he be admitted to bail, offering any reasonable amount that might be required. The Justice, however, refused to accept bail, and he was removed to the Butler street station house, where he was furnished with a seat in one of the rooms. His counsel meanwhile busied themselves to find General Jourdan, President of the Police Commission, for the purpose of obtaining an order or permit upon which to have the distinguished prisoner allowed to remain in his house during the night, inasmuch, as they claimed, his health would be greatly impaired by detaining him all night in the station house. The prisoner remarked to an acquaintance, with a smile of much significance, "I am not the one who got the golden egg." Dr. Watt, Registrar of the Health Board and ex-Assemblyman of the Fourth district, was sent for at a late hour to grant a certificate showing the delicate condition of Mr. Rodman, and upon this document the accused was permitted to remain in custody of an officer at his house for the night. This morning he will be taken before Assistant District Attorney Cullen, when the motion for bail will be renewed. Colonel E. T. Wood was very anxious that the writer would state for the information of the public that there was nothing mysterious about the arrest, or in other words that their client has virtually surrendered himself, as he had held himself in readiness for arrest, had no intention of escaping, and it was folly under the circumstances to keep policemen watching his house.

AUSTRALASIA.

Fijians in Rebellion—Murder of White Settlers at the Islands.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, August 29, 1873.

Late advices from the Fiji Islands are to the effect that a rebellion has broken out, and that the rebels have murdered a number of white settlers.

ANOTHER RUMORED DEFALCATION. IN BROOKLYN.

There was another rumor afloat last evening to the effect that there was a defalcation in the Tax Collector's office, but inquiry in various official quarters failed to verify the story.

THE WEEKLY HERALD.

The Cheapest and Best Newspaper in the Country.

THE WEEKLY HERALD of the present week, now ready, contains a Select Story, entitled "Next Door Neighbors," together with the very Latest News by Telegraph from All Parts of the World up to the hour of publication; full report of the Proceedings of the Pennsylvania Democratic State Convention at Wilkesbarre; Explosion of the Steamboat George Wolfe while *en route* for St. Louis; Executions in Maryland; the Tenement Tragedy in Carmine Street; the Centre Street Tragedy; the Modoc Death Warrants; Hayden's Geological Survey; full Particulars of the Building Accident in West Eleventh Street; Kentucky Ku Klux; a Sketch of the Mennonites, and a Letter from Ems by Louise Muhlbach. It also contains the Latest News by Telegraph from Washington; Political, Religious, Fashionable and Sporting Intelligence; Varieties; Editorial Articles on the prominent topics of the day; Our Agricultural Budget; Reviews of the Cattle, Horse and Dry Goods Markets; Financial and Commercial Intelligence, and Accounts of All the Important and Interesting Events of the Week.

TERMS:—Single Subscription, $2; three copies, $5; five copies, $8; ten copies, $15; single copies, five cents each. A limited number of Advertisements inserted in the WEEKLY HERALD.

Died.

SCHEFFBERGER.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, August 28, DORIS E. SCHEFFBERGER, aged 69 years and 11 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the German Lutheran Zion's church, Henry street, near Clark, on Sunday, August 31, at half-past two o'clock.

[*For Other Deaths see Eighth Page.*]

Let Us Have Peace.—To Silence all the coughs that disturb public worship and the peace of families it is only necessary for the coughers to take HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR regularly and frequently.

A.—Fall Style of Gent's Hats are Ready for inspection and sale at ESPENSCHEID'S, Manufacturer, 113 Nassau street.

A.—Kearney's Extract Buchu Cures more diseases of bladder and kidneys, gravel, diabetes, female weaknesses, dyspepsia and nervous debility than all other remedies combined. Depot 104 Duane street.

A.—Herald Branch Office, Brooklyn corner of Fulton avenue and Boerum street.
Open from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.
On Sunday from 3 to 9 P. M.

A.—Thousands of Ruptured Ones have been permanently maimed by the horrible metal springs, finger pads and murderous wire springs. Examine the comfortable ELASTIC TRUSS, 683 Broadway, and be cured.

A Loathsome Disease—It Is Catarrh. WALCOTT'S ANNIHILATOR warranted to cure it; pints, $1. Depot 181 Chatham square.

A.—Corns, Bunions, Nails, &c., Cured without pain. CORN CURE by mail, 50 cents.
Dr. RICE, 208 Broadway, corner Fulton street.

Batchelor's Hair Dye is the Best in the world, the only true and perfect hair dye; instantaneous, harmless. At all druggists'.

Corns, Bunions, Enlarged Joints, all diseases of the feet, cured by Dr. ZACHARIE, 27 Union square.

Fall Styles Gents' Dress Hats; Also All the new styles for boys, ladies and children now ready.
J. R. TERRY, 37 Union square.

Gold.—Barker's Aurora, Harmless as water, changes any hair to golden color, $2 50. 1,271 Broadway, near Thirty-second street.

R. B. Coleman, the Eminent Hotel keeper, recommends DESHLER'S PILLS to all who suffer from fever and ague.

Trusses of every kind, Supporters, Bandages, &c., &c. GLOVER, 10 Ann street, adjoining Herald office.

The Great Remedies for Consumption, wasting and indigestion are SAVORY & MOORE'S PANCREATIC EMULSION AND PANCREATINE. Medical men who have made it a special study testify that life is prolonged in a remarkable manner; appetite, also strength and weight, increased, digestion greatly promoted, nourishment imparted and the general condition of the body improved by their use. Price from 2s. to 21s. SAVORY & MOORE (Chemists to the Queen, H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, His Highness the Khedive of Egypt, &c.), 143 New Bond street, London, and all chemists, druggists and store keepers throughout the States and Canadas. Note.—Name and trade mark on each bottle.

William Knabe & Co.

GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.

New York Branch House—
Warerooms 112 Fifth avenue.

All orders from private purchasers, as well as dealers, will receive the same prompt attention as at our factory in Baltimore.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A LARGE AND CHOICE COLLECTION OF English and American Books in every department of literature, at reasonable prices. Fine Illustrated Books a specialty.
JOHN PYNE, 109 Nassau street.

CHEAPEST BOOK STORE IN THE WORLD.—NEW catalogue, No. 37 free; send stamp. LEGGAT BROTHERS, No. 3 Beekman street, corner Park row.

D. APPLETON & CO.,
549 and 551 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
Publish this day:

I.
MIRIAM MONFORT.
A NOVEL. By Catherine A. Warfield, author of "The Household of Bouverie." One vol., 12mo., cloth, 556 pages. Price, $2.

*** The many admirers of Mrs. Warfield's "Household of Bouverie," which has been out of print for many years, will welcome this new work of hers, which is pronounced, by good judges, one of great interest and power. The scene is laid in Pennsylvania and Georgia, and the reader's attention is gained from the opening chapter, nor does it cease to the close of the book.

Also, in press:
A new edition of "The Household of Bouverie." One volume, 12mo. Price, $2.

II.
COOPER'S SEA TALES.
A new and handsomely illustrated edition.
THE WING-AND-WING;
Or, LE FEU-FOLLET. By Fenimore Cooper. Illustrated with Eight Designs by Darley. One vol., 8vo. Paper covers, 75c.; cloth, $1 25.
This is the third issue of the new uniform edition of Cooper's Sea Tales in five volumes, each volume illustrated with eight entirely new illustrations from the pencil of F. O. C. Darley.

III.
WORKSHOP APPLIANCES,
Including Descriptions of the Gauging and Measuring Instruments, the Hand Cutting Tools, Lathes, Drilling, Planing and other Machine Tools used by Engineers. By C. P. B. Shelley, Civil Engineer. 1 vol., 12mo. Cloth. Price $1 50.

IV.
WING-AND-WING AND REDSKINS.
By James Fenimore Cooper. Forming the nineteenth and twentieth volumes of the new uniform Library Edition of Cooper's famous novels. 12mo. Cloth. Price $1 50 each.

V.
APPLETONS' JOURNAL.
Monthly Part, No. 52, containing Weekly Numbers for August. Price 50 cents.
The Monthly Parts of Appletons' Journal conspicuously exhibit the large quantity and the great variety of choice popular literature afforded by this periodical.

Either of the above, when not to be had in bookstores, sent postpaid by mail to any part of the United States on receipt of the price.

NEW AND VALUABLE TEXT-BOOKS.

Before deciding for your Fall Term send for our Complete School Catalogue.

COLTON'S NEW GEOGRAPHIES.
The series in two books. With Study, Railroad and Reference Maps, all separate; 52 Maps in all. Superior to any ever published.

PROF. OLNEY'S HIGHER MATHEMATICS.
The School Algebra, University Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry and Calculus. These books have already been adopted in the leading institutions of the country.

KENDRICK'S XENOPHON'S ANABASIS.
Just ready. Complete, with Notes, Vocabulary and Maps. Also first four books of the Anabasis, with Vocabulary, Notes, &c.

SHAW'S ENGLISH LITERATURE,
the best series published.

PATTERSON'S SPELLER AND EXERCISE BOOK.
Just ready. The best book for large classes ever issued.

Lossing's United States Histories, Alden's Science of Government, Stoddard's Arithmetics, Bullion's Grammars and Lexicons, &c.

Send for full Catalogue.

SHELDON & COMPANY,
677 Broadway, New York.

ORANGE COUNTY PLEASURE GROUNDS

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y.

Last Day of the Annual Fair.

TWO CAPITAL CONTESTS.

George B. Daniels the Winner of the 2:50 Purse and Commodore of the 2:30 Premium.

The annual fair of the Orange County Pleasure Grounds Association came to a close yesterday afternoon after three days of unalloyed pleasure. The weather had been fine, the track good and the turnout of country people to witness their favorite sport was truly immense. The fair has been a pecuniary success. Two trots were on the card yesterday, the first being for a purse for 2:50 horses and the second for horses that had never beaten 2:30.

The first trot was for a purse of $800, for horses that had never beaten 2:50; $400 to the first, $200 to the second, $120 to the third and $80 to the fourth horse; mile heats, best three in five, in harness. For this race there were thirteen entries, of which number ten came to the post. The entries were J. O. Smith's brown mare Mollie Smith, J. S. Edsall's bay mare Mollie Warwick, Clark Smith's bay gelding Eddie Smith, John Murchin's bay stallion Lumberman, John S. Baker's sorrel gelding George B. Daniels, James A. Decker's bay mare Gentle Annie, George Hedden's brown gelding Asa, B. R. Perry's black stallion Washington, Jr.; Peter Manee's brown gelding Sir Knight, George N. Bell's bay mare Julia, L. J. Sutton's bay mare Lucy Penny, J. H. Phillips' gray gelding Gray Hawk and N. Jennings' bay gelding George Miller. George B. Daniels was so great a favorite that the pools were sold without him. Mollie Smith was the next choice, and she sold, with Daniels out, favorite over the field. Gentle Annie, Asa and Julia were withdrawn before the start. George B. Daniels won the first heat very easily, and, but for pulling up on the homestretch and jogging home, could have distanced more than half of the others, Mollie Smith among the rest. This mare won the third heat, and there was considerable fluttering among the backers of Daniels. He won the fourth heat, however, and put all doubts at rest, Mollie Smith getting second money, Sir Knight the third, and George Miller the fourth premium.

The second trot was for a purse of $1,200, for horses that have never trotted better than 2:30; $600 to the first, $330 to the second, $150 to the third, $120 to the fourth horse; mile heats, best three in five, in harness. Eight horses were entered, consisting of John A. Chambers' bay mare Molsey, John Crooker's brown gelding Ohio Boy, R. J. Galloway's brown gelding Rockland, John S. Baker's bay gelding Tom Keeler, C. T. Potter's black gelding Frank Phelps, J. H. Phillips' gray gelding Jack Draper, W. C. Trimble's bay gelding Commodore and Peter Manee's bay mare Mary A. Whitney. Jack Draper was the favorite, M. A. Whitney second choice. Rockland, Frank Phelps and Tom Keeler were withdrawn before the start. Commodore won this race in three straight heats, Ohio Boy getting second money and Mary A. Whitney the third premium.

The following are the details of the trotting as it came off:—

SUMMARY.

ORANGE COUNTY PLEASURE GROUNDS ASSOCIATION, MIDDLETON, N. Y.—TROTTING, August 27.—Purse $800, for horses that have never beaten 2:50; $400 to the first, $200 to the second, $120 to the third, $80 to fourth; mile heats; best three in five, in harness.

ENTRIES.

J. S. Baker's ch. g. George B. Daniels	1	1	3	1
J. O. Smith's br. m. Mollie Smith	9	2	1	4
P. Manee's br. g. Sir Knight	5	3	2	2
N. Jennings' b. g. George Miller	2	5	4	3
John Murchin's b. s. Lumberman	8	4	dis.	
L. J. Sutton's b. m. Lucy Penny	3	dis.		
J. H. Phillips' g. g. Gray Hawk	4	dis.		
B. R. Perry's blk. s. Washington, Jr.	6	dis.		
J. S. Edsall's b. m. Mollie Warwick	7	dis.		
Clark Smith's b. g. Eddie Smith	dis.			
James A. Decker's b. m. Gentle Annie	dr.			
George Hedden's br. g. Asa	dr.			
G. N. Bell's b. m. Julia	dr.			

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	37	1:17	2:37¾
Second heat	40	1:17	2:32½
Third heat	36½	1:14¼	2:33¼
Fourth heat	39	1:17	2:33

FIRST TROT.

First Heat.—Lumberman was ahead when the word was given, but he was on a run at the time, and he soon fell back, George B. Daniels taking his place, followed by George Miller, Washington, Jr., Sir Knight, Mollie Smith, Gray Hawk, and the others in open order. When the quarter pole was passed George B. Daniels led six lengths, Sir Knight second, George Miller third, Washington, Jr., fourth, Mollie Smith having broken up and fallen in the rear. Time, 37 seconds. At the half-mile pole, which was passed in 1:17, Daniels was ten lengths in front of Washington, Jr.; Lucy Penny third, George Miller fourth, Sir Knight fifth, Gray Hawk sixth, Mollie Warwick seventh, Lumberman eighth, Mollie Smith ninth, Eddie Smith tenth. George B. Daniels opened the gap so much that he had a majority of the horses outside the distance flag, but at the distance post he pulled up and allowed all the horses to save themselves with the exception of Eddie Smith. George Miller was second, Lucy Penny third, Gray Hawk fourth, Sir Knight fifth, Washington, Jr., sixth, Mollie Warwick seventh, Lumberman eighth, Mollie Smith ninth, Eddie Smith distanced. Time of the heat, 2:37¼.

Second Heat.—Lucy Penny was first away, George B. Daniels second, Lumberman third, Lady Warwick fourth, George Miller fifth, Sir Knight sixth, Mollie Smith seventh, Washington, Jr., eighth, Gray Hawk ninth. Daniels trotted away from the others, and at the quarter pole was eight lengths in advance of Sir Knight, Lucy Penny third, George Miller fourth, Mollie Smith fifth. The time to this point was 40 seconds. At the half-mile pole—time 1:17—Daniels led three lengths, Mollie Smith second, six length in advance of Sir Knight, who was four lengths in front of George Miller, the latter two lengths ahead of Lumberman, Lucy Penny seventh, Gray Hawk eighth, and Lady Warwick ninth. Mollie Smith then made play for Daniels and closed on him, driving him a little faster than he expected. The race between the two was very exciting, and when they rushed home Daniels led by two lengths, Mollie Smith second, ten lengths ahead of Sir Knight, Lumberman fourth, George Miller fifth. Lucy Penny, Gray Hawk, Washington, Jr., and Lady Warwick were distanced. Time of the heat, 2:32½.

Third Heat.—Mollie Smith was first away, George B. Daniels second, Sir Knight third, Lumberman fourth, George Miller fifth. Going around the upper turn Daniels went to the front, Mollie Smith second, Sir Knight third, Lumberman fourth, George Miller fifth. When they reached the quarter pole Daniels was two lengths in front of Mollie Smith, the latter five lengths ahead of Sir Knight, the latter six lengths in advance of Lumberman, George Miller fifth. Time to that point, 36½ seconds. At the half-mile pole, which was passed in 1:14¼, Daniels led three lengths, Mollie Smith second, three lengths in front of Sir Knight, Lumberman fourth and running nearly all the way, George Miller fifth. Time of the heat, 2:33¼.

Fourth Heat.—Daniels was away first, Mollie Smith second, Sir Knight third, George Miller fourth. At the quarter pole George B. Daniels led three lengths, Sir Knight second, six lengths ahead of George Miller, who was five lengths in front of Mollie Smith, she having broken all to pieces on the turn. At the half-mile pole Daniels was leading four lengths, Sir Knight second, eight lengths ahead of George Miller, who was six lengths in front of Mollie Smith. Daniels trotted steadily along afterwards and won the heat by a length, Sir Knight second, eight lengths ahead of George Miller, the latter being ten lengths in advance of Mollie Smith. Time of the heat, 2:33½.

The following is a

SECOND TROT.

First Heat.—Ohio Boy was first away, Jack Draper second, Commodore third, Mary A. Whitney fourth, Molsey fifth. At the quarter pole Ohio Boy led five lengths, Commodore second, Jack Draper third, Whitney fourth, Molsey fifth. Time to that point, 38 seconds. At the half-mile pole—time, 1:16—Ohio Boy led one length, Commodore second, ten lengths in front of Mary A. Whitney, who was three lengths in advance of Jack Draper, the latter eight lengths ahead of Molsey. Ohio Boy still kept one length in front at the three-quarter pole, Commodore second, eight lengths in advance of Mary A. Whitney, who was six lengths in front of Jack Draper, Molsey far behind on a break. Ohio Boy led half way up the homestretch, when Commodore came up, and, passing Ohio Boy, won the heat by a length, Mary A. Whitney third, Jack Draper fourth, Molsey fifth. Time, 2:32½.

Second Heat.—Jack Draper was first away, Mary A. Whitney second (but soon afterwards broke all to pieces), Commodore third, Ohio Boy fourth and Molsey fifth. At the quarter pole Jack Draper led two lengths, Ohio Boy second, two lengths ahead of Commodore, Mary A. Whitney fourth and Molsey fifth. Time, 39 seconds. At the half-mile pole, which was passed in 1:17, Jack Draper led two lengths, Ohio Boy second, a head in advance of Commodore, who was eight lengths of front of Mary A. Whitney, who was about the same distance ahead of Molsey. From there to the end a very close struggle was indulged in by Commodore, Ohio Boy and Jack Draper. Ohio Boy and Commodore haunted Jack Draper to such an extent that they carried him off his legs on the homestretch and beat him home. Commodore won the heat by a length, Ohio Boy second, who was a length in front of Jack Draper. Mary Whitney was a bad fourth, and Molsey distanced. Time of the heat, 2:33¼.

Third Heat.—Commodore was first away, Ohio Boy second, Mary A. Whitney third, Jack Draper fourth. At the quarter-pole Commodore led two lengths, Mary A. Whitney second, a neck in front of Ohio Boy, Jack Draper a length behind. Time to that point, 39 seconds. Mary A. Whitney then broke up and fell in the rear. At the half-mile pole, which was passed in 1:16, Commodore led four lengths, Ohio Boy second, six lengths ahead of Mary A. Whitney, the latter being a neck in advance of Jack Draper. From there to the end Commodore had nothing to do but win. He came on steadily and won the heat and race by eight lengths, Ohio Boy second, Mary A. Whitney third, Jack Draper fourth. Time of the heat, 2:32.

The following is a

SUMMARY.

SAME DAY—Purse $1,200, for horses that have never trotted better than 2:30; $600 to the first horse, $330 to the second, $150 to the third, and $120 to the fourth; mile heats, best three in five, in harness.

ENTRIES.

W. C. Trimble's b. g. Commodore	1	1	1
J. Crooker's br. g. Ohio Boy	2	2	2
P. Manee's b. m. Mary A. Whitney	3	3	3
J. H. Phillips' g. g. Jack Draper	4	4	4
J. A. Chambers' b. m. Molsey	5	dis.	
R. F. Galloway's br. g. Rockland	dr.		
J. S. Baker's b. g. Tom Keeler	dr.		
C. T. Potter's blk. g. Frank Phelps	dr.		

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	38	1:16	2:32½
Second heat	39	1:17	2:33¼
Third heat	39	1:16	2:32

The Goshen Association give a meeting next week, commencing on Tuesday and continuing three days. The purses are liberal, and a brilliant meeting is anticipated.

PROSPECT PARK FAIR GROUNDS.

Slippery Dick and Sorrel Jake the Winners.

Two match races were announced to take place at the Prospect Park Fair Grounds yesterday afternoon, the first being for $500, mile heats, best three in five, in harness, between W. S. Thoms' bay gelding Slippery Dick and John Splan's bay mare Lady Annie. Before the start Lady Annie was the favorite and continued so, although she lost the first and second heats. Then a responsible gentleman wished Annie's driver to be changed, as many thought he did not care to be the winner; but the judges did not meet the question and the race went on with her old driver. The third and last heats and the race were won by Slippery Dick.

SUMMARY.

PROSPECT PARK FAIR GROUNDS, NEAR BROOKLYN, L. I., August 29, 1873.—Match $500, mile heats, best three in five, in harness. Judges, Israel Denton, John Moore and George W. Oakley.

W. S. Thoms' b. g. Slippery Dick, catch weight	1	1	1
John Splan's b. m. Lady Annie	2	2	2

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	41	1:21	2:42
Second heat	42	1:22	2:40
Third heat	42	1:22¼	2:40¼

The second event was a match between John Murphy's sorrel gelding Sorrel Jake and Thomas Trimble's gray mare Alice Gray, mile heats, best three in five, in harness. The advertisement led the unsophisticated to believe the contest was for $2,000, but the initiated did not believe it. Sorrel Jake won the money, whatever it was, in three straight heats.

SUMMARY.

SAME DAY.—Match $——, mile heats, best three in five, in harness.

John Murphy's s. g. Sorrel Jake	1	1	1
Thomas Trimble's gr. m. Alice Gray	2	2	2

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	42	1:22½	2:43
Second heat	43½	1:23¼	2:44
Third heat	43	1:23½	2:44

ROCCO'S SUICIDE.

An Investigation Before Coroner Young—Love, Absinthe and Aberration of Mind—"On the Beach at Long Branch."

Coroner Young yesterday held an inquest at the residence of Mrs. Parsons, 42 South Washington square, on the body of Luigi Fito Rocco, the musician, who committed suicide on Monday night last. The most important portion of the testimony elicited before the Coroner and the jury will be found below.

Mrs. Helen A. Parsons deposed that deceased had boarded with her since April last; for the past two weeks he had been drinking to excess of French *liqueur* called absinthe; always conducted himself like a gentleman; occasionally he has been irritable, excitable and nervous, and complained about his head; he offered himself to my daughter, but no engagement took place; he spoke to me about marrying my daughter on Friday; I told him she was nothing but a mere child, and they were strangers to each other; at that time my daughter was absent at Long Branch; deceased replied when I objected to his marrying my daughter—he said:—"My God, is it possible? You will both suffer for this," at the same time shaking his finger at me and going towards his trunk, we then being in his room; on Friday evening he complained of great pain in his head; he went to Long Branch on Saturday and returned the same evening; on Sunday evening he sat on the front stoop and appeared to have been drinking and had nervous twitchings; he had been drinking all day; on Monday afternoon, at half-past two o'clock, the witness met him corner of Thompson street and South Washington square; he slapped her on the back and caught hold of her and turned her around; told my daughter Clara, who was with me, that we had better get out of the way as he appeared to have been drinking; Monday night deceased was at dinner and spent most of the evening on the stoop, Mary Louisa not being there; at times Rocco has been absent-minded and irritable; he has said that if a person did not do as he wanted that he would shoot him; that he always kept a loaded pistol in his room; Rocco was not invited to go to Long Branch.

Mary Louisa Parsons deposed that she was sixteen years of age, and had noticed that within the last month deceased was partial to her, but did not ask her to marry him; did not consider him as a suitor; met deceased at Long Branch on Saturday last; he proposed marriage to her "on the beach at Long Branch," and she told him that would depend altogether upon what her mother said; she asked him to go to the races, but he declined, on the ground that he had been up all the night before and was tired.

Francisco Schleiss, an old and particular friend of the deceased, living at No. 317 East Thirty-eighth street, testified that Rocco, since the death of his father, about five years ago, had been unusually irritable and excitable; last saw him alive nearly two weeks ago; his mother is now living in Naples, Italy.

The case was then given to the jury, who found that deceased committed suicide by shooting, while laboring under temporary aberration of mind.

Deceased had told Miss Parsons that he was a native of France, but Mr. Schleiss declares Rocco was born in Naples, Italy.

At two o'clock on Sunday next the funeral of deceased will be attended, from the undertaker's, in Carmine street, where the remains now lie. The money, harp and other valuables left by Rocco will be turned over to the Public Administrator or placed in charge of the Italian Consul in this city, for the benefit of the mother and sister of deceased, now living in Florence, Italy.

THE BANCKER MALPRACTICE CASE.

No Poison Found in the System—Drs. Bancker and Quick Censured.

Yesterday morning Coroner Herrman held an inquest in the case of the late Mrs. Sarah M. Bancker, of 118 West 124th street, who died some three weeks ago, as was suspected, from the effects of an operation resorted to for the purpose of producing a miscarriage, full particulars of which appeared in the HERALD the day following Mrs. Bancker's death. There was also some slight suspicion that poison had been administered to deceased for the purpose of taking her life, and therefore Coroner Herrman ordered the arrest and detention of Dr. William W. Bancker, husband of deceased, to await the result of an investigation. It was known that Mrs. Bancker had been delivered of a fœtus, which fact her husband at first denied to the Coroner, and it likewise appeared that Dr. Theodore Quick, who was called in, gave an improper certificate of death. An analysis of the stomach and other organs of deceased was ordered by Coroner Keenan and performed by Dr. Walz, a competent chemist, who, however, was unable to detect the presence of poison in the organs examined by him.

Deputy Coroner Joseph Cushman, M. D., who made a post-mortem examination on the body of deceased, said that in his opinion death was caused by exhaustion consequent upon abortion.

Quite a mass of testimony was taken, but it is not sufficiently important to justify publication. The jury, after listening carefully to all the evidence and the charge of Coroner Herrman, rendered the following

VERDICT:

"That Sarah M. Bancker came to her death from an abortion due to causes to us unknown, and we severely censure Dr. William W. Bancker for not reporting the birth of the fœtus to the proper authorities; and we also censure Dr. Theodore Quick for not stating the remote as well as the immediate cause of death on the death certificate."

On the finding of the jury Dr. Bancker was discharged on his own recognizance on the motion of his counsel, but will be required to give bail in $1,000.

THE RODMAN ROBBERY.

Narrow Escape from Heavier Losses—Detailed and Official Report of the Expert.

Complaint of the Mayor and Warrants for Rodman's Arrest.

Sketch of the Prisoner and City Treasurer Sprague.

The escape of the city treasury of Brooklyn from a more thorough depletion consequent upon the repeated raids of the late "Deputy" defaulting Treasurer M. T. Rodman, has become a source of wonderment to many, now that the extent and boldness of his robberies have been made known. The fact that so large an amount of the city money was placed in the keeping of the Trust Company, and that Rodman occupied the dual position of assistant treasurer and secretary of the repository of the funds, afforded him superior opportunities for plying his instinctive desire to steal. Of the money received from the city it was his custom, when he desired the use of funds, to retain the whole or such portion as he saw fit, and while entering it upon the City Treasurer's books he would make no acknowledgment of the receipt upon the Trust Company's books. The directors of the institution were so well satisfied that they never made an examination of their accounts, reposing all confidence in their secretary, and when the latter was finally found out the

TRUSTING, BUT SADLY DECEIVED COMPANY

were astounded. It has been remarked as strange that Mr. Chauncey, the late receiver, did not discover the discrepancy between the items accredited to the city when he overhauled the books of the company, during the suspension.

The assertion has been repeatedly made that there was a strong effort on the part of the friends of Rodman to screen him from annoyance and also to protect the interests of a certain party of prominent officials from trouble. As soon as the Brooklyn Trust Company, of which M. T. Rodman was secretary, "burst up" Judge Pratt wrote a note to Assistant District Attorney Cullen (who is a nephew of Judge McCue and counsel for the company), requesting him to come and see him about the appointment of a receiver. This ready tender of judicial service on the part of a Judge of the Supreme Court, who affiliates politically with the persons concerned, has led to some speculation in select and well informed circles.

The following is a copy of the

OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE ACCOUNTANT:—

I hereby certify that at the request of Mr. C. A. Sprague I have carefully examined his accounts as City Treasurer with the city of Brooklyn and find the aggregate balance due from him to said city, at the close of business on Saturday, August 16, 1873, exclusive of interest on the daily balance payable by the several depositories of the public money, was $3,407,891 12.

I further certify that said City Treasurer has produced to me satisfactory evidence that he had on said above-named date the several sums of money hereinafter stated on deposit in the following named banks of the city of Brooklyn to the credit of said city of Brooklyn on account of said aggregate balance:—

Banks.	Amount.
Brooklyn	$281,791
National City	232,070
Long Island	280,265
First National	257,883
Mechanics'	576,373
Farmers and Citizens'	14,838
Central	125,104
Fulton	267,180
Mechanics and Traders'	62,619
Manufacturers' National	137,219
Atlantic State Bank	214,931
Commercial	73,016
Brooklyn Trust Company	357,933
Nassau National Bank	423,811
Total	$3,304,952

RECAPITULATION.

Amount due the city		$3,407,891
Amount on deposit in various banks		3,304,952
Apparent deficiency		$102,939
DEDUCT.		
Cash on hand	$19	
Amount due from Trust Company fund, since paid and deposited in Brooklyn Trust Company	4,000	
		$4,019
Actual balance		$98,920

WM. E. WARREN,
Public Auditor and Accountant.

BROOKLYN, August 22, 1873.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, CITY HALL, BROOKLYN, August 22, 1873.

I hereby certify that according to the last weekly account current of C. A. Sprague, City Treasurer, rendered to the Comptroller, say for the week ending August 16, 1873, the balance then due from him to the city of Brooklyn, exclusive of interest on the daily balance, and consisting of money deposited in the city treasury, was $3,375,280

Add deposit of August 12, 1873, by Department of City Works, not included in said account	31,610
Total	$3,407,891

The said above mentioned account current, having been duly examined and audited by me, is found to be correct, and in accordance with the books in this office.

H. P. BOSTWICK, Clerk of Account.

I hereby certify that at the request of C. A. Sprague, Esq., I have carefully examined his account as City Treasurer with the Board of Education of the city of Brooklyn (according to said Treasurer's book) and find the aggregate balance due from him to said Board at the close of business on Saturday, August 23, 1873, exclusive of interest on the daily balances payable by the several depositories of the school money, $390,193 17.

I further certify that said City Treasurer has produced to me satisfactory evidence that he had, on said above mentioned date, the several sums of money hereinafter stated on deposit in the following named banks of the city of Brooklyn on account of said aggregate balance:—

First National Bank, as per pass book, August 23, 1873	$126,312
Fulton National Bank, as per pass book, August 23, 1873	138,221
Mechanics' National Bank, as per pass book, August 23, 1873	75,659
Total	$340,193

RECAPITULATIONS.

Amount due to the Board of Education	$390,193
Amount on deposit in banks	340,193
Apparent deficiency	$50,000

I find the $50,000 consist of the following two items, namely:—

Amount received from L. Burrows, Collector, December 13, 1872	$59,994	
Of which deposited on the same day (in Fulton Bank) only	29,994	
Difference not accounted for		$30,000
Amount received from L. Burrows, Collector, December 17, 1872	66,854	
Of which deposited in First National Bank only	46,854	
Difference unaccounted for		20,000
Total as above		$50,000

WILLIAM E. WARREN,
Public Auditor and Accountant.

BROOKLYN, August 25, 1873.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION, BROOKLYN, August 26, 1873.

I hereby certify that the balance due from the City Treasurer to the Board of Education of the City of Brooklyn, amounting to $401,511 05, as reported by said Treasurer under date of August 2, 1873, having been carefully examined by me, is found to be in all respects correct.

GEORGE A. W. STUART, Secretary.

[Memorandum by W. E. W.]

Balance August 1, as above stated		$401,511
Add three months' interest to March 31, 1873, on Mechanics' Bank, omitted		613
Total		$402,124
Deduct warrants drawn in August to 23d inclusive	$14,204	
Less amount not presented for payment	2,272	
		11,931
Balance August 23, 1873		$390,193

W. E. W.

CLOSING IN UPON THE CRIMINAL.

Late in the afternoon of yesterday Corporation Counsel W. C. DeWitt took effective measures to put a stop to the monotonous question heard on every side, "Why don't they arrest Rodman?" Mr. DeWitt obtained the following affidavit from Mayor Powell, which being sworn to before Judge Delmar, the latter magistrate issued a warrant for the arrest of the ex-Deputy Treasurer. Subjoined are copies of the legal documents in question:—

THE COMPLAINT.

State of New York, County of Kings, s. s.—Samuel S. Powell, of No. 70 Willoughby street, in the city of Brooklyn, being duly sworn, doth depose and say, that he is the Mayor of the city of Brooklyn, and that M. T. Rodman was, at the time hereinafter stated, Deputy Treasurer of said city. That as deponent is informed and verily believes, said M. T. Rodman did, on or about the 13th and 17th of December, 1872, wrongfully and unlawfully feloniously embezzle, take and convert to his own use of the moneys belonging to the city of Brooklyn, and then being in the city treasury, the sum of $50,000 and upwards, and that, during the three years last past, said M. T. Rodman has, while acting as Deputy City Treasurer, embezzled as aforesaid of the moneys of the city of Brooklyn the further sum of $90,000. That the source of deponent's information is the record of the departments of the government of the city of Brooklyn and the statements of the Comptroller and Treasurer thereof. The deponent prays that said Rodman may be apprehended and be dealt with according as the law directs.

S. S. POWELL, Mayor.

Sworn to before me, this 29th day of August, 1873.—JOHN DELMAR, Justice of the Peace.

Upon the above complaint the following warrant was issued for the arrest of Rodman:—

THE WARRANT.

State of New York, Kings County.—To any Constable of said County or Policeman of the City of Brooklyn:—Whereas, complaint on oath has been made before the undersigned, by S. S. Powell, that on the 13th and 17th days of December, 1872, and during three years last past, at the city of Brooklyn, in the county of Kings, M. T. Rodman, then Deputy City Treasurer, did embezzle and convert to his own use feloniously the sum of $140,000 of the money of the City Treasury, and as the said complainant has cause to suspect, and does suspect and believe, these are, therefore, in the name of the people of the State of New York, to command you, the said constables and policemen, and every of you, to apprehend the body of the said M. T. Rodman, and forthwith bring him before me, at my court room, City Hall, in the said city, to answer the said charge, and be dealt with as the law directs.

Given under my hand, this 29th day of August, 1873.

JOHN DELMAR,
Justice of the Peace of the City of Brooklyn, Kings County.

The warrant was placed for execution in the hands of Captain Ferry, of the Third precinct.

ANTECEDENTS OF RODMAN.

Rodman lived in good style, in a brown stone front, at 375 Union street, but of his social, domestic qualities his neighbors know but little. One of his neighbors in describing his character, so far as he could judge of it, said that although a neighbor for several years, he never had been in Mr. Rodman's house except once and that was on last New Year's Day, when he called with a friend. He said the furniture and the appointments of the house were elegant but not extravagant, and evidently not in excess of the legal income which Mr. Rodman was receiving at the time. He was a man of retired, quiet habits, who, as one gentleman remarked, always "kept himself to himself," and but for the criminal dénouement of his career in this city would have been esteemed as a model, quiet, Christian gentleman. He was a man who was never known to gamble to any extent, and was not known to be possessed of any of the other fashionable foibles by which fortunes are squandered and families ruined by the gratification of an evanescent passion. Of course, under all this seeming austerity of conduct there may have lurked deviltry and vice, but under all the circumstances of the case, judging from what is really known of the man's habits, the ominous question is widely discussed, What has become of the money? and hints are broadly cast that a large, if not the largest portion of the embezzled funds are still in Mr. Rodman's possession, and under his control. These deductions are made from the known habits of the man. About two years since he purchased a team of horses and a turnout, intending to enjoy himself on the road as other men of his means usually do, but either the expense of keeping them was too much or else he did not like the sociability which riding on the road involved, but at all events he sold his team soon afterward, and he has not purchased a horse since. Of his history before coming to Brooklyn but disjointed statements could be obtained, and from these it appears that he was born some forty years since at Oniskany Falls, in this State, and on arriving at the age of manhood removed to Utica, where he became teller in a bank. From here he went to Ohio and engaged in a series of speculations, backed by his stepfather, who was a wealthy man, and the result of which was that the old gentleman was financially ruined. His next move was to New York, where, after a short service as clerk in the Post Office, he went out of it into the Sub-Treasury in the same capacity. He was next head of the firm of Rodman, Fiske & Co., which failed, and then became cashier of the Croton Bank, which—a curious coincidence—also failed shortly after his connection with it. With this record behind him, and, through his acquaintance with business men here, he was appointed secretary of the Brooklyn Trust Company.

SKETCH OF CITY TREASURER SPRAGUE.

Mr. Sprague is a native of Pennsylvania and a man of about fifty years of age. He did business in Pennsylvania, and, it is said, was not successful there. He occupies a handsome residence in Willow street, First ward, where he has lived for several years.

Some years ago he was induced to accept the democratic nomination for Supervisor in the First ward, to which position he was elected and re-elected.

He is in the hardware business in Warren street, New York, the firm being Mulford & Sprague. Mr. Sprague was deemed to be a desirable acquisition to the men who take part in public affairs, for the reason that he was a wealthy, self-supporting citizen. His course in the Board of Supervisors was at once satisfactory to his party and the public. The office of City Treasurer was held for many years by Judge Morse, and seems to have been conducted in about the way it has been managed in Mr. Sprague's time, but there was never then any suspicion of indiscretion. Judge Morse kept his office in the Nassau Bank, as Mr. Sprague has in the Trust Company. The office, for some reason or another, has not been deemed to be of very great importance beyond its financial trust. The Treasurer receives the money collected by the Tax Collector and others, puts it in the bank to his credit as Treasurer, and draws upon it if directed by the proper authorities. The duties of the office up to a very recent period have not been arduous. For many years Judge Morse didn't have even the assistance of a clerk. The business of the office was conducted after a village fashion, and the revenues and expenditures of the city for the most of his time, as compared with the present, were on a village scale. As late as 1861 the total revenue of the city was about $1,000,000, and it reaches this year over $6,000,000.

In 1868 Mr. Sprague was nominated for the office of City Treasurer by the democratic party and elected. At the expiration of his term of office, in 1871, he had administered his duties, as it was believed, so satisfactorily that he was renominated, and his renomination was endorsed by the reform committees which were organized in that year and which still continue in one form or another. He was re-elected by a handsome majority.

Mr. Sprague was deemed to be so strong with his party and with the public that his name has been frequently associated with the nomination for the Mayoralty.

Mr. Sprague is, socially, a very popular man. He is a member of the Brooklyn Club and President of the Long Island Club.

He lives in very handsome style, but the manner of his life has always been deemed to be within his means. He is the owner of a country residence on the Hudson, which is, however, not ostentatious in its pretensions.

Action will be taken at an early day by the Board of Aldermen to appoint a successor to City Treasurer Sprague.

MUSIC IN CENTRAL PARK.

The Department of Public Parks announce that, if the weather is fine, there will be music by the Central Park Band on the Mall at Central Park today, commencing at four o'clock P. M. The following is the programme:—

PART I.

1. Introductory March, "Friendly Greeting"...Neuroth
2. Overture, "Les Diamons de la Couronne"...Auber
3. Waltz, "Gaister Schwingen"...Lanner
4. Polka, "Harlequin"...Jesko

PART II.

5. Overture, "Anacreon"...Cherubini
6. Ave Maria, on first prelude of Bach...Gounod
7. Selections from "Dinorah"...Meyerbeer
8. March, "Kaisermarsch"...Wagner

PART III.

9. Selection, "The Princess of Trebizond"...Offenbach
10. Galop, "Storm"...Keler Bela
11. Mazurka, "Ein Herzein Sinn"...Strauss
12. Pot Pourri, "Musical Telegraphs"...Kuhner

Finale, National Airs.

NEW APPOINTMENTS.

Mayor Havemeyer yesterday appointed Mr. David F. Baker School Commissioner to fill the vacancy caused by the death of James Cushing, Jr.

Charles Cowan and Francis M. Bixby were yesterday sworn in by Mayor Havemeyer as Commissioners to erect armories for the use of the National Guard.

THE WEST ALBANY MURDER.

ST. CATHARINES, Ont., August 29, 1873.

Emil Lowenstein, charged with the murder near West Albany, was brought before Judge Lawdor to-day. The evidence was so conclusive that the Judge decided the prisoner should be extradited. The necessary papers will arrive from Ottawa in a day or two, when the prisoner will be handed over to the United States authorities.

THE DEATHS ON THE TROY RAILROAD.

ALBANY, N. Y., August 29, 1873.

The old couple who were killed on the Troy Railroad yesterday were William and Jane Owens, inmates of the Troy Poorhouse.

DEATH FROM MALPRACTICE.

BALTIMORE, August 29, 1873.

On Monday afternoon last Louisa Ross, a young girl, died at Hagerstown, Washington county, under suspicious circumstances. A post-mortem examination revealed the fact that death was caused by an abortion. A Coroner's jury summoned last night found the verdict that Miss Ross came to her death by an abortion practiced by Susan Hays, John McCanley being accessory thereto. The affair has created universal excitement in Washington county.

THE CROPS IN THE WEST.

CHICAGO, Ill., August 29, 1873.

The *Tribune* of this city has crop reports by telegraph from about forty counties in Illinois, embracing the greater part of the corn-growing portion of the State, and from some twenty counties in different parts of Iowa. With the exception of half the counties in Illinois, all put the corn crop at only from one-half to two-thirds of the average yield, though in some localities where the yield will be short there is a greater acreage planted than usual. The reports from Iowa are very similar to those from Illinois. The drouth has injured the corn very materially, and the season is so far advanced that rain now would hardly benefit it.

SUICIDE OF A LUNATIC.

AUGUSTA, Me., August 29, 1873.

Frank Safford, a patient in the Insane Hospital, who killed Mr. Houghton, of Oxford, another patient, about a year and a half ago, committed suicide to-day by hanging himself. He was formerly a private in Company E, Eighth Maine regiment.

FIRE IN MAINE.

BATH, Me., August 29, 1873.

The dwelling of Hiram Cornish, occupied in part by Charles Rhodes, at the corner of Front and Vine streets, was burned last night. The loss is $2,000; insured in Springfield offices.

THE CITY OF LIMERICK COLLISION.

NEW YORK, August 29, 1873.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

My name has been before you in a strange light for three days. The captain of the steamship City of Limerick has made his statement. I think I am entitled to a hearing. Coming up from Quarantine the captain told me the ship answered the starbord helm better than the port. I shaped the ship's course along the docks. A sloop coming out of the East River I deemed it my duty to stop the ship, six other vessels being, according to my instructions, in the way; and seeing the ship would not clear pier No. 1 North River I ordered her full speed astern, instead of which she went ahead. At the time she struck she was not moving more than one knot an hour. Yours, &c.,

D. A. THOMAS, Pilot.

THE WAWASSET INVESTIGATION.

Report of the Board of Examination.

The Potomac Ferry Company and the Officers of the Wawasset Found Guilty of Violation of the Law—The Penalties Recommended.

WASHINGTON, August 29, 1873.

The Board appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury to conduct the investigation into the cause of the disaster to the steamer Wawasset, consisting of Inspectors Rose and Edgar, having completed their report, it was to-day submitted by the Supervising Inspector General to Secretary Richardson, together with all the evidence taken in the case. The Secretary will examine them at his earliest convenience, and, following the recommendations of the Board, will institute proceedings against the Potomac Ferry Company and the officers of the Wawasset, found guilty of violation of law by the testimony taken. The report of the Board is not very long, the object of Inspectors Rose and Edgar, being simply to submit the evidence with their opinion bearing upon the conduct of the officers and the responsibility of the company. They first take up

THE CASE OF THE FERRY COMPANY,

the evidence conclusively showing that the company employed Captain Wood and Mate Gravatt, neither of them having a license as required by section fourteen of the act of February 28, 1871, to provide for the better security of life on board of vessels propelled in whole or in part by steam, and that the company permitted these unlicensed officers to perform duties on the Wawasset, which only duly licensed officers are allowed to perform. For this flagrant violation of the law the Board earnestly recommend the imposition of the prescribed penalties, as well as against Captain Wood and Mate Gravatt, who are made equally guilty and responsible with the company. The section referred to makes it unlawful to employ any person, or for any person to serve as a captain, chief mate, engineer or pilot on any steamer, who is not licensed by the inspectors, and any one so offending shall

FORFEIT ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS FOR EACH OFFENCE.

It will thus be seen that both the company and officers are liable to the penalty for every trip made—the company for employing, and the captain and mate for serving without a license.

IN THE CASE OF ENGINEER NASH

reference is made to the testimony of numerous witnesses who purchased liquor at the bar, which was served by the engineer, though duly licensed, and, from all the evidence, a competent officer, the Board find him guilty of negligence, abandoning his post, attending bar, beside engaging in trading at the several landings made by the Wawasset on her trips to and from the rivers, and thereby endangering the safety of the boat and the lives of the passengers. For this the Board revoke his license, by authority conferred by section 17 of the Steamboat act already referred to, which provides that an engineer's license shall be suspended or revoked upon satisfactory proof of negligence, unskilfulness, intemperance, or the wilful violation of any provision of the act.

THE CONTROVERSY AS TO THE RIGHT OF THE WAWASSET

to carry fifty or 150 passengers, as the company claimed, is next considered. A number of witnesses swore that, to the best of their belief, 150 was the number limited in the certificate of inspection, while the Inspector was positive the number was limited to fifty. After due consideration the Board find that the copy of the certificate on file in the Georgetown Custom House, limiting the number of passengers to fifty, must be recognized as evidence conclusive of the correctness of the inspector's statement. The company is therefore adjudged

GUILTY OF FURTHER VIOLATION

of the Steamboat act in taking on board a greater number of passengers than was stated in the certificate, for which the master and company, or either of the same, are liable to any persons suing for the same, to forfeit the amount of passage money and $10 for each passenger beyond the number thus allowed. In reviewing the testimony the Board is painfully impressed with the lack of organization on board the Wawaset, which adds to the culpableness of the company and its unlicensed officers. The latter are censured for the lack of effort in saving the lives of the passengers and for inefficiency in the emergency.

THE CREW,

being subject only to the rules of discipline enforced by their superiors, cannot be blamed for their conduct, though the evidence shows there was little effort on their part to help the passengers. Had there been a proper organization of the officers and crew, unquestionably the magnitude of the calamity would have been averted. In conclusion they regret that it was impossible to ascertain the cause of the fire, and, in the absence of evidence proving that the boat was not properly protected about the boilers, the Board do not venture an opinion. The inspectors distinctly state that the boilers were free from contact with any partition, and that the requirements of the law in this respect were faithfully regarded. They trust they have faithfully performed the duties assigned them, and now leave the government to enforce the law enacted to meet just such dereliction as the Potomac Ferry Company and the unlicenced officers of the Wawasett have been guilty of.

THE SICK CHILDREN.

What the Excursion Did for Them—The Expense Account.

The excursion which took place on Thursday under the auspices of the Society for the Relief of the Sick and Destitute, inadvertently mentioned, in yesterday's issue as "St John's Guild," has proved not only a success as an "excursion," but of great practical benefit to those who, able to leave their sick beds in the close tenements, enjoyed fresh air and the beautiful river scenery. A representative of the HERALD to-day went among many of the families containing sick children, who were taken on board the Republic. The change in their condition was so noticeable as to draw forth expressions of surprise from the physician who accompanied the reporter. All of the extreme cases noticed were undergoing a change for the better that would seem to the ignorant almost miraculous; and it would seem that our citizens should enable these earnest workers to repeat the voyage weekly while the season lasts. One poor woman held her babe up with an almost triumphant expression, and said, "Sure, sir, my little one is brightening up, and will need no doctor in a few days."

One of the Italian women broke out in a perfect glory of smiles, and, her face beaming and tears beginning to fall from her eyes, told her sad life story. The only bright moment since she came to America was on Thursday. She went to a little cot and brought her baby to show how improved it was; but, of course, the change was noticeable only to the eyes of the mother.

There is but one opinion among the visitors and physicians, and that is that the charitable should see to it that these excursions are repeated, even though they have to cut down the supply of flannel waistcoats for the Hottentots and suspend the shipment of hymn-books to Timbuctoo.

From Mr. Wiswall, the President of the society, the following list of expenses attending the excursion was obtained:—

Corned beef	$22 00	Crackers	$1 50
Hams	9 50	Milk	33 20
Bread	43 00	Sugar	5 63
Butter	16 00	Ice	75
Tea	17 50	Help	36 00
Soup	52 50	Barge and tug boat	110 00
Roast beef	22 00	Row boat	5 00
Tongues	10 24		
Total			$384 82

FIRE AT BAR HARBOR.

BAR HARBOR, Me., August 29, 1873.

The Atlantic House, kept by Mr. Douglas, in this place, was destroyed by fire this morning. The fire is said to have been caused by children at play with matches in the stable. Two sick guests were removed in safety. The hotel was entirely destroyed. Several adjoining houses were in imminent danger, but were saved by the exertions of the guests and islanders. The loss is $3,000; insurance, $1,500.

ROBBERY AT PASSAIC, N. J.

PATERSON, N. J., August 29, 1873.

Kip & Co.'s hardware store on Wain avenue, Passaic, was broken into last night and robbed of about $200 worth of cutlery, hardware, &c. The residence of Mr. Ira Kip, the senior partner, on Gregory avenue, was also entered and a quantity of silverware stolen. The thieves have been traced to the Hoboken ferry.

BURIED IN A GRAVEL PIT.

CAIRO, Ill., August 29, 1873.

By the caving in of a bank at a gravel pit near the village of Ridge, on the Illinois Central Railroad to-day, a number of laborers were killed and wounded. Three dead bodies were recovered to-night, and it is understood several others were killed. The names of the parties whose dead bodies were recovered are unknown.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Married.

GARRETTSON—FARRELL.—On Wednesday, August 27, at the Catholic chapel, Dobbs' Ferry, by the Rev. D. O'Connor, WILLIAM B. GARRETTSON, of Buffalo, N. Y., to KITTIE C., daughter of John Farrell, of Dobbs' Ferry.

Buffalo papers please copy.

HERZBERG—PORTER.—At the residence of the bride's parents, Paterson, N. J., on Wednesday, August 6, 1873, by Rev. J. C. Berrien, CONSTANTINE HERZBERG, Professor at Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, and MARIETTA S. PORTER, late of New York.

Died.

ATWELL.—On Thursday evening, August 28, JAMES ATWELL, Jr., in the 28th year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at the residence of his parents, No. 48 Morton street, on Sunday afternoon, August 31, at three o'clock.

BAHRENBURG.—At Hoboken, on Thursday, August 28, MARY, daughter of Claus and Madeline Bahrenburg, aged 1 year, 1 month and 2 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from 57 First street, Hoboken, on Sunday, August 31, at two o'clock P. M.

BAKER.—At the residence of his brother-in-law, Henry Bernard, 14 King street, Captain HENRY BAKER, of the Veteran corps.

Notice of the funeral hereafter.

BLUXOME.—On Thursday, August 28, at eight o'clock P. M., in Jersey City, FRANCIS H. BLUXOME.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the burial service, on Sunday, at two o'clock P. M., at St. John's Free church, Summit avenue, Jersey City, without further notice.

California papers please copy.

BOWEN.—At Oceanport, N. J., on Friday, August 29, CORNELIA SHELTON, only child of Horace and Mary Bowen, aged 22 months and 21 days.

Funeral services on Sunday afternoon, at half-past two, from their residence, No. 1 Paulmier place, Jersey City.

BROWN.—On Thursday, August 28, MARY, wife of Richard Brown, in the 32d year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 444 West Twenty-fifth street, on Saturday, August 30, at one o'clock P. M.

BROWN.—On Friday, August 29, ANN MARIA, beloved wife of Richard Brown and daughter of Redmond and Margaret Hogan.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 310 Henry street, on Sunday, at two o'clock.

CODDINGTON.—At Woodbridge, N. J., on Friday, August 29, JAMES CODDINGTON, in the 86th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his son-in-law, T. H. Morris, on Monday, September 1, at four o'clock P. M. Trains leave foot of Desbrosses street at 2:30 P. M.

DICKEY.—At Newburg, N. Y., on Thursday, August 28, at five P. M., infant son of James and Ella Dickey, of Brooklyn.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

DE LA MONTAGUE.—On Friday, August 29, Mrs. CAROLINE C. DE LA MONTAGUE.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, September 2, at ten o'clock, from her late residence, 58 West Seventeenth street.

HAGAN.—On Friday, August 29, JOHN HAGAN, in the 35th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are requested to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 387 Eighth avenue, on Sunday afternoon, at one o'clock.

HOLMES.—At Yonkers, on Thursday, August 28, Captain A. F. HOLMES, in the 63d year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the Warburton avenue Baptist church, on Monday, at half-past four P. M. The remains will be taken to Philadelphia for interment.

LODER.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, August 29, AGNES, youngest daughter of Benjamin H. and Victorine A. Loder, aged 8 months and 17 days.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of her uncle, Benjamin S. Olmstead, Esq., Rye, N. Y., on Saturday, the 30th inst., at four o'clock P. M.

MANNING.—On Thursday, August 28, at the residence of his mother, 145 West Forty-fourth street, JAMES W., youngest son of Margaret Bant and the late John Manning, aged 25 years and 3 months.

The friends of the family, also those of his brother-in-law, E. L. Milhau, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, in St. Patrick's Cathedral, this day (Saturday), the 30th inst., at half-past ten o'clock A. M. His remains will be interred in the family vault, under the cathedral.

MOORE.—On Thursday, August 28, CAROLINE SUTTON, wife of William B. Moore, aged 29 years, 4 months and 23 days.

Funeral to take place from her late residence, No. 2 Patchin place, West Tenth street, on Sunday, August 31, at one o'clock, P. M. Relatives and friends, and also the members of Keystone Lodge, No. 235, F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend.

MORTILL.—On Friday August 29, in the 49th year of his age, PATRICK MORTILL, a native of the city of Limerick, Ireland.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, August 31, from the residence of friends, 21 Hamilton street, at two o'clock.

Limerick papers please copy.

MULVIHILL.—On Friday, August 29, of cholera infantum, JOHN MULVIHILL, aged 11 months and 21 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from 84 Greenwich street, on Sunday afternoon, at two o'clock.

McDEVITT.—In Tremont, Westchester county, SUSANAH, the beloved wife of James McDevitt, a native of Rathmelton, county Donegal, Ireland, in the 79th year of her age.

The friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son, John McDevitt, Fairmount avenue, on Sunday, 31st inst., at one o'clock P. M., without further notice.

McGLOINE.—On Wednesday, August 27, after a long illness, CATHERINE, the beloved wife of William McGloine.

The funeral will take place from St. Joseph's church, corner of Sixth avenue and West Washington place, on Sunday, August 31, at half-past one o'clock precisely. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

ROSENQUEST.—At Tarrytown, on Thursday morning, August 28, suddenly, JOHN HENRY ROSENQUEST, cashier of the First National Bank of Tarrytown.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from Christ church, on Saturday, the 30th instant, at one P. M.

RUEHL.—On Friday, August 29, at three o'clock P. M., our beloved wife and mother, JOSEPHINE RUEHL, daughter of H. Landsberg, in the 26th year of her age.

The funeral will take place on Sunday, August 31, at eleven o'clock A. M., from her late residence, 416 Third avenue, corner Twenty-ninth street. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

SEARING.—At Westchester, N. Y., on Friday, August 29, ELIJAH SEARING, aged 78 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the Westchester Methodist Episcopal church, on Sunday, 31st inst., at two o'clock.

SHORTLAND.—At Chester, Conn., on Wednesday, August 27, 1873, MABEL ADELAIDE, youngest daughter of Stephen F. and Frances C. Shortland, in the 3d year of her age.

Funeral at Chester, on Saturday, August 30, at three o'clock P. M.

SMITH.—On Thursday, August 29, HENRY SMITH, in the 56th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, at two o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 658 Butler street. The remains will be interred in Holy Cross, Flatbush.

SMITH.—On Thursday, August 28, SIMEON SMITH, aged 83 years.

Funeral services on Monday, September 1, at twelve o'clock M., at No. 108 East 117th street, Harlem. The remains will be taken to Sing Sing for interment.

San Francisco and Sing Sing papers please copy.

THOMPSON.—In Philadelphia, on Wednesday, August 27, VICTORIA, daughter of the late Major Thompson, in the 23d year of her age.

Funeral services will be held at the Spring Garden Presbyterian church, on Saturday, the 30th inst., at half-past nine o'clock A. M. Carriages will be in waiting at the foot of Cortlandt street, New York, to accompany the remains to Greenwood Cemetery, at half-past two P. M. same day. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

VALENTINE.—At Milton, on Thursday, August 28, PETER T. VALENTINE, aged 20 years, 10 months and 17 days.

Funeral from the residence of his brother, Charles A. Valentine, Monday, September 1, at 10½ o'clock A. M. The remains will be removed to South Amenia for interment. Carriages will be in waiting at Milton ferry upon the arrival of the train which leaves New York at seven o'clock A. M.

VAN BENSCHOTEN.—On Friday, August 29, ANN VAN BENSCHOTEN, wife of Henry Van Benschoten, in the 72d year of her age.

The friends and relatives, also the members of Polar Star Lodge, F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 128 Huron street, Greenpoint, on Sunday, August 31, at half-past one o'clock.

WATERBURY.—At Westchester, on Thursday, August 28, MARIA T. WATERBURY, in the 68th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, Westchester, on Saturday, August 30, at ten o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting at Harlem Bridge until nine o'clock A. M.

WEBB.—On Friday, August 29, 1873, FANNIE E., wife of Henry P. Webb.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

WEBER.—On Thursday, August 28, 1873, ALBERT WEBER, only surviving son of Charles F. Weber, in the 31st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at two o'clock, from his late residence, No. 32 Jefferson street. The remains will be placed in the receiving vault at Greenwood Cemetery until the return of his parents from Europe.

WILLIAMS.—On Thursday, August 28, 1873, MARIA C. WILLIAMS, beloved wife of E. P. Williams.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at her late residence, No. 304 West Fifty-third street, on Sunday, August 31, at four o'clock P. M. The members of the family and friends at Croton and Peekskill are invited to meet the remains at the Methodist Episcopal church, Croton, on the arrival of the nine o'clock train from New York city, on Monday, September 1.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The Situation at Home and Abroad.

STOCKS STRONGER.

A Bull Movement Indicated by Present Prices.

MONEY HARDENING.

Reports from the West---Their Probable Influence on New York.

THE RESERVE OF $44,000,000.

What the Secretary Can Do to Relieve Pressure.

RAILROAD BONDS FIRM.

Mystery Among the Gold Operators—The Ups and Downs of Speculation.

WALL STREET, FRIDAY, August 29—6 P. M.

On 'Change to-day "spot" cotton was less active and steady, while for forward delivery the market was moderately active at a shade easier prices. Flour, under a fair export demand, was rather firmer. For wheat the market was excited, and a large business was consummated at decidedly higher prices. Corn was in good request at improved prices.

THE FOREIGN MARKET

to-day affords no suggestive points beyond the advance in Erie to 49⅛, which, acting upon this market, gave to it temporary strength, with a reaction that will be hereafter noted. The movement abroad is attributed to reports from this side concerning the possibility of a dividend on the common stock. It is already published and believed there that a dividend will be made on the preferred stock, but it is fair to assume that the condition of the company is not well understood by other than an exceptional few who are in daily communication with their American agents. Consols are reported steady at 92⅝ a 92¾ for money and 92¾ a 92⅞ for account. United States bonds of 1867 are quoted at 95¼, ten-forties at 90½ and new fives at 91¼. In Frankfort five-twenties were 97¼ for the issue of 1862. French rentes stand at 57.90, with considerable activity in that market. In Amsterdam the prices were as follows:—Union Pacific first mortgage, 69; Union Pacific stock, 23; Northwestern preferred, 70½; St. Paul preferred, 61; Erie shares, 52¼.

THE APPROACHING STRINGENCY.

The situation in the West is by no means calculated to alleviate that which exists here. We have already shown that purely natural influences have been slowly generating, the end of which will be a stringent money market. This view is now verified by advices from Chicago, which state that the banks of that city, last week, sent out upwards of $4,000,000 of currency, which was distributed through the Northwest, while during the present week the shipments have been at the rate of $500,000 per day. Currency is therefore scarce, notwithstanding the large shipments from New York, and the stock on hand so small as actually to depress exchange on New York, which, on the 26th inst. was reported unsalable for currency, though quoted nominally at from 1-10 to ¼ of one per cent discount.

THE EXPERIENCE OF CHICAGO

is doubtless that of St. Louis and Cincinnatti, and when the tide reaches New York with its full force we shall doubtless find that the most cautious of financiers has not trimmed his sails a moment too early in anticipating the tightness which seems inevitable. What course Secretary Richardson may be called upon to pursue is by no means definite. Even conceding his right to issue a part or the whole of the so called "reserve" of $44,000,000 of legal tenders, the question next arising is, How is this money to be put out? What is to be the *modus operandi?* There are but two methods. The Secretary must either

PURCHASE BONDS

or distribute his greenbacks through the payment of Treasury drafts. Government cannot well purchase bonds, because there are none on the market at the legal price, the Secretary being limited to par in gold. He cannot loan legal tenders to the banks on any class of security they may proffer. He must, therefore, either resort to the somewhat questionable plan pursued by him last October or suspend his sales of gold, and thereby allow his currency balances to be so far reduced as to enable him to pay his current expenses in greenbacks. But the issue of any additional legal tenders will stimulate the price of gold and United States bonds probably to even higher figures than those which are now described as representing fictitious values and deplored as tending to demoralize trade.

THE RATES FOR MONEY

are about the same as last quoted. Call loans were made at 5 per cent, with a reduction toward the close to 3 per cent. The offerings were abundant for all business purposes. Mercantile paper, with short dates, was disposed of at 7 per cent, and long dates are held at 8 a 10 per cent. Foreign exchanges were weak and lower, actual business being done at 107⅜ a 107½ for prime sixty days' sterling and 108⅜ a 108½ for sight. This weakness was doubtless due to the strength of gold and the offering of bills against purchases of Erie on London account.

IMPORTS.

The import entries of dry goods at the port of New York for the week amount in coin valuation to $2,862,116, the general merchandise being estimated at $5,500,000, making an aggregate of $8,362,116. The amount thrown upon the market was $3,262,878.

GOLD FLUCTUATING—115¾ A 115⅛.

The gold market to-day was subject to whims, and not a few operators were frank to confess that they were dazed by the evidences of the shrewd and curious combinations with which they had to contend. First, it appeared that the $1,500,000 of gold bought yesterday at the government sale at 115.40 by somebody outside of the "pool" was this morning sold to the latter for 115½. Then the price ascended to 115⅝ a 115⅝ a 115¾, and the loaning rate advanced to 1-32 of 1 per cent per diem. By this *coup* men became confused. A stroke of strategy was interpreted as weakness. The death struggle was predicted, and, as if to add force to the thought, prices began to descend, going from 115⅝ to 115½ a 115⅜, and finally to the lowest price of the day. When noses were subsequently counted, however, victims confessed themselves by the score, and the command of the situation was accorded where it belongs. It is estimated that the chief operators in gold hold about $30,000,000, at an average of say 115. Should the price drop to 110 they will lose about $1,500,000. It is not an intricate arithmetical question whether so small a loss against such large chances as are presented by a controlling influence over the gold, stock and money markets can be safely risked. The rates paid for carrying to-day were 3, 2, 3½, 4, 2, and 1 per cent. and 2, 3 and 1-32 to flat for borrowing.

The fluctuations of gold were as follows:—

10:00 A. M.	115½	1:21 P. M.	115⅝
10:01 A. M.	115½	1:22 P. M.	115⅝
10:28 A. M.	115½	2:12 P. M.	115⅝
11:42 A. M.	115⅝	2:30 P. M.	115⅝
11:48 A. M.	115¾	2:33 P. M.	115⅜
12:01 P. M.	115⅝	2:34 P. M.	115⅜
12:47 P. M.	115⅝	2:49 P. M.	115⅜
12:48 P. M.	115⅝	2:50 P. M.	115⅜
12:49 P. M.	115⅝	3:00 P. M.	115⅜

The operations of the Gold Exchange Bank to-day were as follows:—

Gold balances	$2,072,100
Currency balances	2,427,170
Gross clearings	40,346,000

Gold loans on time are quoted at ⅛ a ⅜ for use for 30 days, ⅞ a 1⅛ for 60 days, 1 a 1⅛ for 90 days, 1⅛ a 1⅜ for all the year and 1⅛ a 1¼ for 6 months.

THE UNITED STATES TREASURY.

The following are the balances reported from Washington at the close of business to-day:—

Currency	$10,189,731
Special deposit of legal tenders for redemption of certificates of deposit	32,140,000
Coin	88,917,994
Including coin certificates	44,730,100
Outstanding legal tenders	356,000,000

The Assistant Treasurer paid out $143,000 on account of interest and $5,000 in redemption of 5-20 bonds.

The receipts from customs were $588,000; from internal revenue, $275,583.

CLEARING HOUSE STATEMENT.

Currency exchanges	$69,878,945
Currency balances	3,185,796
Gold exchanges	5,892,036
Gold balances	416,277

RAILROAD BONDS.

These were firm, with continued activity. The following were the bids as amended by sales at the Board:—

New York Cen 6's, '83	91	Tol & Wab 2d m	92½
New York Cen 6's, '87	91	Tol & Wab con conv	84½
New York Cen 6's, r e	90	Gt Western 2d m, '93	87
New York Cen 6's, sub	91½	Quincy & Tol 1st, '90	92
New York Cen 7's, '76	100½	Galena & Chic ex	100
Erie 4th m 7's, '80	98½	Galena & Chic 2d m	98
Long Dock bonds	95¾	Morris & Essex 1st m	105
Buff, N Y & E 1st m, '77	92	Morris & Essex 2d m	99
Hud R 7's, 2d m s f, '85	104	N J Cen 1st m, new	105
Alb & Susq 2d bds	97½	N J Cen 2d m	100
Alb & Susq 3d bds	90½	N J Southern 1st m 7's	74¼
Mich Cen con 7's, 1902	98½	Pitts, Ft W & Chic 1st	106
Mich Cen 1st m 8's, '82	113	Pitts, Ft W & Chic 2d m	101
Chic, Bur & Q 8's, 1st	110	Pitts, Ft W & Chic 3d m	95
Mich So 7 p c 2d m	99½	Pitts, F W & C 8 p c e b	103½
Mich So & N I s f 7's	104½	Clev & Pitts con s f	95
Clev & Tol s f	101	Clev & Pitts 3d m	98
Clev & Tol new bds	96	Clev & Pitts 4th m	87
Detroit, M & Tol bds	97	Chic & Alton s f	100
Buff & Erie new bds	99	Chic & Alton 1st m	103½
Lake Shore div bds	95	Chic & Alton income	97
Cen Pacific gold bds	99½	Ohio & Miss con s f	91½
Western Pacific bds	92½	Ohio & Miss 2d m, con	84
Union Pac 1st m bds	80½	St Louis & I M 1st m	96
Union Pac l g 7's	71	St Louis & I M 2d m	88¼
Union Pac income 10's	63	Mil & St P 1st m's, P D	106
Ill Cen 7's, '75	101	Mil & St P 1st m, I & CD	85
Bell & So Ill 1st m 8's	95	Mil & St P 1st m, I & ND	81
Alt & T H 2d m pref	87	Mil & St P 2d m	82¾
Chic & N W s f	99	Col, Chic & Ind C 1st m	89
Chic & N W int bds	96½	Col, Chic & Ind C 2d m	69½
Chic & N W con bds	92	Tol, Peoria & War, WD	87½
Chic & N W 1st m	99	Tol, P & War, Bur Div	83½
Han & St Jo 1g	105	Tol, Peo & War con 7's	75
Han & St Jo conv	90	New York & N H 6's	97
Del, Lack & W 2d m	104½	Bost, H & E 1st m	30¼
Del, Lack & W 7's, con	100	Bur, C, R & Min 1st 7's, g	86½
Tol & Wab 1st m, St L d	89		

GOVERNMENT BONDS

closed firm at the following quotations, with larger business than had been exhibited for several days:—United States currency sixes, 113¼ a 113¾; do. sixes, 1881, registered, 117 a 117½; do. do., coupon, 119¼ a 119¾; do. five-twenties, registered, May and November, 116¼ a 117; do. sixes, 1862, coupon, 116¾ a 117¼; do. five-twenties, 1864, do., 117 a 117¼; do. do., 1865, do., 118⅜ a 118⅞; do. do., 1867, registered, January and July, 117⅛ a 117⅜; do. do., 1865, coupon, do., 117 a 117¼; do. do., 1867, do., do., 118¾ a 119; do. do., 1868, 117¾ a 118¼; do. ten-forties, registered, 113¼ a 114; do. do., coupon, 116¼ a 116½; do. fives of 1881, registered, 114⅝ a 115; do. do. do., coupon, 114⅝ a 114¾.

SOUTHERN SECURITIES.

New Tennessees sold at 82; Virginia sixes, consolidated, at 52; Texas tens, 1876, at 85; Missouri State sixes at 92. The quotations are as follows:—Kentucky sixes, 100; Missouri sixes, 90; Mississippi sixes, Hannibal and St. Joseph issue, 90; Missouri sixes, Asylum or University, 90; Tennessee sixes, old, 82; do. do., new, 81⅞; do. do., new, 50; do. do., consolidated, 51¾; do. do., deferred, 11¾; Georgia sevens, new, 89; North Carolina sixes, old, 27½; do., Fund act 1866, 17; do. do. do., 1868, 16; do. do., new, 15½; South Carolina sixes, 32½; do. do., January and July, 14; do. do., April and October, 23; Arkansas sevens, Arkansas Central Railroad, 22½; Alabama fives, 1886, 45; Louisiana sixes, 45½; do. do., levee, 54; do. eights, do., 54. For Florida gold sixes 74 was bid, and at a private sale a large block changed hands at 80.

THE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD.

A correspondent, following up the discussion on the above subject, writes:—

In yesterday's HERALD "Mehr Licht" has disposed of the money realized from the sale of 15,000 shares of stock by appropriating it to advances to the Chicago and Southwestern Railroad, said advances covering the past three years. This we take to be highly satisfactory to certain parties; but we are curious to know how he as satisfactorily disposes of the money realized from the sale of 30,000 shares in 1871 and 1872 as set forth in the article of the 27th inst. It is quite refreshing in these times to notice with what perfect faith he accepts the company's reports of "net income" which to him "seems to be quite a satisfactory exhibit of the management of the company." Now it is just these exhibits of net income as made up by the company which in previous articles we have been preparing to drive through, and we should not have further discussed the subject except for his expressed desire for more light, until such time as our tables were fully completed and we were ready to show to the satisfaction of all parties who wish light rather than darkness that the company have not for several years past earned the full amount of dividends paid, and that the whole balance of income account has been derived from sales of stock. This we expect to demonstrate so clearly by figures and comparisons that "cooked" statements will no longer deceive. We will give "Mehr Licht" one item as a cue, which he may follow out for himself while we are completing our table. Thus, in 1866, the Chicago and Rock Island, 228 miles in length, ran its trains 1,234,751 miles, and carried equal to 85,142,973 tons one mile, at an expense of $1,922,439, or 2.25 cents for each ton per mile. This company were then paying 10 per cent per annum and were selling no stock. Now by the report of 1873 we find the length of road 666 miles, trains running 5,277,967 miles and the carrying equal to 261,776,265 tons one mile, at a cost, as they "report," of only an additional expense of $1,597,334, or 1.34 cents for each ton per mile.

Does any one believe that there has been any such reduction in the cost of transportation when we recollect the increased length of road to be kept up? Will it occur to "Mehr Licht" that an "open construction account is a convenient thing to have about a railroad" into which to submerge inconveniently large operating expenses when it is desirable that "net income" should keep a good market for new stock? In reply to many inquiries whether the company are likely to pay their October dividend, the reply is that we are not in the confidence of the direction, but it will be surprising if the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company ever fail to pay their regular dividends so long as there is a market for the stock above par.

THE STOCK MARKET.

The impelling force to-day was from the line of Vanderbilt stocks. These controlled and held the market. Various small speculative influences were at work elsewhere, but nothing was strong enough to successfully antagonize the strength which the stocks referred to gave to the general situation. It may be wrong to consider these securities as the keynote of the position, but they have shown such power during recent fluctuations; they have brought out such a host of supporters; they have even to-day evoked from Saratoga such large orders for the purchase of Western Union, as to verify the belief, uttered several weeks ago, that when one man, old as he is, chooses to move Wall street up or down, he not only possesses the power to do so, but the personal relationship that brings out bank checks and makes men swear by their faith in his ultimate determination to win.

The record of transactions at the Board is as follows:—In Lake Shore, Western Union and New York Central the advance ranged from ⅜ to 1⅛ per cent. Erie responded to the London market, and after an opening at 60⅝ moved up to 62, with a close at 61⅛. Wabash opened at 67¾ and sold at 69, with a close at 68⅛. Northwest common sold at 64⅛ a 65, and Ohio and Mississippi at 39⅝ a 39⅛. Pacific Mail fluctuated between 44⅝ a 44, most of the business being at the smaller fractions. The changes in the remainder of the list were only about ⅛ to ¼ per cent.

HIGHEST AND LOWEST.

The following table shows the highest and lowest prices of the day:—

	Highest.	Lowest.
New York Central and Hudson River stock consolidated	105	104⅜
Erie	62	61⅛
Lake Shore	93⅜	92⅞
Wabash	69	67¾
Northwestern	65	64⅛
Northwestern preferred	81⅛	81⅛
Rock Island	109⅛	109
Milwaukee and St. Paul	51½	51¼
Milwaukee and St. Paul pref	70⅝	70⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	39⅝	39⅛
Union Pacific	26⅜	26⅛
C. C. and I. C	31⅛	31
Western Union	92⅛	91⅛
Pacific Mail	44⅝	43⅞

SALES AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Friday, August 29. 10 A. M.—Before Call.

100 shs West Un Tel. s3	91⅝	900 shs Pac M SS Co.	44⅜
1500 do	91⅝	100 do s3	44⅜
2200 do	91⅝	100 do b3	44⅜
300 do b3	91⅝	100 do	44⅜
300 do	91⅝	200 do	44⅜
400 West Un Tel	91½	700 Pac M SS Co	44⅜
200 do	91⅜	100 do s3	44¼
700 do c	91¼	400 do	44⅛
500 do	91¼	800 Erie RR	60⅝
200 do c	91⅛	700 do	60⅞
200 do	91¼	100 do b10	60⅝
500 do	91⅜	200 do b3	60⅝
300 do s3	91½	500 do s3	60⅝
600 do	91⅛	200 do	60⅞
1000 do	91⅝	400 do	61
200 do c	91¾	300 do s3	61⅛
400 do	91¾	300 L S & M S R	93
500 do b3	91⅞	100 do c	93
200 do c	91¾	400 do	93⅛
100 N Y C & H R RR	104¾	100 do b3	93⅛
86 do	104⅝	200 do	93
100 do	104¾	200 do	93⅛
400 Un Pac RR	26¾	100 C, C & I C RR b3	31
200 Rock I RR b3	109⅛	300 do	31
400 Pac M SS Co	44½	100 Tol & Wab	67¾
100 do c	44¼	200 do	68
1000 do	44⅜	100 do	68¼
600 do	44⅜	100 do s10	68
500 do	44	200 do	68½
300 do	44⅛	100 Ohio & Miss RR b3	39⅝
300 do	44⅜	300 do	39½
500 do	44¼	100 do f	39⅜
100 do	44⅜		

First Board—10:30 A. M.

$5000 Tenn 6's, new	82	290 shs D, L & W R b c	100⅝
5000 Va 6's, con	52	10 Chic, Bur & Q	96¾
3000 Texas 10's, '76	85	120 C, C, C & I RR	85
5000 N Y C 6's, '83	91½	300 N Y C & H R RR	104⅞
5000 Long Dock bds	95¾	100 do b c	104⅞
1000 Mich Cen 8's	113	50 do c	105
3000 D, M & Tol 1st	97	200 do	104⅞
1000 Cen P gold bds	99½	200 do b3	105
2000 Un Pac 1st m c	80½	200 do	105
3000 Un Pac 7's, l g b	71	300 do	104⅞
10000 Un P 10's, inc	62½	200 do b30	105
1000 Chic & N W con	92	200 do	104⅞
1000 H & St Jo 8's, con	90	300 do	104¾
2000 Mor & Es 2d m	98¾	300 Erie RR b c	61¼
2000 P, Ft W & Chi 1st	106	300 do s3	61⅛
10000 Ohio & Miss 2d	84	200 do	61⅛
4000 C, C & I C 2d	69½	400 do	61¼
2000 Bur, C R & M 1st	86½	500 do b3	61¼
3000 Chic & N W 1st m	99	200 do	61⅛
9 shs Bank of N Y	134	600 do	62⅛
100 D & H Canal Co b c	113⅝	200 do b3	61¼
20 do	113½	400 do	61⅜
5 Am Express b c	62½	1100 do	61⅛
100 Panama RR	115⅝	100 do s3	61⅜
100 do b c s3	115⅝	600 do b3	61½
100 Un Pac RR b c	26¾	700 do	61⅛
20 C & P RR gtd b c	87½	200 Erie RR prf b c	72
900 West Un Tel b c	91¾	1500 L S & M S RR b c	93¼
200 do c	91⅝	100 do s3	93¼
400 do	91¾	100 do s3	93¼
500 do	91⅞	100 do b3	93⅜
400 do	92	400 do	93⅜
100 do	92⅛	100 do b3	93⅜
600 do	91⅞	200 do b3	93⅜
900 do b3	92	400 do	93⅜
1100 do	92	200 do	93¼
100 do b3	92⅛	200 do b3	93¼
1400 do	92	400 do	93⅜
1200 do	92⅛	200 do s3	93⅛
400 do s3	92⅛	200 M & St P RR b c b3	51¼
400 do b3	92¼	200 do	51¼
1000 do	92¼	500 Ohio & Miss b c	39⅜
200 do c	92¼	200 do s3	39½
200 do	92⅛	200 do b3	39½
200 do s3	92	100 do c	39½
200 do	92	200 do s3	39⅜
100 do b3	92	1400 do	39⅝
1100 do	91⅞	400 T, W & W RR b c	68¾
900 do s3	91¾	100 do	68⅝
100 do b3	61⅞	100 do	68¾
1200 do	91¾	100 do	68½
100 Pac M SS Co b c	44½	200 do b4	68½
100 do b3	44⅛	100 do s3	68½
900 do	44⅛	200 do	68⅝
200 do b3	44⅝	100 do c	68¾
100 do	44½	100 do	68¾
100 do c	44½	500 do c	69
100 do s3	44⅜	1200 do b3	69
1200 do	44⅜	100 do s5	68⅞
500 do s3	44¼	400 do c	69
700 do	44¼	300 do	69
200 do	44⅛	20 Mor & Es RR	91¼
100 do s3	44⅛	100 C, C & I C RR	31
700 do	44¼	100 do	31⅛
200 do b3	44⅜	200 do b c	31
500 do	44¼	100 do b3	31¼
100 C & N W RR b c	64½	100 do	31⅛
300 C & Rock I RR b c	109⅛		

12:15 and 2:15 P. M.

$3000 U S 5-20, c, '62	117	$4000 US 5-20, r, '67	117¼
2000 do called bds	117	5000 US 5-20, c, '67	119
5000 US 5-20, c, '64	117¼	$35000 U S 5's, c, '81 b c	114¾
10000 US 5-20, r, '65 c	116¾		

12:30 P. M.—Before Call.

800 shs West Un Tel	91¾	200 shs Erie RR	61½
900 do	91⅝	1000 do	61⅝
200 do	91⅞	600 do b3	61¾
400 do	91⅝	400 do	61⅞
100 do b3	91¾	1100 do b3	62
600 do	91¾	200 do	61¾
800 Pac M SS Co	44½	1400 do	61⅝
100 do b3	44¼	200 do	61¾
100 do s3	44⅜	200 do s3	61⅜
400 N Y C & H R RR	104¾	600 T & W RR	68¾
100 do b3	104⅝	200 L S & M S RR	93⅛
300 do s3	104⅝	100 do b3	93⅛
100 do c	104⅝	100 do b3	93¼
100 do	104⅞	200 Un P RR	26⅜
1200 Erie RR	61½	300 do s3	26⅝
200 do b3	61⅝	100 do	26⅝
100 do b3	61½	100 Ohio & M RR s30	39¼

Second Board—1 P. M.

$4000 Va 6's, con	52	100 shs N Y C & H RR	104⅞
10000 Missouri 6's	92	200 do b c	104⅞
1000 Cen Pac gold b	99⅜	300 do c	104⅞
2500 Mor & Es 2d m	99	200 do s3	104¾
100 shs Con Cl of Md b c	55	400 do	104¾
1000 West Un Tel b c b3	91¾	40 Mich Cen RR	91
500 do	91⅝	100 Erie RR	61¾
1000 do	91¾	200 do	61⅝
2200 do	91⅞	1100 do b c	61⅝
500 do b3	92	100 do	61½
600 do	92	400 L S & M S RR b c s3	93⅛
1000 do	91⅞	500 do	93⅛
600 Pac M SS Co b c	44	100 do b3	93¼
200 do b3	44	100 Un Pac RR b c	26¾
400 do	43⅞	100 C & N W RR	64¾
1500 do	44	100 do	65
200 do b3	44	200 do b c	65
800 do	44⅛	100 M & St Paul pf b c	70¾
100 do s3	44⅛	50 D, Lack & Wn b c	100⅝
500 do	44⅜	400 Chic & Alt RR	104½
200 do	44¼	1000 H & St Jo RR b c	38
100 do b3	44¼	100 C, C & I C RR s3	31

2:30 to 3 P. M.

$2000 U Pac inc	63	100 shs Pac M SS Co	44⅛
400 Erie RR b3	61⅝	100 do s3	44⅛
100 do	61½	1600 do	44⅛
400 do	61¼	500 L S & M S RR	93⅛
100 West Un Tel b3	92	100 do b3	93⅛
600 do	91⅞	400 do s3	93
900 do	91¾	700 do	93
100 do b3	91¾	900 do b3	93
1000 do	91⅝	100 do s3	92⅞
500 do	91½	100 do	93
400 do	91½	400 do b3	93
500 do	91⅝	100 Un Pac RR	26¾
100 do	91⅝	100 Pittsburg RR b3	87
500 do b3	91⅝	300 shs T & W RR s4	68⅝
200 N Y C & H RR	104⅞	100 Ohio & M RR	39⅛
100 Pac M SS Co	44⅛	500 C, C & I C RR	31
400 do	44⅛	100 Atl & Pac pf	26⅛
100 do b3	44⅛		

CLOSING PRICES—3 O'CLOCK P. M.

Western Union	91⅞	a	91⅞	Pittsburg	86⅝	a	86⅞
Del, L & W	100⅝	a	100⅞	Ch & N W	64⅞	a	65
Panama	115	a	116	Ch & N W pref	81⅜	a	82
Adams Ex	92⅛	a	92⅝	N J Cen	102⅛	a	102⅞
Am Mer Un Ex	62	a	63	Rock Island	109	a	109⅛
U S Express	67	a	67⅛	St Paul	51⅛	a	51⅜
Pacific Mail	44⅛	a	44⅛	St Paul pref	70⅛	a	71
N Y Central	104⅞	a	104⅞	Wabash	68	a	68⅛
Erie	61⅛	a	61⅛	Ohio & Miss	39⅛	a	39⅛
Harlem	130	a	131	Han & St Jo	38	a	38⅝
Lake Shore	92⅞	a	93	Han & St Jo pf	50	a	54
Union Pacific	26⅜	a	26⅜	C, C & I C	30⅞	a	31

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

Cotton Steady for "Spot" and Easier for "Future"—Wheat Active and Higher—Corn Firmer—Oats Strong—Pork and Lard Were Unchanged—Groceries Firm—Petroleum Steady—Spirits Turpentine Firm—Rosin Dearer—East India Goods Generally Quiet—Wool Active and Steady—Whiskey Firm.

FRIDAY, August 29—6 P. M.

There was a fair degree of activity in business circles to-day, and the markets retained the firmness which characterized them during the earlier part of the week. Most articles of merchandise sold freely at full prices, while in some there was a further appreciation. On 'Change breadstuffs were bought often and sales to a fair extent were consummated, generally at better prices. Flour was firmer. Wheat was very active, especially lots to arrive, which were higher, with large sales at the advance. Spot wheat was exceedingly scarce and also dearer. Corn in fair demand and rather dearer. Oats were very firm. Whiskey was again pushed up, the light receipts helping it along. Provisions were still depressed with but little disposition to operate on the part of buyers. Groceries were firm and the demand moderately fair. Cotton was less active, with "spot" ruling steady, and "future" a shade easier. Petroleum was not materially changed in value. Naval stores were rather slow of sale, but the market was very strong. Wool was in good demand at steady prices.

ASHES.—Receipts for the past three days, 76 packages. The market for pots continued steady, with jobbing sales at $8 25. Pearls remained entirely nominal.

BUILDING MATERIALS.—There has been no particular change in the market for brick. The demand has been fair and former prices current. Lime met with a fair demand and prices nominally steady at $1 10 for Rockland common and $1 65 for do. lump. Cement was only in limited request but unchanged in prices; quoted at $1 75 per bbl. for Rosendale, $4 50 a $5 for Roman and $6 for Portland. Plaster Paris, under a moderate demand, ruled steady at $3 50 a $4 per ton for blue Nova Scotia, $5 25 for white do. and $2 per bbl. for calcined city. Laths sold moderately at from $2 20 to $2 25 for Eastern.

CORDAGE.—The demand since our last has been light for all descriptions, but there were no essential changes in values. We quote:—Manila, large and small sizes, 18c. a 19c.; do. bolt rope yarns, 20c. a 21c.; tarred Manila, 17½c.; Sisal ropes, 15½c. a 16½c.; New Zealand cordage, 15½c. a 16½c.; Russia bolt rope, 17c.

CANDLES.—Trade in a jobbing way was moderately fair, but otherwise the market was quiet, with prices ruling steady. We quote:—Sperm, 39c. a 40c.; patent do., 40c.; paraffine, 32c. a 33c.; stearic, 28c. a 29c.; adamantine, 19c. for 16 oz.

COPPER.—Trade continued quiet, but prices were not materially changed. Sales were reported aggregating about 100,000 lbs. of lake at 26⅞c. a 27c.

COTTON on the spot was less active, without quotable change in prices. Future deliveries were fairly active at irregular rates, closing with a tendency to decline. We quote:—

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	14⅝	14⅝	14⅞	14⅞
Good ordinary	17	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
Strict good ordinary	18⅛	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜
Low middling	19⅛	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜
Middling	20⅛	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜
Good middling	21⅞	21⅞	22⅛	22⅛

—The quotations are based on cotton in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted. The sales were:—

	To-day.	Last Eve'g.	Total.
Export	—	70	70
Consumption	598	255	853
Speculation	8	—	8
Total bales	606	325	931

—For future delivery (basis low middling) the sales have been as follows:—Last evening, after 3 P. M.:—August, 200 at 20 7-32c., 400 at 20⅛c., 700 at 20 11-32c. September, 600 at 18½c., 600 at 18 15-32c.; October, 100 at 17 15-16c. Total, 2,600 bales. Sales to-day up to 3 P. M.:—August, 100 at 20⅛c., 100 at 20 5-16c., 100 at 20⅛c., 100 at 20 9-32c., 200 at 20 5-16c., 4,200 at 20⅛c., 300 at 20 3-16c., 100 at 20⅛c., 200 at 20⅛c., 300 at 20⅛c., 800 at 20⅛c., 100 at 20 7-16c., 100 at 20 5-16c., 100 at 20 7-16c., 500 at 20⅜c., 200 at 20 5-16c., 100 at 20 9-32c.; September, 100 at 18 7-16c., 100 at 18 13-32c., 100 at 18⅜c., 100 at 18 13-32c., no notice before the 15th, 100 at 18 13-32c., 700 at 18 7-16c., 100 at 18 13-32c., 100 at 18 7-16c., 400 at 18 13-32c., 600 at 18⅜c., 200 at 18 11-32c.; October, 1,500 at 17⅜c., 200 at 17 25-32c., 800 at 17⅜c.; November, 100 at 17 13-32c., 100 at 17⅜c., 200 at 17 13-32c.; December, 800 at 17 5-16c. Total, 14,000 bales. Grand total, 18,100 bales.

COFFEE.—The market continued strong for all descriptions, with sales reported of 3,300 bags of Rio, ex Diva, on private terms; 4,000 bags of do., ex Queenstown, to New Orleans, and 2,901 bags of do., to arrive at New Orleans ex Flamsburg, on private terms. We quote:—Rio, ordinary cargoes, 20¼c. a 20⅝c.; fair cargoes, 21⅛c. a 21½c.; good cargoes, 21⅝c. a 22c.; prime cargoes, 22½c. a 23c.; extreme range for lots, 20¼c. a 23½c., gold, per lb., sixty and ninety days' credit; Java (government bags), 23½c. a 24½c.; do. (grass mats), 24c. a 25c.; Singapore, do. 21c. a 22c.; Ceylon, 20½c. a 22c.; Maracaibo, 20½c. a 22c.; Laguayra, 21c. a 22c.; Jamaica, 20c. a 21c.; St. Domingo, 18½c. a 19c.; Porto Rico, 21c. a 22c.; Costa Rica, 20½c. a 22c.; Malabar, 20c. a 21c.; Mexican, 20c. a 21c.; Manila, 19½c. a 20½c.; Angostura, 20½c. a 21c.; Savanilla, 20½c. a 21½c.; Curacoa, 20½c. a 21c., gold, at sixty to ninety days' credit.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—Receipts—Flour, 7,386 bbls.; wheat, 14,200 bushels; corn, 51,929 do.; corn meal, 380 bbls.; oats, 36,667 bushels. The flour market ruled firmer, with a good demand for extra State on the spot and to arrive. The sales were about 28,000 bbls., including 10,000 bbls. extra State for shipment, on the spot and to arrive, at $6 60 a $6 65. Corn meal was only in light request, but steady at the appended quotation. We quote:—

No. 2 State	$3 25	a	$4 50
Superfine State	5 00	a	5 65
Extra State	6 25	a	6 50
Choice State	6 75	a	7 25
Superfine Western	5 00	a	5 65
Extra Western	6 00	a	6 25
Extra Minnesota	6 75	a	8 50
Round hoop Ohio, shipping brands	6 25	a	6 75
Round hoop Ohio, trade brands	7 00	a	7 75
Family	8 00	a	9 00
St. Louis, low extra	6 50	a	7 00
St. Louis, straight extra	7 25	a	8 00
St. Louis, choice double extra	8 50	a	9 00
St. Louis, choice family	9 00	a	10 50
California	8 50	a	9 50
Rye flour	4 25	a	5 30
Southern, No. 2	Nominal.		
Southern, superfine	Nominal.		
Southern, extra	6 75	a	9 00
Southern, family	9 00	a	11 00
Corn meal, Western	3 00	a	3 35
Corn meal, Jersey	3 15	a	3 35
Corn meal, Brandywine	3 85	a	3 90
Baltimore	4 40	f. o. b.	
Caloric	3 60	a	3 55
Puncheons	18 00	f. o. b.	

—The wheat market was excited and prices were decidedly higher, with a large business, mostly to arrive, closing at about $1 54 a $1 57 for No. 2 Chicago and Milwaukee on the spot, and $1 49 for No. 2 Milwaukee for October. The sales (part last evening) comprise about 550,000 bushels, at $1 42 a $1 45 for rejected and No. 3 spring on the spot, $1 43 for rejected to arrive, $1 51 a $1 56 for No. 2 Chicago on the spot, $1 52 for do. to arrive next week, $1 45 a $1 47 for do. to arrive all September and first ten days in October. $1 56 a $1 57 for No. 2 Milwaukee on the spot and to arrive in a few days, $1 45½ a $1 49 for do. to arrive in all October, $1 50 a $1 52 for do. to arrive in all September, $1 54½ a $1 55 for No. 1 to arrive in all October, $1 64 a $1 65½ for red Winter, $1 65 a $1 67 for amber. Corn was in fair demand and about 1c. dearer. The sales foot up about 146,000 bushels, at 56c. a 58½c. for steamer, 49c. a 60c. for sail, 61c. a 62c. for car lots, 50c. a 55c. for warm, 52c. a 54½c. for kiln-dried, and 66c. a 68c. for White western. Oats were strong and in fair demand; the sales foot up 49,000 bushels, at 44c. a 45c. for Western and State mixed, 46c. a 48c. for Western white, and 48c. a 48½c. for State do. Rye was firm; 50,000 bushels sold for October delivery at 95c.

FREIGHTS—Business in the line of bulk freights has been only moderate to-day, but rates remained without essential changes. In the chartering line a fair business was consummated at full rates. The engagements were:—To Liverpool, by steam, 1,500 boxes cheese at 70s.; 250 bales of cotton at ⅜d. a 7-16d., 500 bbls. flour at 4s. 3d., 6 tons leather at 80s., and, by sail, 30 hhds. of tobacco at 50s. and 15,000 bushels of grain on private terms. To London, by steam, via Southampton, 1,500 boxes cheese at 85s.; by sail to London, 7,500 bushels of grain at 13d. To Bristol, by steam, 100 tons of oil cake at 40s., and, by sail, 200 tons of do. at 38s. 9d. To Glasgow, by steam, 3,000 boxes cheese at 70s. To Antwerp, by sail, 1,000 tierces of lard on private terms. To Gibraltar, by sail, 40 hhds. of tobacco at 40s., 200 cases of do. at 21c. per cubic foot, 70 boxes of plug tobacco at 21c. and staves, for storage, at $35. The charters comprise:—A new bark, hence to a direct Continental port, 3,800 quarters grain at 10s. 3d.; a Norwegian bark, 2,800 quarters grain, hence to a Continental port, excluding Dunkirk and Amsterdam, at 10s. 6d.; a Norwegian bark, hence to a direct Continental port, 2,500 quarters do. at 10s.; a Norwegian bark, hence to Cork for orders, 2,500 quarters grain at 10s.; a British brig, hence to Falmouth, 1,400 quarters grain at 9s. 10½d.; an Italian brig, hence to Cette, 2,000 quarters grain at 9s. 10½d., and balance of cargo heavy pipe staves at $70 and £10 gratuity; a Norwegian brig, hence to Penarth Roads for orders, 1,900 quarters grain at 9s. 6d.; a German bark, from Philadelphia to a Continental port, 3,400 bbls. of refined petroleum at 7s. 3d.; a British bark from do., same voyage including Dutch ports, 4,500 bbls. of refined do. at 7d. 6d.; an American ship, from do. to Antwerp, 6,500 bbls. of refined do. at 7s. 3d.; an American ship to arrive (now at Liverpool) from do. to Antwerp or Bremen, 7,000 bbls. of refined petroleum at 7s. 3d.

GUNNIES.—Trade since our last has been unimportant, being confined to small parcels. Prices remained steady as follows:—Domestic cloth, 13½c. for light and 14c. for heavy average; Borneo, 14c.; Calcutta, 10c.; bags, 14c.

HEMP AND JUTE.—For hemp the market remained dull, but prices ruling nominally steady. Manila quoted at 10½c. a 10½c., gold. Jute was also neglected, but quoted nominally steady at 2½c. a 4½c., gold. Jute butts were in good demand at unchanged prices. Sales since our last:—1,400 bales on private terms, 750 do. at 2c. a 2½c., time, and 1,100 do., part at 2c., currency, cash, closing at 2c., currency, cash.

HOPS.—Trade continued slow, with purchases confined to small lots for the immediate requirements of brewers. Prices were steady, as follows:—State, growth 1872, 35c. a 43c.; Eastern and Western, 30c. a 40c.; old crop 1870, 10c. a 18c.; California, 45c. a 50c.; Bavarian, 40c. a 45 c.; English, 30c. a 35c., and Belgian, 25c. a 30c.

MOLASSES.—The inquiry was moderate to-day for invoices for boiling purposes, and sales were said to have been made, but we were unable to trace them. In a jobbing way a limited trade was consummated at full prices. We quote:—Cuba, centrifugal and mixed, 18c. a 22c.; do., clayed, 28c. a 35c.; do., muscovado, refining, 29c. a 36c.; do., do., grocery, 35c. a 40c.; Porto Rico, 30c. a 60c.; English Islands, 25c. a 50c.; New Orleans, 55c. a 88c.—all new crop.

NAVAL STORES.—For spirits of turpentine the market was dull, but considerable firmness was manifested, and 44c. was the asking price, but no sales were reported up to the close of 'Change. Rosin met with a fair demand, and the market was decidedly firmer; strained closing at $3 15 a $3 20. Sales were reported of—490 bbls. of strained at $3 15; 500 bbls. of do. at $3 07½, cost freight and insurance; 500 bbls. of do., cost freight and insurance, at $3 12½; 2,500 bbls. of do., to arrive, on the basis of $3 15 a $3 20; 375 bbls. of No. 1 and pale at $3 50 a $4 25, and a cargo of 2,500 bbls. of No. 1 on private terms. Tar was neglected, but quoted nominally steady at $4 25 a $4 50.

OILS.—Linseed has been in steady, fair jobbing demand at previous figures. Crude sperm was rather better and in moderate demand. Crude cottonseed was firmly held. Menhaden was in light request and firm. We quote:—Linseed, 90c. in casks and 91c. in bbls.; sperm, $1 50 a $1 55 for crude, $1 65 a $1 70 for natural winter, and $1 70 a $1 75 for bleached; crude whale, 63c. a 65c. for Northern, 58c. a 60c. for Southern, 68c. a 70c. for natural winter, and 70c. a 72c. for bleached; lard oil, 70c. a 71c. for ice made, and 74c. a 75c. for choice winter; crude cottonseed, held at 48c.; menhaden, firm at 45c.

PETROLEUM.—For refined the market was strong for cargo lots for early delivery, but in the absence of transactions prices were entirely nominal; quoted at 16⅝c. a ⅞c. for early delivery and 16½c. for the future months. Crude, in bulk, was moderately inquired for and firm at 6½c. for spot or future. Cases were firmly held at 21c. a 21½c. Naphtha remained nominally steady at 10c. a 10½c. for city. From the oil producing points reports were of a quiet market, with quotations as follows:—Oil City weak, $1 35; Petroleum Centre, $1 25; Rouseville, $1 15; Titusville, $1 35 a $1 37½; Parker's, $1 25; Tideoute, $1 20 a $1 25. The Philadelphia market was moderately active with prices ruling steady; sales were reported of 1,000 bbls. of refined, for September delivery, at 16⅛c. a 16¼c.; 5,000 bbls. for October and 5,000 bbls. for November delivery, both sales at 16½c.

PROVISIONS.—Receipts—Pork, 258 bbls.; beef, 46 packages; cut meats, 695 do.; lard, 308 bbls. and tierces. The market for mess pork continued dull, quoted at $17 75, cash or for next month. In a jobbing way 400 bbls. were placed at $17 75, and 40 bbls. of clear mess at $19. Bacon was neglected, but quoted nominally steady at at 8⅞c. a 9c. for long clear and 9⅛c. for short do. Dressed hogs were quoted at 6⅛c. a 7⅛c. for the range. Beef continued quiet and unchanged. Sales were reported footing up 75 packages at prices within the range of the following figures. We quote:—Plain mess, $9 a $10 50; extra do., bbls., $11 25 a $12 50; prime mess, tierces, $17 a $21; India do., tierces, $21 a $23, and extra India mess, $23 a $26. Beef hams were neglected, and nominally steady at from $18 a $28 for common Southern to choice Western. Cut meats—Trade continued only moderate, but prices were not materially changed. Sales were reported of 1,000 pickled hams, 10 a 12 lbs. average, at 12½c. a 13c.; 500 smoked do. at 14½c., 200 do. shoulders at 9⅛c. and 10,000 lbs. of pickled bellies at 9⅛c. Lard—For Western the market was quiet, but steady. The sales embrace:—2,000 tierces, for September, at 8 7-16c., 1,000 tierces, for October, at 8 9-16c.; 50 tierces of new at 8⅝c. City quoted at 8⅛c. a 8⅜c., with sales of 80 tierces and 30 tierces of No. 1 at 8c.

RICE.—Business, in a distributing way, has been moderately fair, with prices ruling steady. The sales include 25 tierces of Carolina at 8⅛c. a 8⅜c., 75 bags of Patna at 7½c. a 7⅜c. and 250 bags of Rangoon at 6⅜c. a 6⅝c.

SEEDS.—For linseed there has been a fair inquiry since our last, with sales reported of 15,000 bags, to arrive, at $2 45 a $2 46, gold, and 5,000 bags, ex British Statesman, at $2 47½, gold, 60 days, l. a. p. Clover continued quiet, but firm, at 9¼c. a 9½c. Timothy was in moderate request at irregular prices; quoted at $3 75 a $4 25. Long flax was steady at $2 10.

SUGAR.—For raw the market was quiet but firm. Sales were reported footing up 800 hhds., including molasses sugar, at 7⅛c. a 7⅜c., and fully fair to good refining at 8⅛c. a 8⅜c. We quote:—Cuba—Refining, interior to common, 7⅛c. a 7⅜c.; fair to good fair, 8⅛c. a 8⅛c.; good to prime, 8⅜c. a 8⅝c.; grocery, fair to good, 8⅜c. a 8⅝c.; prime to choice, 8⅝c. a 9c.; centrifugal, hhds. and boxes, 8⅝c. a 9⅜c.; molasses, hhds. and boxes, 7c. a 8c.; melado, 4c. a 6⅜c. Havana—Boxes, Dutch standard, Nos. 7 to 9, 7⅛c. a 8⅛c.; do., 10 to 12, 8⅜c. a 8⅝c.; do., 13 to 15, 9⅛c. a 9⅜c.; do., 16 to 18, 9⅞c. a 10⅛c.; do., 19 to 20, 10⅜c. a 10⅝c.; white, 10c. a 11c. Porto Rico—Refining, common to prime, 7⅛c. a 8⅜c.; grocery, fair to choice, 8⅜c. a 9⅜c. Brazil—Dutch standard, Nos. 8 to 12, 7c. a 8⅜c. Java—Dutch standard, Nos. 10 to 12, 8⅛c. a 9c. Manila—Superior and extra superior, 7⅝c. a 8⅛c.

TALLOW continued quiet, but steady. We heard of sales of 35,000 lbs. at 8⅛c., and 5,000 lbs. of common at 7⅝c.

TOBACCO.—The demand for seed leaf has been moderately fair since our last and the market steady. We heard of sales of 100 cases of sundries, crop '70, at 7c. a 8⅛c.; 100 cases of do., crop '71, at from 12c. to 45c.; 450 cases of Connecticut and Massachusetts, crop '72, at 5⅛c. a 8c. for fillers and 10c. a 18c. for seconds; 350 cases of State, crop '72, at 18c. a 27½c.; 100 cases of Pennsylvania on private terms; 150 cases of Ohio, crop '72, at 6⅛c.; 400 do. of Wisconsin at 6⅛c. a 7⅛c. Kentucky was in good demand and steady; the sales foot up 650 hhds., at from 7c. a 14c. There was an increased business in foreign, with 600 bales of Havana taken at 80c. a 95c.

WOOL.—Business during the past three days has been active and the market steady. The sales comprise 25,000 lbs. of X and store Ohio and Michigan fleece at 48c. a 51c., 3,000 lbs. of medium do. at 48c., 1,500 lbs. Delain at 54c., 3,000 lbs. of unmerchantable fleece at 37½c., 30,000 lbs. of Ohio fleece at 50c. a 52c., 2,000 lbs. of shearlings at 38c., 2,500 lbs. of scoured Oregon at 35c., 3,400 lbs. of medium Southern and Western fleece at 36c., 75,000 lbs. of fleeces at 48c. a 51c., 10,000 lbs. of do. at 50c., 5,000 lbs. of pulled wool at 45c., 20,000 lbs. of Texas at 25c., 7,000 lbs. of do. at 30½c., 20,000 lbs. of do. at 29c., 2,000 lbs. of do. at 31c., 60 bales of fine do. at 27c. a 31 c., 10 bags of do. at 37½c., 20,000 lbs. of spring California at 22½c., 10 bales of do. at 30c., 7 bales of do. at 25c., 120 bales of do. at 30c., 2,000 lbs. of No. 1 pulled wool at 36c., 100 bales of Cape at 34c., 5 bales of Australian at 52 c., 21 bags of scoured wool at 60c., 9 bales Cape at 35c., 14 bales super pulled at 40c., 7 bales of scoured East India at 55c., 2 do. of English noils at 35c., 10,000 lbs. of XX Ohio, 30,000 lbs. of various fleeces, 4,000 lbs. of short extra, 10,000 lbs. of fleece, 100,000 lbs. of do., 2,500 lbs. of unwashed fleece, 50,000 lbs. of spring California; 100 bales of do., 3,000 lbs. of Texas, 7,000 lbs. of burry do., 24 bags of pulled wool, 1,600 lbs. of tub washed, 8,000 lbs. of unwashed fleece, 25,000 lbs. of combings, 40,000 lbs. of Cape, 3,600 lbs. of Texas, 100 bales of Nevada wool, 25 do. of English noils, 300 do. of Montevideo, 200 do. of Cape, 75 do. of spring California, 100 do. of lambs wool, 50 bags of Texas and 5,000 lbs. of Mestiza, all on private terms. The Belgian Manufacturing Company bought 2,000 bales of South American wool and skins in part here and in Boston.

WHISKEY.—Receipts, 353 bbls. The market was quiet but firm. Sales 50 bbls. at $1 10; and 100 bbls. said to have been sold at $1 12.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

GALVESTON, August 29, 1873.

Cotton steady; good ordinary, 15c. a 15½c. Net receipts, 79 bales. Sales, 50. Stock, 6,714. Weekly—Net receipts, 477. Exports coastwise, 728. Sales, 950.

NEW ORLEANS, August 29, 1873.

Cotton—Demand moderate; middlings, 18⅛c. Net receipts, 237 bales; gross, 237. Sales, 350; last evening, 550. Stock, 11,948. Weekly—Net receipts, 1,325; gross, 1,897. Exports to the Continent, 1,685; coastwise, 2,633. Sales, 2,300.

MOBILE, August 29, 1873.

Cotton unchanged; middlings, 17⅝c. a 18c.; low middlings, 16⅝c.; good ordinary, 14⅛c. Net receipts, 88 bales. Exports coastwise, 240. Sales, 100. Stock, 6,140. Weekly—Net receipts, 459. Exports coastwise, 1,340. Sales, 800.

SAVANNAH, August 29, 1873.

Cotton dull; middlings, 17⅛c. Net receipts, 187 bales. Exports coastwise, 221. Sales, 15. Stock, 721. Weekly—Net receipts, 718. Exports coastwise, 829. Sales, 113.

CHARLESTON, August 29, 1873.

Cotton quiet; stock light; middlings, 17½c.; low middlings, 17c.; good ordinary, 16c.; ordinary, 13½c. a 14c. Net receipts, 304 bales; gross, 404. Sales, 100. Stock, 4,051. Weekly—Net receipts, 1,171; gross, 1,613. Exports coastwise, 2,130. Sales, 975.

WILMINGTON, N. C., August 29, 1873.

Spirits of turpentine steady at 46c. Rosin firm at $2 60 for strained. Crude turpentine steady, at $2 for hard, $3 35 for yellow dip and virgin. Tar quiet at $2 85.

TOLEDO, August 29, 1873.

Flour firm and in fair demand. Wheat steady; sales of No. 1 white Michigan at $1 55; amber Michigan, spot and seller August, $1 46½; seller September, $1 45; No. 2 red, spot, $1 45 a $1 45½; seller September, $1 43; seller last half of September, $1 44; No. 3 red, $1 42½; No. 2 Amber Illinois, $1 48½. Corn dull and lower at 46½c. for high mixed, seller September; 46⅜c., seller last half of September; 46c. seller October; low mixed, 45½c.; no grade, 45c. Oats a shade better at 36½c. for No. 1; 32½c. for No. 2; 33c. for Michigan. Freights firm; vessels scarce, to Buffalo, 4⅛c. a 4⅜c.; to Oswego, 9c. a 10c.; to Kingston, 8⅜c. a 9⅛c. Receipts—41,000 bushels wheat, 45,000 do. corn and 8,000 do. oats. Shipments—1,000 bbls. flour; 67,000 bushels wheat; 2,000 do. corn and 6,000 do. oats.

OSWEGO, August 29, 1873.

Flour steady, with a fair demand; sales of 2,100 bbls. at $7 75 for No. 1 spring, $8 75 for amber winter, $9 75 for white winter, $10 25 for double extra. Wheat firm but quiet; sales of two cars old No. 1 Milwaukee club at $1 54, 500 bushels choice white Canada at $1 92½. Corn firm; sales of 6,000 bushels at 52c. a 55c. Oats quiet; sales of 600 bushels new State at 40c. Canal freights—Wheat 7½c., corn and rye 6½c. to New York; lumber, $3 25 to the Hudson, $4 25 to New York. Railroad freights—Flour, to Philadelphia, 60c.; to Boston, 50c.; to New York, 40c.; to Albany, 36c. Receipts—2,000 bushels wheat, 19,200 do. corn, 3,200 do. malt, 1,441,000 feet lumber. Shipments—1,800 bbls. flour, 2,000 bushels wheat, 3,000 do. corn, 1,684,000 feet lumber.

BUFFALO, August 29, 1873.

Lake and rail imports for the last twenty-four hours. Flour, 11,600 bbls.; wheat, 116,600 bushels; corn, 146,100 do; oats, 122,700 do. Canal shipments—Wheat, 92,444 bushels; corn, 241,057 do.; oats, 20,525 do. Rail exports—Wheat, 4,300 bushels; corn, 33,380 do.; oats, 116,900 do. Canal freights—Wheat, 10½c.; corn, 9½c.; oats, 6½c. Flour quiet; Western spring, $6 50 a $7; bakers' $7 a $8; amber, $7 50 a $8.50; white, $9 a $9 25. Wheat strong; no spring in market; no sales reported; quoted: Milwaukee, No. 1 spring, $1 48; Milwaukee, No. 2 spring, $1 40 a $1 43; Chicago, No. 2, $1 38; white Michigan, $1 70 a $1 75. Corn advanced 1c. per bushel on prime grades; sales 5,000 bushels prime No. 2 at 51c.; 1,000 do. No. 2 dry, in lots at 50c.; 3,000 do. rejected at 46c. a 49c. Rye, nominally 80c. Barley, steady; prime winter Western $1 20 a $1 25; prime Canada, $1 25. Other articles unchanged.

CHICAGO, August 29, 1873.

Flour firm and in fair demand, mainly for good to choice; sales of extra spring at $5 50 a $6. Wheat buoyant, unsettled and higher, closing firm; sales of No. 1 spring at $1 27; No. 2 do. $1 21½ a $1 22 cash; $1 22¼ seller August; $1 15 seller September; $1 12½ seller October; No. 3 spring, $1 15; rejected, $1 01 a $1 02½. Corn active and higher, at 40⅜c. for No. 2 mixed, cash or seller August; 40⅜c. a 40⅝c. seller September; 42⅛c. a 42⅜c. seller October; high mixed, 41c. a 41⅛c.; rejected, 37⅛c. a 37⅜c. Oats quiet and unchanged at 28⅛c. a 28⅜c. for No. 2, cash; 28c. seller September; rejected, 25⅜c. Rye in fair demand at 70c. a 70½c. for No. 2. Barley steady at $1 08 a $1 10 for No. 2 fall, cash; $1 10 seller September; 77c. a 78c. for No. 3 spring. Provisions quiet and weak. Pork dull and a shade lower at $15 75 a $16. cash.; sales of seller December at $13 37½. Lard steady at 7⅝c. Bulk meats steady; sales of shoulders at 8c.; short rib and short clear middles quoted at 9⅛c. a 9⅜c. Bacon quiet and unchanged. Whiskey active and higher at $1 a $1 02, closing quiet at $1 02. Freights active and higher; corn to Buffalo, 7½c. Receipts—3,500 bbls. flour, 186,000 bushels wheat, 291,000 do. corn, 74,000 do. oats, 14,000 do. rye and 17,000 do. barley. Shipments—5,000 bbls. flour, 208,000 bushels wheat, 216,000 do. corn, 36,000 do. oats, 37,000 do. rye and 7,000 do. barley.

COTTON STATEMENT.

The following shows the total net receipts of cotton since September 1, 1872:—

Ports.	Bales.	Ports.	Bales.
Galveston	323,749	Baltimore	21,007
New Orleans	1,213,532	Philadelphia	21,096
Mobile	330,016	Boston	19,008
Savannah	626,628	New York	181,748
Charleston	376,245	Providence	8,203
Wilmington	39,870	City Point	27,957
Norfolk	398,636		
Grand total			3,592,695

BUFFALO CATTLE MARKET.

BUFFALO, August 29, 1873.

Cattle—The receipts to-day were 697 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 7,939 head, or 467 cars against 505 cars for the same time last week. The market was flat for want of good stock to operate with; all offerings of common cattle not disposed of were shipped East. The yards are bare of stock and there were not sufficient sales to make a quotable market. Sales of 399 head of Illinois steers, ranging from 1,074 lbs. a 1,281 lbs. at $5 a $5 55; 45 head Illinois oxen averaging 1,531 lbs. at $5 70; 50 head Indiana steers, averaging 1,328 lbs. at $5 50. Sheep and Lambs—The receipts thus far this week were 10,800 head, against 20,200 head for the same time last week. The market closed firm at yesterday's prices. Canada lambs, $5 75 a $6 25; Canada sheeps, $5 a $5 50; Western sheep, $3 50 a $5 25. Hogs—The receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, were 4,400 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 19,400 head, against 22,500 head for the same time last week. The market was dull, at $4 80 a $5 05 for good hogs; $4 25 a $4 50 for grassers. The pens are well filled and buyers are not even disposed to nibble.

HAVANA MARKETS.

HAVANA, August 29, 1873.

Exchange easier; on United States, 60 days, currency, 32½ a 33 premium; short sight, 34½ a 35 premium; short sight, gold, 54 a 54½ premium; on London, 68½ a 69 premium; on Paris, 49 premium. Freights—Loading at Havana for the United States, per hogshead of molasses, $5; to Falmouth and orders, 57s. 6d. a 60s. Loading at other ports on the North Coast for the United States, per hogshead of sugar, $9 a $9 25; per hogshead of molasses, $5 50; to Falmouth and orders, 60s. a 62s. 6d.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—LONDON, August 29—12:30 P. M.—Consols for money, 92⅝ a 92¾; for the account, 92¾ a 92⅞. United States five-twenty bonds, 1867's, 95¼; ten-forties, 90½; new fives, 90 a 91⅛. Erie Railway shares, 48⅜. 1:30 P. M.—Erie Railway shares, 48⅞. 3:30 P. M.—Erie Railway shares, 49⅛. 4:30 P. M.—Erie Railway shares, 49⅛.

PARIS BOURSE.—LONDON, August 29—2:30 P. M.—Paris despatches quote rentes at 57f. 90c. 5:30 P. M.—French rentes, 57f. 95c.

FRANKFORT BOURSE.—LONDON, August 29—5 P. M.—Despatches from Frankfort quote United States five-twenty bonds at 97¼ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, August 29—5 P. M.—The sales of the week have been 93,000 bales, of which 9,000 were taken for export and 8,000 on speculation. The stock in port is 757,000 bales, including 290,000 American. The receipts of the week have been 40,000 bales, including 7,000 American. Actual export, 5,000 bales. The market to-day is quiet, but firm. Sales of uplands on the basis of good ordinary, deliverable August and September, at 8⅜d. The stock at sea, bound to this port, is 344,000, including 46,000 American. Of the sales to-day 6,300 bales were American. Sales of uplands on the basis of low middlings, deliverable August, at 8⅞d. Sales of uplands, on the basis of good ordinary, deliverable in August, at 8 13-16d. Sales of Orleans, on the basis of good ordinary, deliverable October and November, at 8⅜d. The market rules with middling uplands, 8⅞d.; middling Orleans, 9⅛d. Sales, 12,000 bales, including 3,000 for speculation and export.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, August 29—P. M.—The market is firm. Wheat, 12s. 7d. a 12s. 10d. per cental for average California white; 12s. 10d. a 13s. for club do.; 11s. 6d. a 12s. 3d. for red Western spring, and 12s. 8d. for red winter. Flour, 27s. 6d. a 29s. 6d. per bbl. for Western. The receipts of wheat for the past three days have been 36,000 quarters, including 29,000 American. The receipts of corn for the past three days have been 9,000 quarters, including 6,000 American.

LIVERPOOL PROVISIONS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, August 29—P. M.—Cheese, 61s. 6d. per cwt. for the best grades of American fine. Pork, 68s. 6d. per bbl. for new mess.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, August 29—Evening.—Spirits turpentine, 34s. per cwt. Spirits petroleum, 11d. per gallon.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET.—LONDON, August 29—Evening.—Sperm oil, £90 a £91 per ton. Linseed cakes, £10 05s. a £10 10s. per ton. Spirits petroleum, 10d. per gallon.

PETROLEUM MARKET.—ANTWERP, August 29.—Petroleum, 38⅛f. for fine pale American.

FINANCIAL.

A.—NOTICE TO INVESTORS.

The attention of the investing public is called to the limited remainder of the NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN. The unsold balance will be soon absorbed by current sales, after which the Company has resolved to issue only Six Per Cent Bonds.

There are now more than 500 miles of the road in regular operation, with a growing traffic. Surveys and construction are progressing satisfactorily. The survey prosecuted the present season in connection with the Stanley military expedition has resulted in the location of an excellent line through Western Dakota and Eastern Montana, and the company has advertised for proposals for grading and bridging the Yellowstone Division, extending 205 miles from Bismarck, at the crossing of the Missouri River, to the crossing of the Yellowstone in Montana. The company's lands (amounting to more than 20,000 acres per mile of road) are selling to settlers at an average price of nearly six dollars per acre, and the proceeds of land sales constitute a Sinking Fund for the repurchase and cancellation of first mortgage bonds.

The company's seven and three-tenths per cent gold bonds, the last of which are now offered, yield nearly 8⅛ per cent per annum at the present price of gold.

All marketable securities are received in exchange at current rates, and full information furnished on inquiry.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
20 Wall street, New York.

ALEXANDER FROTHINGHAM & COMPANY ORganize incorporated companies, make investments in mercantile, manufacturing and other pursuits for capitalists. Having European connections also possess facilities for foreign capital; patronage solicited from substantial concerns. ALEXANDER FROTHINGHAM & COMPANY, 112 Broadway.

A CLIENT OF MINE HAS $150,000 TO LOAN—ON New York city property; also clients to buy first and second, also first mortgages on leaseholds. Address ATTORNEY, box 319 Post office.

FINANCIAL.

AT REASONABLE RATES—MONEY ON LIFE AND Endowment Insurance Policies, Mortgages and other Securities. Insurance of all kinds effected with best companies. J. J. HABRICH & CO., 117 Broadway.

BANKING HOUSE OF F. R. SHERWIN & CO., 80 Broadway.—We propose to form two or more syndicates for the purpose of buying certain Southern securities now ruling very low, and in which we believe, from special information in our possession, a very large profit is certain to be realized. These syndicates will be formed for a period of six months, instead of our regular term of three months, that time being in our judgment necessary. Circulars explanatory of our plan of syndicates for stock speculation sent on application.
F. R. SHERWIN & CO., 80 Broadway.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK
of the City of New York.
Assets...$8,576,582 32
Present rate of interest SIX PER CENT.
Money deposited on or before SEPTEMBER 1, will bear interest from that day.
Interest calculated from the 1st of the month following the day of deposit, and is computed and paid or credited January 1 and July 1 on the balance on hand on those days. Bank, 58 Bowery, southwest corner of Canal street.
Banking hours, every day from 10 to 3, and on Mondays and Saturdays from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.
E. A. QUINTARD, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, New York, August 13, 1873.
NOTICE.—The Coupons of the Second and Third Mortgage Bonds of the New York and Erie Railway Company, falling due September 1 next, will be paid on and after that date at the office of Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co., No. 11 Nassau street.
W. P. SHEARMAN, Treasurer.

FOR SALE—FIRST AND SECOND MORTGAGES, TO the amount of $65,000, on Brooklyn Property. Apply to S. C. CONABLE, 202 Broadway, room 13.

GRAPHIC COMPANY STOCK.—A STOCKHOLDER will dispose of his Shares at a price far below par. Address E. D., box 1,861 Post office.

HASKINS & BRAINE, STOCK BROKERS, 11 BROAD street.—Stock and Gold Privileges a specialty. Any one can speculate with small capital and with very little risk. Explanatory circulars mailed.

I WANT THE LOAN OF $6,000 FOR THREE YEARS, on factory property in Westchester county, New York; property worth $20,000; a good bonus will be paid. I wish to use the money on the premises. Address BONUS, Herald office.

OFFICE OF THE HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH Railroad Company, 78 Broadway, New York, August 28, 1873.—The interest maturing September 1, 1873, on the 15-year 8 per cent convertible bonds of this company will be paid on presentation of the proper coupons at the Bank of North America, No 37 Wall street, New York, on and after Monday, September 1, 1873.
JOHN P. ACKER, Assistant Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN Railroad Company, 74 and 76 Wall street, New York, August 15, 1873.—Notice is hereby given that the coupons of the second mortgage bonds, due September 1 next, will be payable on and after that date at the office of the company. JAMES B. HODGSKIN, Treasurer.

TEXAS AND PACIFIC
RAILWAY COMPANY.
Chartered by the United States Government.
First Mortgage Six Per Cent Gold
Coupon and Registered
Construction Bonds,
authorized by acts of Congress,
with Sinking Fund,
and free from government, State and other taxes.
Issued only on completed road,
at 90 per cent
and interest in currency.
These Bonds are secured by a Sinking Fund and by a first mortgage, covering the company's line through to the Pacific Ocean, with its equipment franchises, &c., including upwards of 15,000,000 acres of land donated by the government of the United States to aid in the construction of the road.
J. EDGAR THOMSON and } Trustees of the
SAMUEL M. FELTON, } Mortgage.
THOMAS A. SCOTT, President of the Company.
First series issued only as road is constructed on the Eastern Texas Division—504 miles of road.
209 miles of road in operation,
from Shreveport to Dallas and from Marshall to Jefferson.
Grading and bridging completed and ties delivered on 200 additional miles of road. Track now being laid at rate of one mile per day. Work commenced on California Division. First section, from San Diego east, under contract.
Government bonds and all other marketable securities will be received at current prices in exchange for these bonds, without expense to the investor.
Pamphlets, maps and full information will be furnished on application at the following banking houses:—
H. G. STEBBINS & SON, New York.
EDMUND D. RANDOLPH & CO., New York.
E. K. JAMISON & CO., Philadelphia.

WE HAVE SEVERAL SUMS TO LOAN—ON THIS city and Brooklyn Property; also to buy First and Second Mortgages. SAWARD & LEAVITT, 54 Wall st.

WANTED—ARKANSAS OR KANSAS STATE, COUNty or Railroad Bonds in exchange for Lands in other States. Address LANDS, Herald office.

THE JERSEY BOULEVARD.

The Route Finally Located—Reports of the Committee and Estimated Expenditures.

After patient and tedious labors the Hudson county avenue Commissioners brought to a close yesterday their deliberations on the proposed route and estimated costs of the Grand avenue which is expected to bring so many material—if not moral—advantages to the eastern section of New Jersey. The Commissioners met in Jersey City, Mr. Clarke being the only member absent. It will be remembered that the question of final location was referred some time ago to a committee of five. From this committee the following communication was read:—

TO THE HUDSON COUNTY AVENUE COMMISSIONERS:—

GENTLEMEN—Your committee appointed to consider the various objections that have been offered by citizens and property owners to the proposed location, width and extent of the Hudson County avenue as shown on the preliminary map, beg leave to report that they have held four meetings, the minutes of which are hereunto annexed; that they have, in company with the engineer, visited portions of the line where changes in the route are asked for; that, although the time fixed by your Board for receiving objections had passed, they have received and heard all who have made application. After a careful consideration of all the objections received your committee have come to the conclusion that the following changes in the preliminary route should be made, and recommend their adoption:—

First—A change in the route should be made, commencing at the southerly side of Union street, thence curving to the west to Madison avenue, thence along Madison avenue (making the westerly line of Madison avenue the westerly line of the avenue), and its continuation to Vetterlein place; thence in a direct line to the avenue, as laid down on the preliminary map, at its intersection with Wescott place.

Second—Another change in the route should be made commencing at a point on the preliminary line about one hundred and fifty feet south of the Pennsylvania Railroad cut; thence northerly along Baldwin (or Summit) avenue to Newark avenue, making the easterly line of Baldwin (or Summit) avenue the easterly line of the avenue, thence northerly in a direct line to Bonner avenue at Fleet street (formerly Myrtle avenue); thence northerly along Bonner avenue and its continuation to Booraem avenue; thence from Booraem avenue to Bergen avenue, at or near Hutton street; thence through Bergen avenue to Lexington avenue, through Lexington avenue to Spring street, in West Hoboken, thence through Spring street to a point at or near Hill street, thence curving to the east to the Mountain road, at or near Charles street; thence through the Mountain road to Washington street, thence on the best route practicable to Sunnyside avenue, where it intersects the line of the avenue as located on the preliminary map.

Third—It is further recommended that the

WIDTH OF THE AVENUE

be changed to 130 feet throughout its entire length. They also accompany this report with a map showing the location, width and extent of the proposed avenue as in their judgment they think it ought to be located. This map is entitled "Map of the Hudson County Avenue."

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN HUMPHREY, Sr., }
PETER HENDERSON, }
MARCUS BEACH, } Committee.
ADOLPH MECKERT, }

The following statement of expenditures was appended to the report of the committee:—

The committee also report that they find on this line 372 buildings, the total value of which is estimated at $383,000.

The cost of the removal of these will probably be less than one-half their value. The value of the lands taken on the entire route, deducting one-third for streets taken, probably will not exceed $1,500,000. The buildings and land will constitute the principal items of cost for opening, and these will be largely reduced by the assessments for benefits, as provided for in the act. Hence the actual sum required for opening the avenue will probably fall short of $1,500,000. This expense, as you are aware, is to be assessed on the property within 2,000 feet of each side of the avenue, and the owners of the property assessed have fifteen years in which to pay their assessments. The cost of construction has been carefully estimated, and the committee believe the work can be done for the sum specified in the act—viz., $2,000,000, the cost of construction to be borne by a general tax on the whole county; but the committee believe the increased revenue, by reason of the increased value of property consequent upon constructing this avenue through the county, will far exceed the amount required to pay the interest and principal of the bonds to be issued for the work.

Mr. S. C. Nelson read a minority report urging a more westerly route in general and setting forth substantial arguments in support of his views. The Commissioners, however, adopted the majority report by a vote of 5 to 3, and the map of the final route was duly filed in the County Clerk's Office, according to law. There can be no change in the route now, and if the injunction restraining the Commissioners from issuing bonds be removed in the fall work will be commenced immediately thereafter.

THE TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT.

ALBANY, N. Y., August 29, 1873.

The Temperance State Committee, appointed at the Tweddle Hall Convention last June, was permanently organized, at a meeting held at Saratoga, by the appointment of the Rev. Samuel McKean, of Albany, chairman, and H. Bronson, of Amsterdam, secretary. It was resolved to hold a State Convention early in October, to be composed of five delegates from each Assembly district, to be chosen by the electors who favor political action for prohibition, without at present organizing an independent party. The call will appear in a few days.

CRICKET.

BOSTON, Mass., August 29.

A cricket match was played to-day between the St. George's Cricket Club, of New York, and the Boston Cricket Club, and was won by the St. George's on the first innings, with 59 runs to spare, the score being as follows:—

Bostons, 62, and 35 runs, and the St. Georges 156 runs, Mr. Cashman making the handsome score of 81 runs, and Messrs. Bowman and Satterthwaite 27 and 15, respectively.

THE NOVA SCOTIA GALE.

Terrible Story of Wreck and Ruin.

Hundreds of Vessels Ashore and Dismasted.

LIVES LOST.

Numerous Dead Bodies Washed Ashore.

Churches Blown Down and Children Killed in the Streets.

The Damage Now Estimated to Reach Millions.

HALIFAX, N. S., August 29, 1873.

Mail and telegraph details of the storm on Sunday night are being constantly received. The destruction of life and property on land and sea is frightful, and far exceeds the estimate given. From all sections there are stories of houses and barns being blown down, crops destroyed and cattle killed. Such fearful havoc has not been known in Nova Scotia and Cape Breton for the past thirty years. At present no accurate idea of the loss, both to land property and shipping, can be formed, but will, in all probability, reach several million dollars. Already many lives are reported lost.

There is as much reason to believe that many vessels were lost at sea with all hands. The fishermen on the eastern coast of the Province have suffered severely, all having lost their boats, fishing tackle, &c., from Greysboro to Cape Canso. Vessels arriving in Halifax within the past few days report having passed large quantities of wrecked stuff at sea.

Captain Leonard, of Main-a-Dieu, was drowned in Cow Bay.

James Jerrot was drowned at North Sydney.

In Greysboro county the destruction was immense. A number of new houses were blown down or injured, old ones were unroofed or stripped of their shingles, barns were razed in every direction and unroofed, fences were prostrated everywhere and everything movable was twisted, turned and tumbled about as if an army of guerillas had ransacked the country. Forty-seven buildings are reported down at Manchester.

Reports from Canso, Crow Harbor, Sand Point and other places state that the storm was frightful and caused a general ruin, which is nothing less than a public calamity, only to be effaced by time. A man named Lavey, of Crow Harbor, was drowned. At Goldenville, in that county, the damage was also extensive. Stores, barns and crushing mills there and at Wine Harbor were destroyed.

At Isaacs Harbor the gale made fearful havoc among the property of fishermen. Every fish store was swept away. The schooners Bonnie Bell, Renfew, Lord Bury and Russell are ashore. The Baptist meeting house, in course of erection, was totally destroyed.

At Beaver Harbor fourteen houses and barns were blown down, and a Catholic church was blown to pieces. A vessel with a cargo was sunk, and a number of fishing boats were blown to sea and lost.

At St. Peter's, Cape Breton, several houses and barns were blown down, and a church partially finished was demolished and the material scattered over two acres of ground. Men, women and children in this vicinity were in some instances killed, and in others injured by the falling of houses, &c. Vessels drifted to sea and some were stranded on the shoals. The fishing schooner Clyde, of Gloucester, is ashore at Port Mulgrave. The schooner Mary Hart, from Halifax for Cape Breton, was totally wrecked off Owl's Head, but the crew were saved.

THE FOLLOWING VESSELS ARE ASHORE

at Pictou:—Schooners Jesse Hoyt and Trial, of Pictou; Lee, McDonald, Emanuel and Venture, of Pie; Bloomer and Little Hugh, of Antigonish; Ferguson, Miramichi, and brig Willow Brae, of Pictou. Three schooners are ashore at Frazer's Point, three at Albion Mines and one at Pictou Landing. The brig P. R. C. is ashore at Pictou Island and will be a total wreck.

A brig, owned by Peake, Brothers & Co., of Charlestown, is reported ashore in Pond's Gulf. Schooner Tewe is ashore in Pugwash Basin. Two men were drowned. Schooners Brothers and Acadia are ashore on the Gulf shore. Four schooners are bedded in the sand in Goose River, Cumberland county. The Norwegian bark Nordsjernen, laden with deal, ready for sea, was driven upon Wallace Flats; had to discharge part of her cargo before getting off. Brig E. C. Mutch, stone laden, is aground below Ballard wharf; she will have to discharge part of her cargo. Bark Lochiel, of Annapolis, N. S., brig John Richards, of Belfast, Ireland, are ashore at Richabucto, N. B. Seven square rigged vessels are outside of that harbor, six of them ashore, among those are the barks Formosa and Undine. The bark Nova and schooners Margaret Jane and Sea Bird are ashore at Buctouche. Rebecca Anne is ashore at Cape Bald.

A TERRIBLE TALE OF DISASTERS.

The American fishing schooner Fanny Fern, which arrived on Wednesday from Gloucester, was in collision with an unknown schooner in the Bay of Fundy on Sunday night.

The schooner Escort, which arrived yesterday from Labrador, reports the loss of three boats, decks swept, and lost seven butts of oil in the gale of Sunday night off Cape St. George. Twenty-three vessels are ashore in the Strait of Canso. A quantity of wrecked stuff passed through on this side of Canso.

An American fishing schooner arrived at Canso totally dismasted, with the loss of several men. The schooner Emily, also from Labrador, reports that large numbers of the Labrador fleet rode the gale out safely at Port Hastings. It is feared that there will be many disasters to be reported among the American fishing fleet in the Gulf.

THE CAPTAIN OF THE BARK UNDINE,

ashore off Richibucto, reports seeing upwards of 100 vessels off the north cape of Prince Edward's Island on Saturday. A large number of vessels are reported ashore on the north side of Prince Edward's Island, which was exposed to the full fury of the gale. The full extent of the damage along that shore cannot be known for some days.

Two dead bodies, lashed to a spar, were washed ashore at Trecadie. On the north side three or four dead bodies were found on Tuesday. It is feared the wrecks and loss of life on that side of Prince Edward's Island have been enormous.

Two American fishing schooners are reported gone down during the storm off the North Cape of Prince Edward's Island with all hands, forty in number.

Her Majesty's steamer Spartan arrived from St. John, N. B., this afternoon, with the wreck of the brig T. Arthur, Captain Johnson, who was dismasted in the gale of Sunday, thirty-eight miles southwest of Sambro. The T. Arthur was from Boston for this port, and was struck by a hurricane at five P. M. on Sunday, which cleared her decks of spars, rigging and sails as clean as a whistle. The brig was blown off eighty miles, but managed to work up under her jury masts until she fell in with the Spartan this morning, who took her in tow.

THE STEAMER DELTA

arrived from Bermuda this morning. She reports that she experienced heavy weather since the 16th inst. On Tuesday last she fell in with the brig J. Morton, of and from this port, bound to Prince Edward Island, dismasted in the gale of Sunday in latitude 36 34, longitude 64 24. The Delta took off her crew and brought them to Halifax. The Morton was in danger of foundering. Her cargo is valued at $7,885.

In Baddeck, Victoria county, C. B., thirty barns and houses were blown down within a radius of ten miles. Several dwelling houses were completely destroyed. One heavy house was lifted up bodily and carried twenty feet. A large, expensive bridge across the Baddeck River is gone. A multitude of fruit trees are destroyed. The crops in Victoria county have suffered severely. The poor people have lost heavily and are much distressed and discouraged, and know not what to do. A church in course of erection at Baddock was overturned and became a heap of ruins. Sixty-two buildings are said to have been blown down at Cape Carso during the storm. Twenty-two dwelling houses were damaged at Goldenville. The schooner Daniel J. W. Clark (Captain Peck), from St. John, N. B., arrived this afternoon, and reports she passed, seventy miles south by west of Sambro, a bark dismasted and steering northeast by a storm staysail and standing jib. She also passed a schooner, with foresail and flying jib gone, steering west.

The Annie C. Brown arrived this afternoon from Labrador, and reports that on Sunday night last she was off Entry Island in company with twenty-five or thirty craft, all dragging anchors. When morning came none of them were in sight. It is supposed they drifted down to the northeast shore of Prince Edward Island. If so, a fearful loss of life may have ensued.

A freight train on the Eastern Railroad was thrown from the track yesterday morning between Rowley and Knight's Crossing. Fourteen cars were wrecked.

THE FENIANS IN COUNCIL.

Indignation at the Condition of Ireland—The Work To Go On—Election of Officers.

There was a full attendance of delegates at the meeting of the Fenian Convention yesterday, which continued up to a late hour last night. In reference to the constitution of the organization, which has been under consideration for several days, it was finally determined to allow it to remain in nearly every respect, unaltered. Many suggestions made, looking towards, as it was considered, greater activity, were in the main rejected, and the fundamental rules governing the body stand, as stated, pretty much as they were before.

The governing body is to consist of a chief secretary and council, who are to have entire control of the Brotherhood, and issue orders, as occasion may require, for its guidance. Vigilance and wide-awakeness are to be observed, and every weak point of the English oppressor to be noted and remembered. The degrading law which deprives Irishmen in their own land of the right of carrying or having in their possession any description of weapon or ammunition was resented as something the delegates could not deal with with any kind of patience. That such an ignominy should be put upon them by Englishmen, foreigners, strangers and aliens was, in the judgment of the Convention, unbearable. The suspension of the habeas corpus in the greater part of Ireland was a sore grievance, considering the peaceful condition of the country, sufficient to stimulate a revolution or uprising in any land not so misrepresented as Ireland is to-day in the United States and other nations. Some of the gentlemen present, who had been in the Old Country recently, stated that the cruelty practised and espionage carried on over persons suspected of national aspirations could not be equalled by what Mr. Gladstone denounced as having existed in Neapolitan prisons twenty years ago.

Another topic considered was the matter of electing a suzerain, which has been recently proposed by the home rule party. The Convention, it was understood, had no objection to any measure that tends to lessen the imperial grip on and degradation of Ireland. They hold that Irishmen can govern their own country without the help of Welsh miners or Staffordshire factory hands. Many of the delegates expressed the opinion that it was a scandal before the world that the purity, honesty and enlightenment of Ireland should be made subsidiary to the brutality, ignorance and selfishness of England.

The Convention was in secret session last night. The condition of the American organization and of the organization in Great Britain and Ireland, it was understood, were discussed, but the conclusions arrived at, for obvious reasons, as a gentleman stated, were not announced. The delegation from Ireland was present, but their names, also as stated for prudential reasons, are not given. The following officers were elected:—John O'Mahony, Chief Secretary. Council—John Barry, George Cahil, Boston; George Smith, Greenpoint; Patrick H. Ford, Brooklyn; Daniel MacCluskey, John Murphy, John J. Marrin, Albany; Patrick Dunn, Brooklyn; Edward Whelan, New Jersey.—Auditors, John D. Driscoll, Boston; James P. Smith and James Baldwin, New York, and John Tighe, Massachusetts.

THE NEW DOMINION.

General Sheridan Feted and Serenaded in Montreal—Hints at the Recall of Lord Dufferin—English Authorities Condemn the Prorogation of Parliament.

MONTREAL, August 29, 1873.

General Phil Sheridan, who arrived here to-day, had quite an ovation. He was serenaded and feted in a most gorgeous style, Irish citizens being prominent in the affair. He thanked the people heartily and expressed much gratification with his visit. He leaves again in the morning for the United States.

The London *Times*, to-day to hand, censures the Governor General for the recent prorogation of Parliament. It hold that the proceedings were a gross outrage, and says that the Pacific scandal inquiry should have been gone on with. The people here believe that the article unofficially points at the recall of the Governor General.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

At the meeting of the Board of Health yesterday afternoon the following interesting report of the Sanitary Superintendent was received:—

SANITARY BUREAU, August 29, 1873.

I have the honor to make the following report upon the seizing and condemning of unripe, decayed and unwholesome fruit by the inspectors of this Bureau on the 26th, 27th and 28th instant:—Inspectors Wholihan and Frank, accompanied by Officer Sherwood, of the Sanitary Police, visited and seized objectionable fruit and vegetables at 58 stores, 15 stands and 9 licensed venders on the 26th inst.; on the 27th they visited 95 stores, 5 stands and 2 licensed venders, and on the 28th 70 stores, 35 stands and 8 licensed venders, making a total of 223 stores, 55 stands and 19 licensed venders since the last meeting of the Board. On the 26th inst. Inspectors Ashman and Conrey, accompanied by Officer Rhodes, of the Sanitary Police, seszed and condemned at the stores of various commission dealers in Washington, West, Dey, Duane and Greenwich streets the following quantities of immature, unwholesome or decayed fruit, which in many instances were removed at the expense of the owners:—Apples—Barrels, 52; crates, 10; boxes, 10. Melons—Barrels, 42; baskets, 15; loads, 2. Peaches—Crates, 81; baskets, 240; loads, 1; boxes, 16. Potatoes—Barrels, 1. Squashes—Barrels, 3; baskets, 3. On the 27th they condemned and caused to be sent back to the producers 101 barrels of melons and 250 watermelons. Thirty-one boxes of grapes were condemned and removed at the expense of the owner. On the 28th by the same inspectors, accompanied by Officer Rhodes, 80 barrels of melons, 2 barrels of apples, 12 barrels of peas, 45 crates of peaches and 2,800 ears of corn.

During the last two days the work has been principally performed on board of the sloops and schooners used in transporting fruit, and the fruit was not landed at all. The very large quantity of fruit in bad condition is accounted for by the recent unfavorable weather and by a railway accident in the South, which caused delay and rotting. The services of the inspectors who are experts in fruit have been very laborious, involving night work and fatigue, and are appreciated by this department. I would respectfully recommend that the Board cause cards to be printed for circulation by the commission merchants among the farmers. This would prevent the bad fruit from being thrown upon the market, and would save much expense to the Board.

ANOTHER MURDER IN PENNSYLVANIA.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., August 29, 1873.

The news has just reached here of a murder committed last night at East Nanticoke, eight miles below here. The particulars, as far as could be learned, are that John McCarl, a carpenter, and Joseph Sheen had been on a spree, and at a late hour on Thursday night left Shay's Hotel together. Soon after leaving they were heard to quarrel, and shortly afterwards several shots were fired. It being so late and dark no search was made until this morning, when McCarl's body was found with three bullets through the head, life having been extinct some hours. An inquest was held and a verdict given in accordance with the above statement. A warrant was issued against Sheen and he was arrested shortly afterwards and is now in the county jail.

THE BALTIMORE MURDER AND SUICIDE.

BALTIMORE, Md., August 29, 1873.

Dr. J. C. Showalter, who murdered his wife and then attempted suicide by cutting his throat at his house on St. Paul street, last evening, was still lying this morning at the Washington University Hospital, though in a precarious condition. At times he was very violent, and this morning had to be tied down. Since he was taken to the hospital he had not alluded to the killing of his wife. Showalter is originally from the vicinity of Uniontown, Ala. where his relatives now reside. He studied medicine and graduated in New York city. During the late war Mrs. Showalter, then a widow, was matron of a Confederate military hospital at Petersburg, where Showalter was assistant surgeon. He was taken with the smallpox, through which he was nursed by the lady, whom he married after his recovery. When sober he is said to have been a kind husband, but when under the influence of liquor a human fiend. The hospital physician states that Showalter was perfectly sober when he was brought to the hospital last evening. He is aged thirty-six. His wife was somewhat older.

A later despatch states that Dr. Showalter died at half-past eleven o'clock.

A NEGRO MURDERER RESPITED.

SAVANNAH, August 29, 1873.

Mitchell Cogswell, a negro, sentenced to be hanged to-day, was respited for five days by the Governor, as it is alleged that he is insane.

ACCIDENTS.

William Shandley, aged nine years, residing with his parents, at 411 East Nineteenth street, fell off a shed in a yard at 423 East Eighteenth street, and sustained a slight concussion of the brain. The child was taken home by his father, and there are hopes of his recovery.

At two P. M. yesterday a German laborer named John Essex, residing at No. 133 Goerck street, while at work on a building at No. 334 Park street, fell from the second story and was severely injured. He was promptly conveyed to the Park Hospital.

William Dunn, a laborer, who resides at No. 513 West Forty-ninth street, accidentally fell into a sewer at 132d street and the Boulevard. Being rather seriously injured he was conveyed in an ambulance to the Reception Hospital at Bellevue.

At half-past six o'clock P. M. yesterday Owen Quinn, aged thirteen, of Forty-seventh street and First avenue, fell from a butcher's truck at Sixty-second street and Third avenue, and received a severe wound on the right leg. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Thomas Dobbins, *œtat* twelve, who resides at 126 Water street, was run over by car No. 62 of the Bleecker street line, in Pearl street, at a quarter-past seven o'clock P. M. yesterday. The poor boy's leg was broken, and he was sent to the Park Hospital. The driver of the car, Daniel McNully, was arrested.

ANOTHER BUTLER MOVE.

Bold Ben's Friends Standing Firm—Sixty-Eight Soldier Delegates Elected to the Convention—Encouraging Signs for the New Orleans Ruler.

BOSTON, August 29, 1873.

The tidal wave of Butlerism has swept over Boston, and the friends of the energetic and persevering candidate are highly elated. They look upon it as an omen of a political revolution in Massachusetts. Fifteen out of the sixteen wards of the city held their primary meetings this evening to select delegates to the coming State Convention, and at all of the gatherings the attendance of voters was larger than at any of the ward caucuses which have been held for years. The proceedings were generally harmonious, but were, nevertheless, characterized by an interest and feeling which it was quite impossible to suppress. The meetings were held a week earlier than the Washburn party desired, and there was a little hard feeling engendered in some quarters on this account, and probably the anti-Butlerites will attribute their defeat to the possible absence of many Washburnites at the various Summer resorts. Notwithstanding the probability that an equal number of Butler admirers are "summering" in the country, there has been very little said about it by those who happened to be at home to look out for the interest of their champion.

ALL OF THE BOSTON WARDS

selected Butler delegates, except the Fourth, Ninth Eleventh and Tenth wards, and the Sixth ward caucus is yet to be held. The delegates elected number sixty for the indomitable Ben Butler, against fifteen for Governor Washburn. The Sixth ward will probably follow in the Butler wake, and thus swell the delegation for the Essex statesman to sixty-eight. The loss of ward Four, including the territory in the neighborhood of Court square, is a surprise to the friends of Butler in other sections of the city, and the apathy of the rallying committee in that ward is freely criticised. They also claim that the Ninth ward, embracing the Providence depot and Pleasant street section, might have been saved if the committee had made proper efforts. The Eleventh ward, the south end or Chester Park district, was conceded to Washburn by a larger majority than he really had. There is a rumor that ward Sixteenth, the Dorchester district, was lost in consequence of treachery on the part of a certain high official. It was understood that he would not be active on either side, and his active efforts at the caucus in behalf of Washburn was a surprise to everyone.

THE BUTLERITES

had their headquarters in one of the large parlors at Young's, and the Washburn party were assembled at the Parker House. As soon as the early returns began to indicate that the city was going for Butler the Parker House rooms were deserted, and by half-past nine the usual guests of the house were the only ones to disturb the ordinary solitude. The scene at the Butler quarters was very different. The parlors, the office, the barroom and the corridors were crowded with enthusiastic Butlerites. The genial Colonel French, him of Provost Marshal fame during Butler's rule in New Orleans, sat at a table and read the returns as they came in from the various wards, and Colonel Usher, the United States Marshal, was also on hand, together with a multitude of others who hold federal offices, as well as a motley crowd of those who are willing to hold lucrative positions under either the general or State government. The accounts were, of course, received with enthusiasm, which can be better imagined than described. During the evening telegrams were received announcing that

LYNN AND LOWELL

had elected solid Butler delegations, and that in Newburyport nine of the twelve chosen were pledged for the Essex candidate. All of these encouraging statements were telegraphed to the General himself, who at the time was addressing an audience of 2,000 or 3,000 up in Clinton. It is probable that he will be inspired with fresh courage and renewed confidence, and he will probably have something to say about it before his audience in Greenfield and North Adams to-morrow.

BEACON PARK RACES.

BOSTON, August 29, 1873.

The Beacon Park races closed to-day with a very large attendance, numbering at least 5,000 people.

First race, for horses that have never beaten 2:40; purse $1,000; $500 to first, $300 to second and $200 to third. Nine horses were entered and five started.

SUMMARY.

J. Meilter's b. s. Rex Patchen	1	1	4	5	1
M. Carroll's blk. g. Andy Johnson	5	3	1	4	4
G. G. Hick's b. m. Flora	2	2	5	2	2
D. W. Beckler's g. g. Grand Central	4	5	2	3	3
E. Spaulding's ch. m. Princess	3	4	3	dr	

Time, 2:37—2:38—2:39—2:40—2:38.

The event of the day was the race for horses that have never beaten 2:20; purse $2,500; $1,200 to first, $800 to second, $500 to third. There were six horses entered, but only three came to the score, viz:—Judge Fullerton, Camors and Sensation. The betting before the start was $100 on Fullerton to $50 on the field. The first heat was won by Sensation. In the second heat Fullerton, who was driven by Dan Mace, trotted very fast, making his best record, 2:19¼, and shutting Sensation out. In the next heat Fullerton acted badly and was beaten by Camors in 2:26½, but in the last two heats Fullerton steadied himself and won them both, although pressed by Camors.

SUMMARY.

D. Mace's ch. g. Judge Fullerton	2	1	2	1	1
J. J. Bowen's blk. g. Camors	3	2	1	2	2
B. Mace's b. g. Sensation	1	dis.			

Time, 2:22½—2:19¼—2:26½—2:22—2:22½.

RACING IN OHIO.

A Successful Day on the Course at Portsmouth—Annie Collins Wins the Free-for-All Contest and Rattling Jim the Pacing Contest.

PORTSMOUTH, August 29, 1873.

The races here to-day were well contested and the attendance was large, amounting to about 3,000 persons. Annie Collins won the free-for-all race in 2:33¾, 2:30¾, 2:30¾, 2:33¼, 2:40. Thomas L. Young, of Cincinnati, was second and Red Dick third. Annie won in splendid style, earning the enthusiastic plaudits of all the spectators. The pacing race was won by Rattling Jim, after a slashing race with Tinder. Jim was the favorite and won in 2:31¼, 2:34, 2:37, 2:32¾, Tinder taking the third heat.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Almanac for New York—This Day.

SUN AND MOON.		HIGH WATER.	
Sun rises	5 25	Gov. Island...morn	12 37
Sun sets	6 36	Sandy Hook....eve	11 52
Moon sets......eve	10 19	Hell Gate.....morn	2 22

OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATES OF DEPARTURE FROM NEW YORK FOR THE MONTHS OF AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER.

Steamers.	Sails.	Destination.	Office.
Batavia	Aug. 30	Liverpool	4 Bowling Green
Republic	Aug. 30	Liverpool	19 Broadway.
Canada	Aug. 30	Liverpool	69 Broadway.
City of Chester	Aug. 30	Liverpool	15 Broadway
Deutschland	Aug. 30	Bremen	2 Bowling Green
India	Aug. 30	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Wisconsin	Sept. 3	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Russia	Sept. 3	Liverpool	4 Bowling Green
Pennsylvania	Sept. 3	Glasgow	72 Broadway.
America	Sept. 3	Bremen	2 Bowling Green
Italia	Sept. 3	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Gaelic	Sept. 4	Liverpool	19 Broadway.
Silesia	Sept. 4	Hamburg	61 Broadway.
City of Antwerp	Sept. 4	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
City of Richmond	Sept. 6	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Calabria	Sept. 6	Liverpool	4 Bowling Green
Adriatic	Sept. 6	Liverpool	19 Broadway.
Spain	Sept. 6	Liverpool	69 Broadway.
St Laurent	Sept. 6	Havre	58 Broadway.
Australia	Sept. 6	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Hermann	Sept. 6	Bremen	2 Bowling Green
Java	Sept. 10	Liverpool	4 Bowling Green
Kronprinz Fr W	Sept. 10	Bremen	2 Bowling Green
Olympia	Sept. 10	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
City of Bristol	Sept. 11	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Frisia	Sept. 11	Hamburg	61 Broadway.
Italy	Sept. 13	Liverpool	69 Broadway.
Baltic	Sept. 13	Liverpool	19 Broadway.
Europe	Sept. 20	Havre	58 Broadway.

PORT OF NEW YORK, AUG. 29, 1873.

CLEARED.

Steamship Republic (Br), Gleadell, Liverpool via Queenstown—J Hyde Sparks.
Steamship City of Chester (Br), Kennedy, Liverpool via Queenstown—J G Dale.
Steamship Batavia (Br), Mouland, Liverpool via Queenstown—C G Francklyn.
Steamship Canada (Br), Webster, Liverpool via Queenstown—F W J Hurst.
Steamship India (Br), Mackay, Glasgow—Henderson Bros.
Ship Rhine, Jordan, London—Grinnell, Minturn & Co.
Bark Si (Ital), Musante, Queenstown or Falmouth—Slocovich & Co.
Bark Nellie May, Blair, Dunkirk—Brett, Son & Co.
Bark Edelmira (Peruvian), Ugarte, Arica, &c—Fabbri & Chauncey.
Bark H D Stover, Pierce, Havana—Jas E Ward & Co.
Bark Sandy Hook, Bunker, Cardenas—Borland, Dearborn & Co.
Brig Alfarata, Wallace, Gibraltar for orders—John Zittlosen.
Brig Eugenia, Veazie, Gibraltar for orders—S C Loud & Co.
Brig Beaver (Br), Pringle, Rockland, NB—Bartram Bros.
Brig Pathfinder (Br), Cousins, Savannah—Heney & Parker.
Schr Pereaux (Br), Borden, Port Spain, Trin—C W Bertaux.
Schr Carleton (Br), Albury, Nassau, NP—F T Montell & Son.
Schr Gold Hunter (Br), Young, Halifax—Heney & Parker.
Schr Wild Hunter (Br), Esterbrook, Sackville, NS—P I Nevius & Son.
Schr Julia (Br), Clinch, St Andrews, NB—Jed Frye & Co.
Schr F Merwin, Pierce, Charleston—Bentley, Gildersleeve & Co.
Schr Samuel Ward, Berander, Norfolk, Va—Isaac R Staples.
Schr Julia Wentworth, Kent, Bangor—R P Buck & Co.
Schr Nellie M Rogers, Rogers, Portsmouth, NH—Donne & Gott.
Schr Susan, Maloney, Newburyport—Jed Frye & Co.
Schr Nellie Rogers, Rogers, Providence—H W Jackson & Co.
Schr Tillie E Heath, Uncasville—H W Jackson & Co.
Schr Harriet, Mason, New Haven—Rackett & Bro.
Schr Dart, Williams, Stamford—Stamford Manufacturing Co.
Steamer Black Diamond, Meredith, Philadelphia—W Kirkpatrick.
Steamer Concord, Norman, Philadelphia.
Steamer Ann Eliza, Richards, Philadelphia.

Cleared 28th:—

Bark Dagmar (Nor), Olsen, Antwerp—Funch, Edye & Co.
Brig Marianna Galatola (Ital), Scotta, Cork for orders—Funch, Edye & Co.
Brig Crescent (Br), Faulkner, Windsor, NS—J F Whitney & Co.
Schr G V Richards (Br), Barlow, St Johns, NF—P I Nevius & Son.
Schr Rangatira (Br), Laverty, Yarmouth, NS—P I Nevius & Son.
Schr M L St Pierre (Br), Haley, St John, NB—P I Nevius & Son.

ARRIVALS.

REPORTED BY THE HERALD STEAM YACHTS AND HERALD WHITESTONE TELEGRAPH LINES.

Steamship Gaelic (Br), Jennings, Liverpool Aug 16, with mdse to R G Curtis. Aug 22, lat 47 27 N, lon 38 02 W, spoke bark Eliza Young (Br), from Dublin for Miramichi; 28th, lat 40 57 N, lon 68 09 W, bark Lawrence, from Cagliari for Boston.

Steamship Laplank (Br), Jones, Bristol August 13, with mdse and 99 passengers to E E Morgan's Sons. August 14, lat 51 18 N, lon 8 7 W, passed ship Transit (Br), from Bristol for Quebec; 20th, lat 49 33 N, lon 35 37 W, bark James R Boyd (Br), from Hamburg for Sydney, CB; 22d, lat 47 17 N, lon 46 51 W, bark Kate Burrill (Br), bound West; 27th, lat 40 57 N, lon 64 20 W, a bark steering NNW, showing signal letters (com code) L H N D; 24th and 25th, had a violent hurricane from SSE, veering to NNW.

Steamship Pennsylvanian (Br), Braes, Glasgow Aug 15 via Larne 16th, with mdse and 189 passengers to Austin, Baldwin & Co. Had variable weather; 25th, had a violent hurricane from W; blew away maintrysail and doing considerable injury to the boats, ship rolling very heavily and shipping large quantities of water; 26th, lat 40 43, lon 59 33, passed a brig-rigged steamer, black funnel, with red and white stripe, with a heavy list to starboard; offered her assistance but not accepted; same date, &c, 7 PM, passed a vessel of about 500 tons, with stumps of main and mizzen masts standing, foremast gone by the deck and floating alongside; hailed her several times but received no answer; apparently in that condition but a short time.

Steamship St Laurent (Fr), Roussau, Havre Aug 15 and Brest 16th, with mdse and passengers to Geo Mackenzie. Had variable weather.

Steamship Perit, Chester, Miragoane Aug 18, Port au Prince 19th, St Marc 20th and Gonaives same day, with mdse and passengers to the New York and West India Steamship Co.

Steamship Tybee, Delanoy, St Domingo City Aug 20, Samana 21st and Port au Platte 23d, with mdse and passengers to Samana Bay Co.

Steamship New Orleans, Gager, New Orleans Aug 23, with mdse and passengers to Clark & Seaman.

Steamship Leo, Dearborn, Savannah Aug 26, with mdse and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steamship Regulator, Martin, Philadelphia, with mdse to the Lorillard Steamship Co.

Steamship Richmond, Couch, Lewes, Del, with mdse to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Ship Mutlah (of London), Hartz, Iloilo 163 days, with sugar, to order. Was hove to for 5 days off Cape of Good Hope, with heavy westerly gales; blew away lower main topsail; the M is anchored at Sandy Hook for orders.

Bark Michelangelo da Pieve (Ital), Stagno, Liverpool 55 days, with salt to Samuel Thompson's Nephew & Co; vessel to A P Agresta.

Bark Unico (Ital), Barnardo, Bristol, E, 36 days, in ballast, to A P Agresta.

Bark Demetra (Ger), Klammer, Cardiff 44 days, with railway iron to order; vessel to C Tobias & Co.

Bark Hedwig (Ger), Voss, Gloucester 64 days, with salt to J W Elwell & Co; vessel to Theo Ruger.

Bark Paolo (Ital), Peragallo, Tarragona 48 days and Gibraltar 41 days, with licorice root to J C McAndrews & Co; vessel to Slocovich & Co.

Bark Jasper, Webber, Clenfuegos 21 days, with sugar to Tucker & Lighthouse; vessel to Yates & Porterfield.

Bark H L Routh, Martin, New Orleans, 19 days, with tobacco to Thos Dunhams Nephew & Co. Aug 24 Wm Downing, second officer, a native of Ireland, aged 21 years, died of fever, and was buried at sea; 27th, in the Gulf, saw schr N S Wright (of Philadelphia), apparently a whaler; the A L R is bound to Genoa, put into this port on account of the vessel leaking and four men sick.

Bark Alice C (Br), Dix, Philadelphia 10 days, with petroleum to master. The A C is bound to Rotterdam, put into this port leaking, and will probably be obliged to discharge cargo to repair.

Brig Express (Nor), Haagensen, Glasgow 61 days, with coal to order.

Brig Machias (of Portland) Bartlett, Port Spain, Trinidad 25 days; with asphaltum to Stoker & Taylor, vessel to master.

Brig A M Roberts (of Boston), Jenkins, Cardenas 11 days, with sugar and molasses to Youngs, Smith & Co; vessel to S C Loud & Co.

Brig Sappho (of Halifax, N S), Davidson, Clenfuegos 22 days, with sugar to Iova & Co, vessel to master.

Brig Laura Gertrude, Risk, Fernandina 11 days, with naval stores and cotton to Dollner, Potter & Co.

Schr Alma, Sanborn, Point-a-Pitre, 17 days, with sugar to H A Vatable & Son, vessel to Chase, Talbot & Co.

Schr America, (of Canning, N S,) Nugent, Point-a-Pitre, 19 days, with old iron to order; vessel to D R DeWolf & Co.

Schr S C Evans, Yates, Galveston, 26 days, with bone to Lester Brothers; vessel to A Abbott & Co. Aug 24, lat 34, lon 76, spoke brig R S Hassett, from Cardenas for New York.

Schr Joseph Budd, Anderson, Charleston, SC, 6 days, with yellow pine, to J E Lasher; vessel to Woodhouse & Budd.

Schr John Ferries, St John, Georgetown, S. C. 4 days, with naval stores, &c. to Dollner, Potter & Co., vessel to master.

Schr Sunny South, Howland, Wilmington, NC, 7 days, with naval stores to Murchison & Co; vessel to E S Powell.

Schr Æolus, Boggs, Virginia.

Arrived 28th—Schr B N Hawkins (of Brookhaven), Wyatt, Havre 42 days, with mdse to order; vessel to Evans, Ball & Co. Had fine weather throughout; came by way of Long Island Sound.

Steamship America (Ger), which arrived 28th, brings 235 passengers, and reports:—Experienced strong westerly winds throughout; Aug 24, off Sable Islands, had a strong gale from SSE to SW, with heavy sea; were obliged to lay to for 10 hours; Aug 21, lat 49 0 9 N, lon 30 40 W, passed bark Dauntless (Br), from London for Sidney, CB; 26th, lat 42 11 N, lon 57 50 W, steamship Oceanica (Br), hence for Liverpool; same day, lat 41 12 N, lon 59 00 W, bark Maria (Br), bound East; appeared to have her cargo shifted.

The steamship Australia (Br), which arrived 28th, reports:—Had strong winds to the Banks; Aug 25, lat 44 27, lon 57 53, had a severe gale from SE, veering to SW; passed considerable wreck stuff.

Passed Through Hell Gate.

BOUND SOUTH.

Bark Soli Deo Gloria (Ger), Wrenandt, Boston for New York, in ballast, to Funch, Edye & Co.
Brig Cornelia (Br), Clark, Sand River, NS, for New York, 15 days, with spiling to Jed Frye & Co.
Schr J & B Small, Warren, Shulee, NS, for New York, 7 days, with spiling to Wilson Godfrey.
Schr Southern Cross, Morris, Shulee, NS, for New York, with piles to Wilson & Godfrey.
Schr H S Bridges, Leone, Windsor, NS, for New York, 15 days, with plaster to C W Bertaux; vessel to Jed Frye & Co.
Schr Cuba, Heney, St John, NB, for New York, with lath to Jed Frye & Co; vessel to Heney & Parker.
Schr Francis Hatch, Fales, Rockland, NB, for New York, 5 days, with lime to J R Brown.
Schr G W Baldwin, Morton, Rockland, NB, for New York, 5 days, with lime to J R Brown; vessel to H P Brown & Co.
Schr S J Lindsay, Crockett, Rockland, NB, for New York, 5 days, with lime to J V Haviland.
Schr Thos Hix, Lervy, Rockland, NB, for New York, 5 days, with stone to order.
Schr Ada S Allen, Dudley, Whiting, Me, for New York, 10 days, with lime to Jed Frye & Co.
Schr Alaska, Thorndike, Portland for New York, with lumber.
Schr Alaska, Clark, Machias for New York, with lumber to Chase, Talbot & Co.
Schr Alcora, Dennison, Machias for New York, with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.
Schr Raven, Pendleton, Bangor for New York, with lumber to master.
Schr Warren Gates, Smith, Connecticut River for New York.
Schr Doretto Kahn, Phelps, Connecticut River for New York, with stone to master.
Schr Mary Ann McCann, Cavanagh, Salem for New York.
Schr Iona, Kendall, Somerset for Philadelphia.
Schr Maria Adelaide, Kent, Salem for Port Johnson.
Schr Decatur Oakes, Baker, Providence for New York.
Schr Cherub, Fletcher, Gardiner for New York, with lumber to order.
Schr Island City, Smith, Boston for New York.
Schr Harriet Ryan, Robbins, Dennisport for Philadelphia.
Schr Amelia Augusta, Mott, Roslyn for Port Johnson.
Schr H P Wellman, Fisher, Calais for New York, with lumber to order.
Schr Harry & Ned, Northport for Newburg.
Schr Fanny, Hazard, Portland, Ct, for New York, with stone to Burchard & Co.
Schr Laura White, Robinson, Norwalk for New York.
Schr David A Berry, Somers, Providence for New York.
Schr Hiram S Tuthill, Ahearn, Bridgeport for New York.
Schr C B Jones, Jones, Rockland for New York, with lime to J R Brown.
Schr Zulette Kenyon, Chester for Philadelphia.
Schr Carrie & Alice, Chase, Portland for New York, with lumber to Perry Bros.
Schr Wm Wood, Newbury, Stonington for Albany.
Schr Kate Scranton, Palmer, Providence for New York.
Schr E Barnes, Brown, Fall River for New York.
Schr Anna Frye, Smith, Providence for New York.
Schr Hastings, Chase, New Bedford for New York.
Schr Lucy Wentworth, Robbins, Warren for New York.
Schr Gen Scott, Walker, Calais for New York, with lumber.
Schr Calista, Spear, Vinalhaven for New York, with cement to Bridge Co.
Schr Esquimaux, Briggs, Norwich for Sing Sing.
Schr Wm Bradshaw, Fuller, Fall River for New York.
Schr Clara, Clark, Fall River for New York.
Schr Orient, Calais for New York, with lath to Jed Frye & Co.
Schr Kate Thomas, Barlow, New Bedford for New York.
Schr Allandale, Turner, Norwich for New York.
Schr Roger Pomerly, Eldridge, Sag Harbor for New York.
Schr Ellen H Barnes, Avery, New Haven for New York.
Schr Tunis Depew, Baker, Hyannis for New York.
Schr Deborah, Jones, Portland for New York, with lumber to order.
Schr White Rock, Lafferty, Fall River for New York.
Schr Fanny Fern, Eaton, Providence for New York.
Schr Ritchie, Walsh, Fall River for New York.
Schr Hunter, Green, Providence for New York.
Schr A G Lawson, Fitzpatrick, Providence for Croton Point.
Schr Ella Jane, Ellsworth, Norwich for New York.
Schr Flying Fish, Sellick, Bridgeport for New York.
Schr Florence, Cook, Northport for New York.
Schr George A Brandreth, Anderson, Providence for New York.
Schr B D Pitts, Smith, Newport for New York.
Schr Alida, Knowles, Greenport for New York.
Schr Sarah J Gurney, Gurney, New Haven for New York.
Schr P S Lindsley, Hussey, Rockland for New York, with lime to J V Haviland.
Schr Emma W Day, Clark, Bangor for New Brunswick, with lumber to order.
Schr Edward Wootten, Young, Providence for New York.
Schr Elias Reid, Robinson, Somerset for New York.
Schr Dr Kane, Rider, Portland for New York, with lumber to order.
Schr F A Colcord, New Haven for New York.
Schr Richard Morrell, Gedney, Greenwich for New York, with stone to order.
Steamer Thetis, Gale, Providence for New York, with mdse and passengers.
Steamer Galatea, Nye, Providence for New York, with mdse and passengers.

BOUND EAST.

US steamship Alaska, Carter, New York for the Mediterranean.
Schr A V Bergen, Thompson, Baltimore for New Haven.
Schr Madison Holmes, Bayles, Baltimore for New Bedford.
Schr F H Miller, Smith, Port Johnson for New London.
Schr Cora, Cole, New York for Providence.
Schr Alton T Miner, Oakes, New York for Providence.
Schr Mira A Pratt, Pratt, South Amboy for Providence.
Schr Progress, Matthews, Newburg for Providence.
Schr C G Smith, Phelps, New York for Bristol.
Schr Mary Tice, Dunham, Port Johnson for Providence.
Schr Thomas J Cooper, Moker, Hoboken for Fall River.
Schr Golden Rule, Wilson, Amboy for Providence.
Schr Ellen M Duffield, Sweetman, Rondout for Somerset.
Schr Margaret Kennedy, Ford, South Amboy for Newport.
Schr Mary, Hallowell, Hoboken for Salem.
Schr Fashion, Carberry, Elizabethport for Norwich.
Schr Monticello, Keniston, New York for Boston.
Schr Wm S Hunter, New York for St John, NB.

SAILED.

Steamship City of Limerick (Br), for Liverpool; ship S G Glover, Antwerp; barks Nellie May, Dunkirk; Laura (Ger), Bremen; Bristow (Nor), Cork or Falmouth; Hidalgo (Ger), Penarth Roads; Solafide (Nor), Hamburg; Chimoea (Nor), Cork or Falmouth; brigs Ascolta (Ital), Queenstown; Tubal Cain, Marseilles; Favorite (Nor), Bremen; Rosalia Starita (Ital), Odessa; Fidelia, Gibraltar; Tendenz (Ger), Rio Grande do Sul; Nellie Gay, Richmond; schrs Impulse (Br), Pernambuco; George H Eneas, Nassau, NP; A H Belden, Indianola; Wm Wilson, Galveston; Enchantress, Savannah; John, Wilmington, NC.

Vessels anchored at Quarantine, outward bound—Barks Trafik, for Copenhagen; Irene, Elsinore; Eldorado, Hamburg; Dagmar, Antwerp; Prima Donna, Queenstown; H O Stover, Savannah.

At the Southwest Spit—Ship Rhine, for London; brigs Hiram Abiff, Sagua; Nellie Gay, Rio Grande; schr Tendenz, do; Eastern Queen, Kingston, Ja.

Wind at sunset SE.

Marine Disasters.

SHIP T E LEMON (Br), Reid, from Liverpool for Sapelo, Ga, is reported by cable from London Aug 29, to have been lost. A portion of the crew were drowned. (The T E L was built at St John, NB, in 1860, registered 1089 tons, and hailed from Liverpool.)

STEAMSHIP SALTWELL (Br), Mace, from London for Sydney, CB, to load for New York, foundered night of Aug 25. Capt Mace and 14 men landed at Cape Breton AM of 26th.

BARK POLOCK, reported as ashore at Sydney, CB, was a good vessel of 470 tons register, and built in 1870 at Machias, Me, where she is owned by Messrs W C & L Holway.

BARK ADELA, Brader, which went ashore in the late gale at North Sydney, CB, was from Boston; will come off without damage.

BARK BJORN FARMAND (Nor), is ashore at Shediac, NB, and not likely to be got off.

BARK ELECTRA (Br), ashore at North Sydney, CB, had her masts cut away in order to save the hull. The vessel is making considerable water, and it is feared she cannot be got afloat without considerable expense.

SCHR SILVER SPRINGS, from Bangor for New York, before reported at Vineyard Haven with loss of bowsprit by collision with an unknown schooner on Nantucket Shoals, arrived at New London 28th inst for repairs, after which she will proceed to her destination.

SCHR ALICE (Br) left Ten Mile Creek 23d inst for St St John, VB, and was driven on the Nova Scotia shore, near Digby, where she became a total wreck.

SCHR CAROLINE GRANT (of Deer Isle), from Port Johnson for Salem, at Vineyard Haven 28th inst, reports:—In the gale of the 24th inst was blown off; lost foresail and sprung a leak, and had at one time about 4 feet water in the hold. Was fallen in with 25th, about 50 miles SSE from Gayhead, by pilot boat Abraham Leggett, of New York, which took her in tow and assisted her to Vineyard Haven; is now leaking about 100 strokes per hour. She will wait for a new foresail before proceeding.

SCHR MARTHA N HALL, wrecked at Cow Bay, CB, in the gale of Sunday last, was built in Providence in 1872, registered about 600 tons, and one half was owned there; the other half was sold to Capt Burgess (her commander) and others of Dennisport, Mass, in March last for $18,000.

SCHR W F GREEN, from Baltimore for Providence, with coal, got ashore on Willoughby Spit; came off leaking moderately, and put into Norfolk AM 28th inst. She will proceed.

SCHR ONWARD, Bunker, before reported a total wreck at Cow Bay, hailed from Cherryfield, Me. She was from Boston, to load coal for New Bedford.

SCHR LOON (of Bridgeport), Rafford, from New York for Boston, lost boat, mainsail and flying jib in the blow of the 23d and 24th inst, and was driven off into the Gulf Stream. She put into Newport night of the 27th to repair damages.

YACHT VESTA, of Boston, from Provincetown, arrived at Vineyard Haven 28th with loss of mainmasthead and fore and maintopmasts, having carried them away the same morning on Nantucket Shoals.

ST JOHN, NB, Aug 28—Barks Sylvia (Nor), Undine, White Star (late barkentine), and brig Achates are among the vessels wrecked at Richibucto, as also five schooners, names unknown.

THE GLOUCESTER LOSSES IN THE BAY ST LAWRENCE—Additional details of losses in the great gale in the Bay St Lawrence continue to be received, and the record is a most disastrous one, disabling a large portion of the fishing fleet in the height of the mackereling season. The following additional particulars of disasters to Gloucester vessels have been received:—

Schr Lydia A Harvey, 52.90 tons, 2 years old, ashore at East Point Chapel, PEI. It is feared that she will prove a total wreck; Dennis & Ayer owners.

Schr Mary S Hurd, 54.87 tons, 26 years old, ashore at Cape Canso, NS; condemned; James A Stetson owner.

Schr Amos Cutter, ashore at Cape Canso; damage slight; 60.35 tons; 8 years old; Dodd, Tarr & Co, owners.

The Clytie, previously reported ashore at Port Mulgrave, is only slightly injured, and will have to be blocked up and launched.

A survey has been held on the schr Knight Templar, previously reported ashore at North Sydney, CB; has been ordered to be discharged and will be got off.

The first advices from the Gloucester fleet at the Magdalene Islands have just been received. The following vessels are reported ashore slightly damaged:—

Schr Highflyer, 55.73 tons, 15 years old; Perkins Bros owners.
Schr Charles P Barrett, 47.89 tons, 6 years old; McKenzie, Hardy & Co.
Schr Electric Flash, 82.19 tons, 15 years old; James Mansfield & Sons.
Schr Oliver Eldredge, 65.86 tons, 5 years old; George Steele owner.
Schr J J Clark, 69.68 tons, 3 years old; Sidney, Friend & Bros.
Schr Freedom, 47.90 tons, 17 years old; James Mansfield & Sons.
Schr Catalina, 57.98 tons, 16 years old; Maddocks & Co.
Schr Enola C, 65.28 tons, 4 years old; Smith & Gott.
Schr Charles P Thompson, 73.53 tons, 7 years old; David Low & Co.
Schr Marion Grimes, 61.36 tons, 5 years old; D C & H Babson.
Schr E L Rowe, 68.78 tons, 2 years old; Samuel Lane & Bros.
Schr Wm H Raymond, 70 tons, 6 years old; Dennis & Ayer.
Schr Wm H Thurston, 54.53 tons, 14 years old; David Low & Co.
Schr Charlotte, Augusta, 57.98 tons, 6 years old old; Wm C Wonson.
Schr Typhoon, 51.82 tons, 20 years old; D C & H Babson.
Schr Arizona, 48.95 tons, 16 years old; Wm H Friend.
Schr H D Mansfield, 37.35 tons, 15 years old; George W Pinmore.

No lives lost at the Magdalenes.

Miscellaneous.

Purser J R Vandusen, of the steamship Tybee, from St Domingo City, &c, has our thanks for the prompt delivery of our despatches, &c.

Purser H E Lewis, of the steamship Perit, from Port au Prince, &c, has our thanks for favors.

SHIP ZEPHYR, of Boston, which recently arrived at Portland from Liverpool, is now undergoing repairs, which will involve an expense of over $15,000. Her mizzen and main masts are to be taken out and new ones put in, and the hull is to be strengthened and newly coppered.

Whalemen.

Arrived at New Bedford Aug 28, schr Clara L Sparks (of Provincetown), Sparks, Atlantic Ocean, with 100 bbls sp, 160 do hpbk oil and 1400 lbs bone; sent home on the voyage 175 bbls sp oil. Reports spoke, 21st inst, lat 36 50, lon 71 72, schrs Antarctic, Cornell, Provincetown, 115 sp and 40 hpbk; E Gerry, Fisher, do, 90 sp, 200 hpbk; Arizona, White, do, 100 sp, 230 hpbk. Saw a schr, about 115 miles south of Block Island, supposed the M E Simmons, Rich, Provincetown, taken 2 whales.

Sailed from do 28th, bark Mermaid, Hicks, of Westport, for Indian Ocean.

Spoken.

Steamship Hibernian (Br), from Liverpool for Baltimore, Aug 27, lat 41, lon 67 (by pilot boat W H Aspinwall, No 21).

Brig E H Kennedy, from Boston for Charleston, Aug 25, off Nantucket (by pilot boat W H Aspinwall, No 21).

Foreign Ports.

BATAVIA, Aug 27—In port ship Herald, Gardner, from Boston.

HAVANA, Aug 28—Sailed, steamship City of Dallas, Bolger (from New Orleans), New York.

LIVERPOOL, Aug 27—Arrived, ship Friedlander, Emerson, San Francisco.

Sailed 27th, bark Coringa, Watson, New York.

LONDON, Aug 29—Arrived, steamship Denmark (Br), Sumner, New York.

LISBON, Aug 26—Arrived, brig Egeratea (Br), Means, New York.

MATANZAS, Aug 21—Sailed, schr R W Richards, Reed, St Marys; 22d, bark Minna Traub, Dickson, Cardenas.

MONTREAL, Aug 27—Arrived, steamship Manitoban (Br), Wylie, Glasgow.

PORT AU PLATTE, Aug 13—Arrived, schr Henry Middleton, Brower, New York.

PORT AU PRINCE, Aug 10—Arrived, steamship Vicksburg, Rudolph, New York.

QUEENSTOWN, Aug 23—Arrived, ship Star of Hope, Little, San Francisco; bark Penang, Patten, Portland, O.

Sailed 27th, 11:30 AM, steamship Baltic (Br), Kennedy (from Liverpool), New York.

RIO JANEIRO (no date)—Arrived, brig Redwing, Myrick, Baltimore (and sailed Aug 8 to return).

SMYRNA, Aug 2—Sailed, bark Chief, Harding, New York.

ST JOHNS, NF, Aug 13—Arrived, brig Ashier (Br), Roberts, New York; 14th, schr Fampero (Br), Mathieson, do; 16th, brig Florence May (Br), Cochrane, do.

Arrived 26th, steamship Nestorian (Br), Watts, Montreal via Halifax (and sailed for Liverpool).

SYDNEY, CB, Aug 22—Arrived, bark Prairie Bird, Lehman, New York.

ST JOHN, NB, Aug 27—Cleared, ships Gettysburg, Staart, and John Watts, Morse, Liverpool.

American Ports.

ALEXANDRIA, Aug 28—Arrived, schr Mary Harmon, Windsor, NS; Leonessa, and T J Trafton, do; Elizabeth Edwards, Boston; Charley Morton, Windsor, NS.

Sailed—Schr S H Travers, Georgetown.

BOSTON, Aug 28—Arrived, schrs Kossuth, Phillips, Baltimore; Estelle Day, Greary; Mair & Cranmer, Morris; J G Babcock, Smith; Sea Foam, Philbrook, and J Vangilder, Vangilder, Philadelphia; Lucy Robinson, Robinson, Weehawken; Napoleon, Smith, Port Johnson; W E Barnes, Gott, and Forest City, Johnson, Hoboken.

Cleared—Barks Rambler, Ivey, Picton, Cardenas (Ger), Keller, Philadelphia; Alexandrine (Ger), Rickles, do; schrs West Dennis, Joy, do; Enos B Phillips, Boker, Kennebec, to load for Baltimore.

Sailed from the Roads, bark Azelia.

29th—Arrived, brig Louisa, St Johns, PR.

Also arrived, steamers Aries, Philadelphia; Glaucus, Bearse, New York; brig Whitaker, Elizabethport.

BALTIMORE, Aug 28—Arrived, barks Svalen (Nor), Boe, Londonderry, I; Kepler (Ital), Romano, Liverpool; Chanticleer, Clement, Caibarien; Peter C Warwick, Kline, Rio Janeiro; brigs Istria (Aus), Zagabria, Liverpool; Aino (Rus), Wirpi, Londonderry, I; Freidig (Nor), Hansen, Liverpool; schrs Minnie G Loud, Holt, Matanzas; White Foam, Milliken, Providence; Isabel Alberty, Tooker, New Bedford; A H Heeton, Rogers, New York; H P Blaisdell, Wood, Boston; Chas H Lawrence, Kemp, do; John E Sandford, Westgate, Providence.

Cleared—Steamer Wm Crane, Howes, Boston via Norfolk; bark Ellen Stevens, Brown, West Indies; brigs Echo, McCahan, Rio Janeiro; Henry Trowbridge, Hinkley, Nassau; schrs Maggie E Gray, Conklin, Sagua; Dick Williams, Corson, Salem; Mary Cobb, Hows, Boston; M B Mahoney, Shepherd, Portsmouth, N H; Joshua S Bragdon, Higgins, Boston; Helen Rommel, Corson, Salem; A H Hurlbut, Griffin, New Haven; R H Shannon, Van Guilder, Wareham; Lottie K Friend, Collins, Boston; Ida Birdsall, Johnson, Boston.

Sailed—Brigs Henry Trowbridge, Nassau; Sportsman, Cabarien.

BLUEHILL, Me, Aug 25—Cleared, schrs Hesperus, Conary, and L B Sargent, Sargent, Philadelphia.

BANGOR, Aug 26—Arrived, schr Doris, Keith, New York.

BRIDGEPORT, Aug 27—Arrived, schr Flying Fish, Selleck, New York.

CHARLESTON, Aug 29—Arrived, steamship Jas Adger, Lockwood, New York.

ELLSWORTH, Aug 24—Arrived, schr Bonny Ives, Whittaker, New York.

Cleared 23d, schr A K Woodward, Woodward, New York.

EDGARTOWN, Aug 26—Arrived, schrs Ann Elizabeth, Getchell, Elizabethport for Salem; Ruth Thomas, Clifford, New York for do; Mary E Pierson, Pendleton, Port Johnson for do; Ida L Howard, Williams, South Amboy for Portland.

27th—Arrived, schr S B Adams, Talbut, New York for Boston; yacht Cypress, Strout, do for do.

EAST GREENWICH, Aug 28—Sailed, schr Belle Seaman, Steelman, New York.

FORTRESS MONROE, Aug 27—Passed in, brig Concord, Stock, from Matanzas for Baltimore; also a Russian bark, from —— for do.

Sailed—Bark "Lollani," for Baltimore.

GLOUCESTER, Aug 27—Arrived, schrs Transit, Racket, Albert, Arey, and Ail, Smith, Philadelphia.

MOBILE, Aug 23—Cleared, brig Margaret, Smith, Matanzas.

MARBLEHEAD, Aug 23—Sailed, schr Francis A Baker, Pendleton, Lincolnville.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug 25—Arrived, steamship Gulf Stream, Whitehurst, Baltimore via Key West. Below, ship Uhland, Meiners, from Bremen; brig Star, Cook, from Boston.

Cleared—Bark Polymnie, Coursot, Bordeaux.

NORFOLK, Aug 28—Put in, schr W F Green, from Baltimore for Providence (see Disasters).

29th—Arrived, steamship Hibernian (Br), Archer, Liverpool via Halifax for Baltimore.

NEWBURYPORT, Aug 27—Arrived, schrs Marion E Rockhill, Rockhill, and Caroline Keinster, Philadelphia; S J Watts, Watts, Weehawken.

Sailed—Schr Wm E R Moury, Eaton, Philadelphia.

NEW BEDFORD, Aug 28—Sailed, schr Hastings, Chase, New York.

NEWPORT, Aug 27, PM—Sailed, schrs Quickstep, Smith, Philadelphia for Lynn; Esquimaux, Briggs, Dighton for Haverstraw; Ancona (Br), Munson, Hillsborough, NB, for New York; Jesse B Allen, Davis, Philadelphia; W W Wood, Kelsey, and B D Pitts, Williams, New York.

28th, AM—Arrived, schrs A B Hayes, Barlow, New York for Fall River (after discharging a portion of her cargo); Mary Fletcher, Higgins, Bangor; Loon, Rafford, New York for Boston.

Also arrived, US steamer Tallapoosa, Lieut McRitchie, New York.

NORWICH, Aug 27—Arrived, schrs Little David, and Harriet & Sarah, Hoboken.

Sailed—Schr Geo A Andreth, New York.

28th—Arrived, brig China (Br), Manthorn, Porto Rico; schr Chief, Rondout.

NEW LONDON, Aug 28—Arrived, schrs Chief, Hoboken for Norwich; J W Jordan, Portland for Philadelphia; Silver Springs, Bangor for New York (with loss of bowsprit); Success, Providence for New York.

NEW HAVEN, Aug 28—Arrived, schr Horace L, Francis, New York; sloop Holmes, Jewett, Jersey City.

Cleared—Schr Argo, Blaine, New York.

Sailed—Brig Daylight, Marks, New York; schrs James Wall, Wallis, and James Lawrence, Selsey, do.

PORT GAMBLE, Aug 21—Sailed, bark Iconium, Malgrom, Hong Kong.

PENSACOLA, Aug 22—Arrived, schr Joseph Waples, Fowler, Indianola.

23d—Sailed, schrs Ajax, Saunders, Indianola; Zenobia, Peterson, New Orleans.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug 28—Arrived, barks Flavio (Ital), Cafiro, Bona; Frisk (Nor), Svensen, Antwerp; W H Jenkins (Br), Seeley, Liverpool, via Sydney, CB; Consul Platen (Ger), Dorschlag, Falmouth, E; brigs Lena Thurlow, Corbett, Matanzas; S B Brown, Tinker, Fall River; schrs Eben Fisher, Reynolds, Gardiner, Me; S V W Simmons, Campbell, Jacksonville; Annie Jones, Jones, Boston; Archer & Reeves, Smith, New Bedford (and cleared for Washington, DC. Below, brig Falcon, Smith Pensacola.

Cleared—Steamer Abbotsford (Br), Findlay, Liverpool; ship British America (Br), Lockhart, Antwerp; barks Orpheus (Ger), Belimer, Hamburg; Montreal (Br), Davison, Antwerp; brig Moses Day, Crosby, St Marys, Ga; schrs Jas Wilson, Somers, Boston; B Gartside, Stanford, Providence; Hattie Perry, Chase, New Bedford; C E Elmer, Corson, do; C G Cranmer, Cranmer, Boston; Oceanus, Young, Providence; Jas A Parsons, Young, Charlestown; W A Levering, Smith, Boston; Westmoreland, Rice, Providence; Emma C Rommel, Cranmer, Boston.

29th—Arrived, steamship Mary, Crocker, Providence; brig Falcon, Smith, Pensacola; schrs Hope (Br), Hall, Londonderry; Sea Dog, Allen, Gardiner, Me; Ann Eliza, Burgess, do; Mary D Ireland, Fisher, Fall River; Thomas Borden, Allen, do; John Johnson, Mcgee, Newburyport; E B Everman, Corson, Boston; T Sinnickson, Dickerson, do; John D Paige, Haley, do; Wm Capes, Kelly, do; Cronsol, Bateman, Calais; Lalla Rookh, Smith, Wellfleet; Caroline, Tice, Millville; Clio, Brannin, do.

Cleared, steamship Hercules, Winnett, Boston; barks Indiana (Nor), Zernichow, Rotterdam; Kong Sverre, (Nor), Aaro, Dunkirk; schrs Thomas Borden, Allen, Fall River; T Sinnickson, Dickerson, Providence; John Johnson, Megee, do; H A Burnham, Raynes, Charlestown; James Satterthwaite, Wolf, Boston; J D McCarthy, Gaudy, do; Mary D Ireland, Fisher, do; E B Everman, Corson, do; D S Siner, Huntley, East Boston; A Falkenberg, Rackett, Providence; L L Hamlin, Velzer, do; Mary Story, Dayton, do; M Hand, Halleck, Pawtucket.

LEWES, Del, Aug 28—3:15 AM—Bark Tancook, for Bremen, anchored off here last night, and proceeded down this AM. Two barks and several schooners in sight, bound up. Schrs Lady Ellen, Calvin, S Edwards and Eliza B Emery are at anchor off here, bound up. Schrs Henry A Burnham, for Boston; Amos Falkenburg, for Providence, and R J Mercer, for Newport, passed down this AM.

PM—Brig Edith sailed for Philadelphia about 11 AM. A herm brig arrived from below at 2:30 PM. A bark from above arrived at 3 PM. The following schrs report from harbor:—Mary S Tibbetts, Van Bard, and D E Sawyer, from Virginia for New York; Alice Bell, from Baltimore for New Bedford; James Flanagan, from do for Providence; Anna Barton, Lorine, Sallie Steelman, F R Baird, Emma C Babcock, Emma B Shaw, J B Clayton, Admiral and about 50 others. Steamer Yazoo, for New Orleans, went to sea at 10 AM.

29th, AM—Passed in yesterday, brig Rio (Port), from Lisbon. Two barks and a barketine passed in this AM. Brig Helen G Rich arrived this morning from Havana for Philadelphia.

PORTLAND, Aug 27—Arrived, bark Mendota, Perry, Boston; schrs Samuel Gilman, Kelly, Philadelphia; Congress, York, Elizabethport; Silas McLoon, Spear, New York.

Also arrived 27th, steamship Franconia, Bragg, New York.

PLYMOUTH, Aug 20—Arrived, schrs Hazleton, Snow, Baltimore (and sailed 26th to return); Anthea Godfrey, Steelman, Philadelphia; 24th, Belle, Holmes, Elizabethport; 27th, Coral, Colson, do; J J Little, Bateman, Philadelphia.

PROVIDENCE, Aug 28—Arrived, schr Robt Palmer, Daboll, Philadelphia. Below, schr Geo W Whitford, Henry, from Ponce, PR.

Sailed—Steamer Wm Kennedy, Foster, Baltimore; schrs Calvin P Harris, Benton, Georgetown, DC (and anchored below); Addie P Avery, Ryan; Jennie Rosaline, Tooker; Mary B Tyler, Peterson, and S H Sharpe, Webb, Baltimore; West Wind, Tracy, and Adelia Corson, Godfrey, Philadelphia; Gust, Martin, Trenton; Emily C Denison, Allen, Albany; Martha Maria, Veazie; Frances G Smith, Keene; Flyaway, Enos; J H Youmans, Smith; Evergreen, Turner; Urbana, Allen; Albert Pharo, Bingham; Phil Sheridan, Murphy; Orion, Smith, and John Brooks, Fox, New York.

PAWTUCKET, Aug 27—Arrived, schrs Horizon, Leet, Rondout; Potter & Hooper, Bradbury, Haverstraw.

Sailed—Schr Xebec, Shropshire, Trenton.

ROCKLAND, Aug 19—Arrived, schrs Wm McLoon, Duncan, New York; 22d, Venillia, Allen, do; C B Jones, Snow, do; Hudson, Post, do; Trade Wind, Gray, do; Post Boy, Fountain, do; Pallas, French, do.

Sailed, 22d, schrs Calista, Hall, New York; 24th, F Hatch, Fales, do; American Chief, Snow, do; Wardwell, Rogers, do; C B Jones, Snow, do; G M Partridge, Clifford, do; 25th, Chase, Peck, do; 26th, Venillia, Allen, do; Commerce, Walsh, do.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug 21—Arrived, ship Shirley, Matthews, Tacoma; barks Remijo, Howard, Departure Bay; Signal, Whitney, Newcastle, NSW.

Cleared—Ship Canute (Br), Ellis, Cork; barks Ferdinand Brumm (Ger), Voss, Queenstown; Emilie (Ger), Diecke, Cork.

Sailed—Ship John Jay, Parker, Tacoma; brig Nautilus, McIsaac, Tahiti.

26th—Arrived, ship India, Patten, Liverpool.

SULLIVAN, Aug 26—Cleared, schr C H Macomber, Higgins, New York.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Aug 27—Arrived, schrs Caroline Grant, Powers, Port Johnson far Salem (see Disasters); Jacob Kienzle, Steelman, and Farragut, Hart, Philadelphia for Boston; White Wing, Crandall, Poughkeepsie for do; White Sea, Jones, South Amboy for Portsmouth; Chas E Paige, Vangilder, Philadelphia for Salem; Wm E Leggett, Arey, Port Johnson for Bangor.

Sailed—Schrs Annie W, Cypress, Prima Donna, J S Detwiler, E H Naylor, and Geo H Bent.

28th, AM—Returned, schr Ann Marshall, from Weehawken for Newburyport, hence 25th.

Sailed—All before reported excepting schr Caroline Grant and pilot boat A Leggett.

28th, PM—Arrived, schrs David V Streaker, Philadelphia for Portsmouth; Fawn, do for Portland; Rising Star, do for Boston; Josie, Addison for New York.

Passed by—Schrs Frank Maria, from Calais for New York; N & H, Portland for do.

29th—Arrived schrs Wm Buttman; Bucksville, S O, for Stockton, Me; Lizzie L Mills and Hero, Salem for New York; Catherine, Boston for do; H B Gibson, Portsmouth for do; Clara Rankin, Bangor for Hackensack; Governor Burton, Boston for Philadelphia; Hesperus, Blue Hill for do; Brill, Fredericton, for orders.

Sailed—Schrs Fawn, David V. Steaker, Rising Sun, Brill and Governor Brunton.

WILMINGTON, NC, Aug 27—Arrived, schrs Ben, Davis, New York; Ray, Dennis, and Maggie, Canady, Jacksonville.

Cleared—Schr Mary A Holt, Higgins, Hayti.

WARREN, Aug 27—Sailed, schrs Lucia B Ives, Van Zandt, Philadelphia; Mary H Mitflin, Ferris, Elizabethport; Lucy Wentworth, Robbins, New York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ABSOLUTE DIVORCES OBTAINED FROM COURTS of different States; legal everywhere; no publicity; no fees in advance; advice free; commissioner for every State. FREDERICK I. KING, Counsellor-at-Law, 363 Broadway.

ABSOLUTE DIVORCES OBTAINED IN DIFFERENT States, legal everywhere; desertion, &c., sufficient cause; no publicity required; no fee until divorce granted; advice free. M. HOUSE, Attorney, 194 Broadway.

A.—HERALD BRANCH OFFICE, BROOKLYN, corner of Fulton avenue and Boerum street. Open from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. On Sunday from 3 to 9 P. M.

A GREAT PUBLIC GOOD. BASSFORD'S Great Housefurnishing Emporium are selling Silver Plated Ware, Kitchen Cooking Utensils, Tin, Iron and Wooden Ware, China, Glass and Crockery, at prices that astonish the natives. BASSFORD'S sign of Golden Tea Kettle, Cooper Institute, Astor place, Third and Fourth avenues.

Goods delivered free. Catalogues mailed on application.

Particular attention given to orders received by mail.

BETHESDA SPRING WATER, FROM WAUKESHA, is acknowledged by the most eminent physicians to be the only cure for Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Dropsy, Indigestion, Constipation, Stone, Gravel and Disease of the Liver. Pamphlets and analysis free, by Dr. HEATH. Offices 200 Broadway, New York. Price reduced.

SKIN DISEASES AND THEIR SYMPTOMS.—ACNE (Pimples, Blackheads).—Symptoms—Hard, small pimples, with black points, affect the forehead, cheeks and nose of both sexes.

Eczema (Tetter).—Symptoms—Blisters form, which burst and dry into a yellowish or dark crust, may be in the form of scales; affects all parts of the body.

Women's Red Rash of the Face.—Symptoms—Congestion of the skin of the face, with red patches and red spots, pimples and roughness of the skin.

Barber's Itch.—Symptoms—First, a red, itchy patch is seen, mattery pustules form, become quite hard, and shaving becomes painful. A burning sensation is present.

Prurigo (intense itching), which begins when the clothing is removed; increased by the warmth of the bed. No eruption except that produced by scratching.

The above and all skin diseases cured by Dr. J. M. VANDYKE. Office No. 6 West Sixteenth street, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, 8 to 8. Call promptly during office hours. Gazette on Skin Diseases free.

THE THIRD TERM.

Another Southern Capitalist on Emperor and President.

Nothing in the Way—Order the Crown and Open Court.

A PARSEE'S PRESUMPTION.

Europe and America Judged by a "Child of the Sun."

Indian Bitterness and Yankee Coolness Surprising.

FOUNTAINS OF THOUGHT FROM THE JUNGLE

Cæsar and Grant.

[From Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper.]

The article on "Grant's Third Term," which we printed several weeks ago, has been quoted, under the head of "Cæsarism," extensively throughout the country, and has appeared at length in English and French journals. It is, however, just to say that the idea to which we in that article gave strong expression, though a popular one, was the journalistic conception of the HERALD, and the gossip of Newspaper Row says that it was the doing of James Gordon Bennett, from Paris. The HERALD has the credit of attending at the birth of the discussion of Cæsarism, and we desire only to be known for whatever blue, bright light we may have thrown upon the cradle of the infant monster. We recur to the subject because the little whisper of criticism which was heard when we first wrote about it has swollen into a thunderous storm. By the administration journals the subject has been touched lightly and pooh-poohed. We believe that they are honest, and that in their love of party they do not clearly see the danger of a movement for the perpetuation of power in one very common, hard, unpatriotic man. We shall try to do General Grant no injustice; but shall only inquire what circumstances led Bennett to name the popular idea "Cæsarism."

History teaches us that Julius Cæsar, in his early years, was quick to learn; but it is written of General Grant that in his early years he cared nothing for learning, and that at West Point he did not stand very well in his class. Indeed, Grant may be said to be a man without learning; and so far it is preposterous to compare him with Cæsar, who has left us a work in literature which is studied in colleges the world over, and which has been a model of style for many great writers. General Grant's writings are ungrammatical.

Cæsar had a lively imagination, while Grant is cold, stolid, beefy and dull-minded. He has the one faculty of setting his jaws to a purpose—nothing more. Here, again, the comparison with Cæsar fails.

Cæsar was an orator before the Senate of Rome; Grant's speeches before the people are singularly destitute of respectability and common sense.

Cæsar was affable and generous; Grant is dogged and sullen in his demeanor. While in the army he was never able to excite the enthusiasm of his soldiers, and his mercenary disposition has been bitterly criticised by his own followers. We remember to have heard Wendell Phillips say that he wanted another term in order to make another million of dollars.

While he was Consul, Cæsar restrained the unconstitutional powers of the Roman Senate. The only memorable actions of General Grant, in respect to the American Senate, are those in which he asked that body to outrage the Constitution for Presidential purposes.

Cæsar procured the passage of a law for the distribution of lands among the poorer classes. Grant has done nothing that has shown his love of the people.

Cæsar is said to have been the most perfect gentleman of his day; Shakespeare calls him

The foremost man of all this world.

There is no record showing that General Grant has any claim to be considered a Cæsar in his breeding.

No one can say that Grant has genius, and we are sure that Cæsar had. Next to Napoleon the Roman general was the most brilliant warrior the world ever saw. Grant's victories were won by a dogged determination not to know when disaster came; and though he was whipped several times during the march through the Wilderness he never knew it, and he became victor in the end only by force of numbers and the strength of his arms. Was there anything brilliant in that? The victory is with the thousands of brave men who stood like a Chinese wall between the Confederacy and their loved land.

Shall we then find no excuse for calling the movement to keep Grant in power Cæsarism? Only in this—the people loved Cæsar and were willing to place his statue among the statues of the gods. The republican party does not love Grant, but it appears willing to give him the power that the Romans gave to Cæsar. Further than that the comparison becomes ridiculous. Even in that there is a bitter contrast. Cæsarism was the soaring of the eagle. Grantism is the instinct of the crow.

Views of General Mahone, of Virginia.

ON THE CARS, ATLANTIC, MISSISSIPPI AND OHIO RAILROAD, August 21, 1873.

Travelling east from the Montgomery White Sulphur Springs over the above route, which extends from Bristol, Tenn., to Norfolk, Va., I met the famous Virginia railroad king, General William Mahone, the President of the road. He was seated in the smoking car, enjoying his cigar and chatting with Colonel John A. McCaul, of Roanoke, the county so well known as that of John Randolph. What was the subject of their conversation when I introduced myself I don't know, but I presume railroad matters or State politics, in which both the gentlemen are considerably interested.

GENERAL MAHONE

is a thin, wiry little man, not more than five feet three or four inches in height, sallow complexion, high cheek bones, piercing blue eyes, full but thin dark beard and weighing not more than ninety pounds. He wears a broad-brimmed Panama hat, the leaf hooked up on the left side, which is said to have cost $125, and was presented to him by a prominent gentleman of New York; a linen coat nearly as loose as a duster, buttoned to the neck, and dark pantaloons complete his attire, giving him a somewhat remarkable appearance. He was a successful officer during the days of the late Confederacy, when he gained the reputation of one of the "hardest fighters" of the war; but his success since then as a railroad diplomat and financier has made him a greater celebrity than ever.

As I was already slightly known to the General, he remarked:—

"Well, sir, I see the HERALD is fighting Cæsarism, and I think very properly, too; but if a third term constitutes Cæsarism, and Grant wishes it, I think its labor is in vain."

CORRESPONDENT—Do you think Grant will be elected to a third term?

GENERAL—Elected, certainly, if he wishes, and I have no doubt but that he does. He has everything in his own hands, and is at the head of a party that will go to pieces without him.

CORRESPONDENT—Is it your opinion, then, that in the event of a third term for General Grant the Republic will disappear and an empire be established in its stead?

GENERAL—I'm not so sure that an empire will be established; that

ALL DEPENDS ON THE AMBITION OF GENERAL GRANT,

with whose ideas I am not sufficiently familiar to give an opinion on the subject.

CORRESPONDENT—What influences in the country would be in favor of Grant's re-election?

GENERAL—The monetary influence of the country would be decidedly in favor of his re-election, as it was in favor of his last election. Even here in our own State all the national banks were strongly in favor of Grant, and they will be so again. Then all the federal officials, both at home and abroad, who are almost countless, would be a unit for his re-election. Besides these there are numerous other influences of minor importance, all of which combined to co-operate with General Grant's own desire to become President a third time, or perpetual President, could not fail to accomplish their object, and

RIDE ROUGHSHOD

over any public opposition that might be organized against him. As to the latter part of your interrogation it is my opinion that these same influences are now in favor of an empire, perhaps in advance of Grant's own ideas on the subject.

CORRESPONDENT—If General Grant was ambitious enough to assume the *rôle* of a Cæsar, do you think the people of the North would thus tamely submit to be deprived of their liberties?

GENERAL—Yes, they would submit. The change would only be a day's sensation. Then the difference would not be so great after all, and it would come so easily and quietly that no notice beyond some newspaper thunder would be taken of it, and a way would soon be found to silence the newspapers. The federal courts now assume partisan jurisdiction over all matters in the South, even to

DISPOSING OF STATE GOVERNMENTS,

and if the occasion arises at the North they will do so there also. I am scarcely certain but that they do so now at the North. Consequently there would be very little change in case of an empire, and as to resistance the people of the North would never dream of that.

CORRESPONDENT—How about the people of the South?

GENERAL—The people of the South? (With great astonishment.) Why, sir, the people of the South have nothing at all to do with the matter, and I think it would be presumptuous in them to have anything either to say or do in the premises. We are regarded and treated as

CONQUERED PROVINCES.

For myself I look upon the Southern States in that light, and I don't think they should have any concern as to what form the government of the country assumes. It can make but very little difference to them, situated politically as they are now. We fought for our independence and were defeated. We can't and don't expect from the United States government all we fought for. We stood by our State governments, and if Virginia seceded again I would stand by my State and fight the war over again. We should have nothing whatever to do with national politics or national affairs. There is where we made the mistake in the last Presidential campaign, and that is why Greeley was defeated. There was a big split then in the republican party of the North, which, if it had been taken advantage of judiciously, might have defeated Grant and elected Greeley; but as soon as the Southern States held conventions and endorsed Greeley, then the people of the North looked upon him as our candidate and his doom was sealed. Had we of the South said nothing, but stayed at home and attended to our business, and then gone to the polls and voted, Greeley would have been elected. We would prefer to have nothing to say in regard to national politics. What we want to establish is our

PECUNIARY AND MATERIAL INDEPENDENCE,

control our State governments, manage our domestic affairs as far as they will allow us, live peaceably and orderly as good citizens under the government, rendering unto Cæsar the things which Cæsar exacts as his, and quietly await the development of events.

CORRESPONDENT—Then, in general terms, you regard an empire as inevitable if General Grant's ambition take that shape?

GENERAL—Yes; I think if Grant desires it he can wear a kingly crown or wield an imperial sceptre. He has the power and the influence at his back, and no opposition worthy of the name. I think, though, on the other hand, that if Grant is not re-elected to a third term, or does not assume the *rôle* of a dictator, monarch or emperor,

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY WILL GO TO PIECES,

and by a combination of the various political elements, not pledged to that party, it will be defeated in '76, and, perhaps, a better system of government inaugurated; but this is mere speculation, and, as I said before, everything depends on Grant.

A Magi on Cæsarism in Asia, Europe and America.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

SIR—I am a Parsee. When I left India for Europe and New York, of the many strange adventures I may have expected to befall me in my travels through foreign countries, the least possible one, and the least dreamed of, was my rushing into American print to give out my opinions. Your articles on Cæsarism overpower my modesty, and force on me to give vent to the exuberance of my feelings. Though I have been accustomed to examine and study the different conditions of the people of different countries to test and compare with that of my own, yet nothing short of your fascinating articles on Cæsarism, and the popular way, adapted to the meanest understanding of treating it, could have induced me to look to

THE FUTURE BY THE LIGHT OF THE PAST AND PRESENT.

I know my unfitness to give an opinion on American politics. First—I come from a country whose whole political activity consists in bitter and silent, yet impotent, hatred of the whole Mussulman population to the paramount ruling power, and the supine indifference of the Hindoos, whose love of money passes every other consideration of country and government; and in the direst necessity the powers ruling at the utmost may expect from them the benefit of their prayers, but nothing more. They will bury their treasures, and they cannot be too careful of their blood. It is not their fault. They have been accustomed to do so for centuries, and they will do so again. They have always been a law-abiding people, and have an amount of passive resistance which, if it had ever passed into active, would have shaken off any bonds by a mere effort, and it is doubtful whether it would have cost them one-tenth of the pains and troubles they ultimately suffered. But this they have never done. Their country for centuries is being

OVERRUN BY MARAUDERS,

and Englishmen are held in no other light. They are only kinder, juster and better-behaved than their predecessors whose path they at present tread, and therefore they shall have the benefit of their prayers, and the gentle wishes of the Hindoos shall go in their cause. The test of what I say is found in the Indian public debt. Out of a public debt of £101,000,000 a sum of £85,000,000 is held in England, and the balance of £16,000,000, which is held in India, is divided between banks, English bankers, European mercantile houses and the natives. In the real sense of the word the only loyal population in India is the Parsee, which would give its best blood and stake its whole fortune in the cause of its rulers. But it is only a handful of sand in a vast desert, and it could only retard but cannot stop the current of events. Of course the general apathy of the people is sometimes relieved by the rising aspirations of educated young men, yet they seldom soar to representation, much less to independence, but are confined to a greater share of political power.

Second—I have not travelled through the United States, and I have only been in New York exactly two months to-day. But if it be true that the city of New York is the concentration of the essence of enterprise, energy, wealth and commercial and political activity of the country, then I have seen and heard enough, if not sufficient to form an independent opinion, at least to give a quota of materials to others to add to their already accumulated mass for the formation of an independent opinion. I have been two months here; I have mingled and conversed with all the classes of people; I have tried my best to elicit information on all the topics that agitate the people, and if sometimes I may have failed the failure did not owe anything to my bashfulness. After leaving India the first land that attracted my notice and challenged a comparison with my country was

ITALY.

Naples, though not a political seat, was in a sort of ferment. Occasionally I saw people pass me gesticulating, and on inquiring the cause of my guide I was informed that it related to the proposed abolition of monasteries in the Italian Parliament. Rome was all agitation. I saw an immense crowd gathered near the Parliament house, with passions in every face, which at any moment seemed ready to burst out. I did not know the language, but I knew sufficiently of the topics that agitated it. I saw a living, moving passion in the mass, and I should not at all have been surprised to see it upheave into a revolution.

I SAW PARIS

at a time when she was in the throes of revolution. The government of M. Thiers was tottering and its existence was counted by hours. The interpellation of the Right was the topic of conversation that distracted every household. My host was a staunch republican, my hostess a stancher Bonapartist and my chambermaid the stanchest democrat. The first was in love with Thiers; the second with the splendors of the Empire, and called the monarchists, republicans and democrats incapables and imbeciles; the third, my young and pretty chambermaid, ran into ecstasies about M. Gambetta, but wished success to M. Thiers because her favorite's cause was bound up in his. I had to sail cautiously between my host and hostess' politics and to shroud myself into platitudes. I fell heartily into all the opinions of my chambermaid. Paris was divided into three parties. My impression from the boulevards and *cafés* was that a very small minority was in favor of the party of interpellation, and a large majority, composed of two sections, coalesced into one in favor of M. Thiers. Merchants, well-to-do people and men of mature age were in favor of M. Thiers. The young men, though in admiration of M. Gambetta, wished M. Thiers success, because they, like my chambermaid, thought the great democratic cause bound up in that of the conservative statesman. Did I not see Paris on the night of M. Thiers' resignation, and did I not ask of God to crown my wishes with barricades? Did I not wish myself fighting for the cause? And "what was Paris to me or I to Paris?" Never till then did I know that in great national convulsions only some deliberate, and many join a cause on the impulse of the moment. Theirs for their excuse, for reasons afterwards.

IN LONDON,

though I did not see the agitation of Paris or Rome, yet it had fallen to my lot to see the largest gatherings composed of different sections of the working classes, with drums beating and colors flying, in Hyde Park. Their purpose was to petition Parliaments to mitigate the severities of the laws against the employed. I never saw a John Bull who did not strike his fist against the table and say, "I should like to see they do that." One seldom hear anything about the infringement of his liberty.

I have ventured to touch even so slightly on the political agitations of the countries I passed through—passed to me; they were novelties to me; they challenged a comparison with the lethargic and indolent population of India, whom nothing can move and nothing agitate; second, I saw so much

COHERENCY OF SENSE AND COGENCY OF REASONING,

in what the masses of the three capitals wanted that I expected to see in the United States nothing short of complete civilization and individual freedom, a people alive to the sense of what they are and what they will be, and a stock of political wisdom running up in the aggregate to the sum total of the three countries I passed through. I thought them calmly watching and serenely collecting the lessons of wisdom for the avoidance of similar shoals and pitfalls. Your

ARTICLES ON CÆSARISM

woke me up from these pleasant dreams; articles written with all the adornments of language, with so much political wisdom and forethought, with a cogency of reasoning and persistency of purpose, to my idea unsurpassed; the campaign opened and continued with so much fervor and zeal and responded to from all the quarters by all the newspapers of the States, which, howsomuch differing in sentiments and details, never dispute the gravity of the alarm and danger to the liberty of the people; articles which so much agitated a foreigner unused to freedom, which would have caused deepest agitation and alarm in Paris and London, fell dead on the ears of the people of the city of New York, the most important of the Union. Surely, Mr. Editor, I was not prepared for this, and was most disagreeably surprised at so singular a phenomenon.

I LANDED IN NEW YORK

determined to see everything in rosewater colors. I told the cabman to drive me to the hotel recommended me as a very fashionable place, and the informant was right. The first thing that made me open my mouth wide as possible was the cabman's demand for fare—$5 60—for a distance traversing which in London and Paris I was cheated into paying two shillings at first, but afterwards I took care to pay only one. I paid him, vowing to myself not to be caught a second time. Since then I have taken good care to avoid single carriages, and when I am forced to take them I have always make a point to stipulate the fare before. I have drove four miles for $1 round the Central Park, which is, of course, cheap, until I found out a cheaper mode to drive double the distance in company for twenty-five cents. Why, I find now New York a very cheap place indeed, and I can spare a lesson or two to a new comer.

Everything here transcended my expectations. The commercial energy, enterprise and activity, the go-aheadativeness, the speculative element, accompanied with a daring precision of calculation, and the little or no interval taken between the conception and execution, surprised me beyond all bounds. In the first two days I thought the people somewhat too reserved, but on the very first introduction the reserve melted into warmth. Nothing in my eyes seemed and still seems to surpass

THE KINDLY URBANITY OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE,

with which they furnished me the information asked. But one extraordinary thing I remarked about them was that the poverty here, and here only, is not regarded as a crime, but as a misfortune. The falling are not here looked down upon, the rising not looked up to with envy. The ups and downs in human affairs are reckoned as matters of everyday occurrence; the fallen may rise and the risen may fall. The unfailing and inexhaustible confidence in self seems to carry the day here. If one has lost all but confidence in self, why, he can begin the world again to-morrow, or even to-day. He generally here looks around him and calculates on his fingers the men of the highest note in fortune and fame; he finds the majority of them had commenced life with far less prospects than he, and he should be surely less than them not to succeed in the same path. Enthusiasm and a spirit of rivalry goad him on, and, why, there he goes a moving. His energy is stimulated, like a horse who finds the burden easy to roll after the strain of the first pull. The surrounding circumstances and the surrounding associations (the neighbor Dick was the first pioneer in opening that district of wealth, and there he is now rolling in millions) stimulate the energy of American youths and develop the resources of the country so fast and so marvellously. I saw three gentlemen at the hotel settling a railway project of about 200 miles over a bottle of wine. To my surprise I was told by one of them eight days after, "It is all right," and the contract for construction was already given away at $21,000 a mile. Of course the survey of the road was taken before, but a nucleus was wanting and that was supplied in a week.

I was supplied with every information with alacrity, and often I was agreeably surprised to see them go out of the way to do me a service. The greatest peculiarity about them was the absence of envy.

Some time after my arrival I commenced probing the political topics, and all seemed rather shying at them. Their answers to me seemed confused and dilatory, and ended in platitudes and commonplaces. They showed an amount of ignorance in the knowledge of foreign politics to me perfectly surprising. But I was so much impressed with the greatness of the people that I did not take this in bad light; on the contrary, I put the most favorable construction. I said to myself, What have these great people to do with the bickerings and quarrels of the Old World? Are they not secure in all they want, have they not attained the Olympian height of freedom, and do they not enjoy it?

GREAT EXPECTATIONS.

Your first article on Cæsarism I read in bed, and it at once put me into a fever heat. I rose up and hastily dressed myself. I expected to see every American gesticulating in and out of hotel at the very suspicion of an infringement of his liberty. I expected to hear of indignation meetings and party protests in a few days. I expected to see Americans rousing themselves to a sense of their danger. I came down. Everything, to my chagrin, was calm and quiet. I was at a loss to account for it. I began looking out for anybody I knew of that I might have a talk with him upon the subject uppermost in my thoughts. At last I pitched upon one.

Q. I hope you have read the HERALD of this morning, sir? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Have you read the article on Cæsarism? I think you run a great political danger. A. It is only a newspaper alarm in dearth of subjects. We know what we are about; and yet where is the harm? One man is as good as the other—yet it will not be.

He seemed to me very cool indeed! I managed to bring another to converse on the same topic, and my surprise was all the greater at his reply. He said—"It is the business of the politicians and not ours. They are paid for it. My dear fellow, let us mind our own business. Things will take their course and shape themselves accordingly."

Articles followed articles—the newspapers of the country confessed the gravity of the alarm, and yet the people around me I saw supremely indifferent. Then and then only it struck me that people so energetic, practical, far-seeing and calculating in the development of personal wealth and resources of the country, but so careless and indifferent to the future of their liberty, and deaf to the trumpets of alarm sounded in their ears, must have some unknown

UNDERCURRENT OF DEMORALIZATION

running through them. I began to look around more closely, and with due deference I beg to submit the following observations:—

First—Politicians and officials are growing up into a separate and powerful caste, and the indifference of the proper guides of public opinion allows it to work up and manage as it pleases the lower strata of public opinion.

Second—A general apathy of the upper and middle classes to all subjects savoring of politics is silently but surely growing up.

Third—They think

POLITICS A KIND OF STOCK EXCHANGE,

in which members alone can enter and personally participate in the transactions. It is open to a certain number by payment of a certain premium and fee and exerting of a certain influence. Those who are not experienced in its manipulations may better not meddle with it, but go about their ways. It does not interfere in other people's business; why should they interfere in its business?

Fourth—There have sprung up

A GENERAL LUST AND CRAVING FOR WEALTH;

a desire in everybody for an accumulation of the largest wealth in the shortest time, and a recklessness of means to an end. No sacrifice of personal honor is considered too great in its fulfilment. People call a sharp man a clever man and a man of talents; a rich man, a great man.

Fifth—There is

A GENERAL TENDENCY OF SHYING AND GROWLING AT THE RESPECTABLE ASSUMPTION OF EQUALITY

by waiters, servants and cabmen. One gentleman said to me, "Excuse me, sir; I think you feel the impertinence of our servants. Of course, it is not so in your country. I am myself averse to such familiarities." I replied, "On the contrary, sir, I like it; they only assert their rights as men and equals, and that dignifies them in my eyes. I am sorry it is not so in my country." The gentleman returned, "Perhaps you are new to it—novelty has its charms, but will soon wear off. For my part, I hope we shall have soon done with it." To me, after the HERALD's articles, the remarks seemed significant. It was the growing desire of exclusiveness and a separation of classes.

Sixth—There is a growing tendency in the middle class to offer a sort of Eastern adulation to the rich men; the rich men take it with unusual gravity as their due.

Seventh—A tendency is growing up of widening

THE DISTINCTIONS OF CLASSES

by the formation of select and exclusive circles of society.

Eighth—Vast accumulation of wealth in the hands of the few and their lavish expenditure creates in others a desire of rivalry and a temptation to live beyond their means. Deterioration of republican simplicity,

INCREASING DESIRE FOR LUXURY

and taste for rich and gaudy dresses, well furnished houses and splendid equipages, tend to make wives and daughters very expensive luxuries; to create an aversion for bringing forth children and to make the bonds of love and marriage feeble and bending. Abortions of children, to be born in shame and out of lawful wedlock create in us horror and indignation; how much more horror and indignation must be excited in our bosoms when women in well-to-do circumstances commit abortions of children to be born in honorable and lawful wedlock to save themselves the trouble of tending, rearing and perhaps reducing their income to a certain extent! My authority for this is of the highest, the doctor who refused to comply with their wishes.

Ninth—A growing tendency is springing up in the

TRAVELLING AMERICANS

to boast of the splendors and riches of their cities and the luxuries of their home life; everything they get elsewhere is too poor to be compared to what they get at home; thereby giving out a poor idea of republican simplicity and a hankering predilection for the splendors of monarchy.

Tenth—Though the average percentage of Americans who read and write is very great compared to the people of other countries in the world, yet their studies are not deep, their

EDUCATION IS SHALLOW,

and generally among the lower order is derived only from newspapers. Their practical scientific knowledge is superior to that of any other people in the world.

To counterbalance these and some other faults the names of their virtues are Legion. But history is a mirror of the past—its reflection guides us in the path of present and future. The people who have been indifferent to the small faults in them and in the organization of their government, who have allowed their liberties to be encroached upon slowly in the sure consciousness of their superior power of volition, have ultimately found the task too heavy for their shoulders, and the task is reckoned too cheap if they are enabled to shake off the trammels at the sacrifice of half their fortune and the other half of their best blood. I know your would-be Cæsar has not the facilities of the Cæsar of Rome—your President has no legions to rely upon to enslave the liberties of the people.

YOUR GREATEST DANGER LIES IN YOURSELVES

and in your sentiments. While the other people of the world imitate your institutions and make a pilgrimage to the shrine of liberty and fraternity, you show a sneaking fondness for their autocratic institutions. Remember you were the pioneer of the French and other revolutions of Europe. Your country was the pregnant mother that gave a shape and reality to those gigantic ideas of the latter end of the last century, that shattered feudalism and has already made the people paramount in some places and broken the venom of the kings in others.

I have, I think, already too much trespassed on your time, and shall be too much flattered by the insertion of this letter in your world-renowned paper, and with your kind indulgence perhaps I shall tell at some future time more of what I have seen in your great country in a second letter. Believe me, Mr. Editor, your very obedient servant,

A PARSEE.

NEW YORK, August 17, 1873.

A Texan's views on Cæsarism.

OAK FARM, near Austin, Texas, August 10, 1873.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

In a recent issue the HERALD springs the question of the possible candidacy of General Grant for re-election, and, while taking no positive ground in the premises, rather disapproves such a step, as being at variance with republican principles and as tending to familiarize the public mind with the idea of the continued rule of one man, which is essentially monarchical. The HERALD is always foremost in

ANTICIPATING IMPORTANT NATIONAL ISSUES,

and in agitating this question of General Grant's re-election to a third term it has given the first expression to a secret alarm felt very generally among the people. Alarm is the word, because if General Grant should run again he must break through a precedent long observed—pull down a barrier raised by arbitrary custom that the mass of the people had come to believe a constitutional obstacle—and it is a wise instinct of our nature to take alarm at any palpable departure from established usages, for usages become established generally because they were born of necessity and found good. But some precedents are observed long after their usefulness has ceased and their origin been forgotten, simply because no one rises who has the nerve to announce

THE VOICE OF COMMON SENSE,

in opposition to a widespread and firmly grounded superstition. But the impressions of education, simply, must always in the end prove too weak before the force of reason, and so the prevailing notion that no man should be elected President of the United States three times in succession must be exploded by the same test.

In the case of minor civil officers throughout the country no such idea obtains as that it is incompatible with the public weal to retain them in office longer than a given time. On the contrary, when a county or State official is found filling his post with marked ability and faithfulness the people delight to keep him in place, and often do until his head is hoary.

There is no good reason why this should not be the case with every official in the land, from constable to President, but many good reasons why it should be the established practice. When a man has become familiar with the duties of an official station, and shown both capacity and integrity in their performance, what benefit to themselves can his people hope for by replacing him with some other, inexperienced and untried? Does not the public feel more confident and

A GREATER SENSE OF SECURITY

when it can reflect that the locomotive of State is in the hands of a long trusted engineer, who has never wrecked his train? In the constitutional provision for the election of a President every four years the idea would seem to be not for the purpose of electing some new man every time, but to give the people the advantage of an opportunity for doing so in case the man whom they had before chosen proved unsatisfactory to the country. As for the danger to the Republic resulting from the re-election of General Grant to a third term, it must be all imaginary. He would take the office again with the same constitutional restrictions which now bind him. No new man could be restrained any more, but would have the same power and opportunities for mischief, if any there exists.

The fact is

NOBODY SERIOUSLY THINKS THAT GENERAL GRANT HAS DESIGNS UPON THE REPUBLIC,

but if he could quietly effect a change in the organic structure of the government there are more people than one who would lend him a helping hand and think themselves patriots. The Hebrews were not so much to be blamed for desiring a king as for bringing their affairs to such a pass as made one necessary. If Heaven has determined to send us an arbitrary ruler (and it may be, for we certainly deserve and probably need one), General Grant is not by any means the man of all others from whom we should pray to be delivered.

The whole truth of the business is, if General Grant sees fit to run a third time for the office of President of the United States it is

HIS PERFECT RIGHT

to do so without violating any obligation or reasonable sense of propriety, and if the people want him for a third term it is their right to have him. These sentiments are not confined in their sphere, nor are they views from a republican standpoint, as your writer is a democrat, whatever that is, from his birth; was a Confederate soldier from May, 1861, to May, 1865; thought he was on the right side then, and still thinks so.

R. B. J.

THE COURTS.

The Suit Against the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad—Justice Cox and His Colored United States Deputy Marshal Case—Getting Divorced Under Difficulties—Homicide Indictments in the Oyer and Terminer.

Judge Blatchford sat yesterday in the United States District Court, and heard one or two unimportant motions. In the afternoon he left town for Newport, R. I., and will return on September 16 to hold Court for a few days.

At the meeting of the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday, a batch of indictments was submitted by the Grand Jury, nearly all being for homicide. After receiving the indictments the Court adjourned till next Monday.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

John C. Fremont's Railroad to the Pacific.

Before Judge Daniels.

The suit brought by Samuel P. Dinsmore against the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, of which John C. Fremont was one of the original promoters, was yesterday in this court on a motion to restrain the payment of a rent agreed to be paid to the Pacific Railroad of Missouri. According to the statement made on behalf of the plaintiffs, when the road was originally incorporated by the United States with a very large land grant, Springfield was named as the eastern terminus, there being then another road named the Southwest Pacific Railroad, chartered to run from St. Louis to Springfield. It is also stated that a provision was put in the charter of the Atlantic and Pacific road, that they might arrange or consolidate with any road on the same line. The Southwest Company had its charter revoked, and a South Pacific Company was organized in its place, and a part of its line, from Franklin to Springfield, has been absorbed by the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, leaving a very short gap between Franklin and St. Louis belonging to the Pacific Railroad of Missouri, which extends westerly almost as far as the plaintiff's railroad and far north of it. The plaintiff claims as holder of 100 shares of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, and one who has never consented to the lease of the Pacific Railroad of Missouri, that the lease of the South Pacific Railroad would have been *ultra viras*. He charges further that the lease was so improvident as to give rise to suspicions of fraud.

After hearing the argument, Judge Daniels took the papers, reserving his decision.

Justice Cox and the Colored Special United States Deputy Marshal.

It will be remembered that William H. Horton, a colored man, was one of the United States Special Deputy Marshals at the last election, and arrested Justice Cox. In April he was brought before the Justice, it seems, on a charge of "being drunk and disorderly," and was sentenced to six months in the Penitentiary, being unable to give $1,000 bonds to keep the peace. On the commitment was endorsed, "Keep this man the full term." On the 11th inst. he was again committed to the Penitentiary by Justice Cox as an "escaped convict." The case was argued on habeas corpus, and a decision given yesterday, ordering the discharge. The Judge said the "return writ made in this case shows no lawful conviction of the relator for disorderly conduct. It does not appear that he was an escaped convict; and, as a punishment for contempt of Court, the commitment exceeds that which may be lawfully inflicted. The relator must be discharged."

Divorce Difficulties.

The case of Hedwig Weber vs. Jacob Weber was yesterday heard on a motion to compel the husband to pay alimony or be punished for contempt. It seems from the statements made by his counsel, that, being a stranger in the country, he employed counsel to get him a divorce, and that by and by he was informed he had a divorce, and was shown a decree entitled in his wife's name, granting her a divorce, but without alimony and without any prohibition of his remarriage. He remarried, and didn't know until this motion that there was any prohibition in the genuine decree. The other side claim that the plaintiff knew nothing of the case.

The Court ordered a reference to ascertain the facts.

Decision.

By Judge Daniels.

Ebenezer Knight vs. Tomar Cunningham et al.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Indictment of Alleged Murderers—Promise of a Busy Term Next Month.

Pursuant to adjournment the Court of Oyer and Terminer met at eleven A. M. yesterday, Judge Davis on the Bench. As the Grand Jury were not ready then to report, an adjournment took place till one P. M., when, in the absence of Judge Davis, the bench was taken by Judge Daniels. All that was done was the presentment of indictments by the Grand Jury. Among those against whom indictments are said to have been found—and all for murder in the first degree—are John McManus, Peter McKenna and Charles Coburn. The names of other parties indicted—almost all for homicide—are withheld, as the parties are not in prison. The Court adjourned till next Monday, and, as will be seen, there is promise of the tribunal having its hands, next term, full of criminal business.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Decisions.

By Judge Sedgwick.

Hotaling vs. Buckingham, Jr.—Order denying motion without costs, and that defendant submit to an examination.

Parsons, executor, vs. White et al.—Judgment of foreclosure and sale.

O'Keill et al. vs. Marshall and Another.—Order to continue lien.

Dovale vs. Marcotte and Another.—Order granting an allowance of five per cent on account of referee's report to plaintiff.

Bernard and Another vs. Levi and Another.—Order of reference.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Decisions.

By Judge Robinson.

Rosalie Harris vs. Isaac Harris.—Judgment of divorce granted plaintiff; $5 a week alimony and custody of child.

Sheehy vs. Tomlinson.—Motion granted vacating judgment for irregularity, with $10 costs.

James W. Sawyer vs. Thomas Beuley.—Application denied.

COMPTROLLER'S RECEIPTS.

Comptroller Green reports the following amounts paid yesterday into the city treasury:—From Bureau of Arrears—Arrears of taxes, assessments, water rent and interest, $8,462; Bureau of Collector of Assessments—Assessments for street openings and improvements and interest, $1,946; Bureau of City Revenue—Market rents and fees, $586; Bureau of Water Registrar—Croton water rents and penalties, $2,036; Mayor's Second Marshal—Licenses, $75. Total, $13,107.

PAYMENT OF LABORERS TO-DAY.

Comptroller Green will pay to-day, through City Paymaster Moor Falls, on the line of the works, the laborers on boulevards and avenues to August 23, $25,502.

HOUSES, ROOOMS, &c., WANTED.

In this City and Brooklyn.

A.—A.—A.—FREE REGISTRY FOR THOSE DESIRING to rent Houses the ensuing season, at the real estate office of PHALON & SLOAN, No. 31 East Seventeenth street (North Union Square), near Broadway. Most central location in the city.

A FURNISHED SINGLE ROOM WANTED—SITUATED between Fourteenth and Twenty third streets, not above third floor; price moderate. Address, with terms, A. R. D., Herald office.

HOUSES, FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED, wanted—For large number of applicants: parties wishing to rent for winter or longer will please send particulars to A. JOURNEAY, 51 Lispenard street.

SECOND OR THIRD FLOOR WANTED, WITH MODern improvements; bath, &c.; for three adults. Mention price and all particulars. Apply to C. E. T., 680 Broadway.

WANTED—A SMALL FURNISHED HOUSE, IN A respectable neighborhood, or a Flat; position must be perfectly unexceptionable; wanted for three months, with privilege of six months or more. Address X. X. X., Herald office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, WHO DEsires to be independent, a furnished Room in the neighborhood of Union square. Address M., cigar store, 815½ Broadway.

WANTED—UNFURNISHED, A FIRST CLASS HIGH stoop four story House, in perfect order, located between Fourteenth and Thirty-fifth streets, Fourth and Sixth avenues; rent payable quarterly in advance. Address T. ROSS, St. Nicholas Hotel.

WANTED—BY A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, A fully and elegantly furnished brown stone House on Fifth or Madison avenue, or on cross street near these avenues from Twenty-fifth to Fortieth street. Owners only address M. A. H., Herald Uptown Branch office.

WANTED—TO RENT, SEVERAL FIRST CLASS FURnished and unfurnished Dwellings, for undoubtedly responsible tenants returning from Europe and watering places. HOLMES BROTHERS, 45 East Twenty-third street.

WANTED—BY TWO GENTLEMEN, PARLOR AND Bedroom, permanently, in private family; references given and required; terms $10 per week. Address J. H. M., Herald Uptown Branch office.

WANTED—ABOVE THIRTY-FOURTH STREET, WEST side, a Hall or Church for religious services. Address W. S. S., 1,274 Broadway.

WANTED—FOR A DESIRABLE TENANT, WHO will lease for two or three years a neat three story high stoop brown stone House, between 14th and 42d sts. and Third and Seventh avs. HOPKINS & CARRINGTON, 23d st., under St. Germain's Hotel.

FURNITURE.

A.—WEEKLY AND MONTHLY PAYMENTS FOR Furniture, Carpets and Bedding, at B. M. COWPERTHWAIT & CO.'S, 155 and 157 Chatham street. An immense stock and low prices.

A. KIMBEL & J. CABUS, FURNITURE MANUFACturers and Decorators, will remove from 928 and 930 Broadway to their spacious warerooms, Nos. 7 and 9 East Twentieth street, opposite Lord & Taylor's.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF CARPETS, FURNIture and Bedding at lowest cash prices, by weekly instalments, at O'FARRELL'S warehouse, 410 Eighth avenue, between Thirtieth and Thirty-first streets.

A CHANCE FOR CASH—AT PRIVATE RESIDENCE 21 East 20th st., near Broadway; Parlor Suits, $75; rep, $40; Bedroom, $25; Brussels Carpets, 50c. yard, and 300 lots for less than half cost.

AUCTION NOTICE.—GOOD SECOND HAND AND misfit Carpets, all sizes; rich patterns every day from auction, very cheap, at 112 Fulton street, between William and Nassau.

A.—FOR SALE, FIRST CLASS HOUSEHOLD FURNIture, made to order for Philip A. Vanderhoff, Esq., now in Europe. Magnificent Grand Duchess style, satin brocatel Parlor Suit, cost $750, for $200; one do., $150; Turkish Suit, reps, silk tassels, cost $800, for $225; brocatel and reps Suits, $65 and $50; Pianoforte, Paintings, Chamber, Library, Dining Furniture, less than half cost. No reasonable offer refused. 104 East Twenty-fifth street, between Fourth and Lexington avs.

A.—ENTIRE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CONSISTing of Parlor, Library, Chamber, Dining, Kitchen Furniture, including elegant Decker, 7⅓ octave Pianoforte, all for sale at one quarter the original cost; in lots to suit. Call this day or Sunday, private residence, 210 West 21st st.

AT PRIVATE SALE.—ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURniture, satin Parlor Suits, cost $600, for $225; brocatel Suits, cost $400, for $125; rep Suits, $45; Chamber Suits, complete, $40 upwards; Mattresses, spring Bed, Bookcase, Bronzes, Pianofortes, Etageres, Books, Carpets, Buffet, Extension Table, &c., it lots to suit purchasers. Call at private residence 120 West Twenty-third street.

A MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT HOUSEHOLD Furniture for sale—Superb Drawing Room Suits, Grand Duchess, Marie Antoinette styles, covered silk brocatde of the richest description, cost $800, for $200; one do., $125; do., $80; rosewood Pianoforte, cost $1,200, for $300; Etageres, Paintings, velvet, medallion Carpets, Silverware; chamber, dining Furniture, at half original cost; property family leaving city. 36 West 15th st., near 5th av.

CARPETS AND FURNITURE AT THE LOWEST cash prices; weekly or monthly payments taken. DEALY & CUNNINGHAM, 384 and 386 Third avenue, near Twenty-eighth street.

FOR SALE CHEAP—IF BOUGHT IMMEDIATELY, an elegant new Parlor Suit, at 22 Bleecker street, near Bowery.

GEORGE A. CLARK, 747 BROADWAY.—FURNITURE and Carpets on liberal terms; special arrangements for furnishing houses and apartments.

GOOD SECOND HAND AND MISFIT CARPETS A specialty—All sizes; rich patterns; English Brussels and Ingrain very cheap, at 112 Fulton street, between William and Nassau.

WANTED—CARPETS AND FURNITURE FOR A floor; payment made in order on a first class Broadway house for gas fixtures, china and glass. Address, for one week, CASH BASIS, box 126 Herald Uptown Branch office.

STORAGE.

A.—STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, PIANOS, BAGgage, &c., in separate rooms; goods raised on elevator. MICHALES & SON, 38, 40 and 42 Commerce street, near Bleecker.

A.—STORAGE.—WEST SIDE STORAGE WAREhouses, for storing Furniture, Pianos, Buggies and other kinds of Family Property. All goods placed in separate rooms. Packing and shipping quickly executed. H. TAGGART, Owner and Manager. Office 398 Hudson street, near West Twelfth street.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

A RARE CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT IN A NEW article just patented; wanted in every family. Now on exhibition at Leggett's Hotel, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

A PARTNER WANTED—WITH CAPITAL, IN GRAIN Distillery, near New York. Address DISTILLER, lock box 34 Post office, Elizabeth, N. J.

A WELL ESTABLISHED BUSINESS, MANUFACturing an article of unlimited demand, with best of references, desires, as special capital, $10,000 on good security; 15 per cent guaranteed. An opportunity for an energetic man with this amount to take charge of a branch in some large city. Principals only need address A. B. C., station D.

AN ACTIVE MAN, WITH A CAPITAL OF $4,000 OR $5,000, can secure a permanent, well established Business, now doing about $25,000 a year, with good profits. Apply to FLEMING, ADAMS & HOWE, Wholesale Grocers, 115 Warren street, New York.

ALEXANDER FROTHINGHAM & COMPANY ORGANize Incorporated Companies, make investments in Mercantile, Manufacturing, Mining and other enterprises for capitalists; various amounts always for investment. ALEXANDER FROTHINGHAM & CO., 112 Broadway.

A RARE CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY—A STEREopticon Exhibition, in complete order; 125 views, 37 movable; magnesium light, 40 foot view; 10,000 bills, ready for business, for sale or exchange for good Furniture, Piano or Jewelry; business learned gratis; will stand investigation. Address C. A. DANN, Tarrytown, N. Y.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY.—AN ACTIVE MAN, WITH capital, is wanted, to take an interest with advertiser in extending a business already established and capable of great enlargement and corresponding profit. Address HOWARD, care C. H. Oliver, No. 1 Park place.

I WANT A PARTY WITH $5,000 TO JOIN ME IN working gold ores; I have 250 tons on hand and most of the machinery complete; prospects very good; this is a safe and money making business; satisfactory references given. Call on or address ISAAC LEE, No. 71 Broadway, office of Beeckman & Williams.

LIFE INSURANCE—SAFE AND RELIABLE. $3,000 policy for $20; $2,500 policy for $14; capital, $200,000. Most popular life insurance in existence. Resident agents wanted for New Jersey. For information apply to JAS. D. RAY, 41 Liberty street.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $500, TO OPEN A SHOW of natural phenomena; greatest curiosities in the world; sure to draw. Inquire at Hotel de Versailles, 39 East Houston street, room 17.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $5,000, IN NEW YORK; can make $70,000. Address A. T. PECK, Danbury, Conn.

PARTIES WANTED—TO INTRODUCE KIMBALL'S Patent Spring and Brake for running all sewing machines; samples sent to any address for $3; small capital parties can make $25 daily. Call on or address KIMBALL'S PATENT SPRING COMPANY, No. 11 Clinton place, New York city.

SILENT PARTNER WANTED—WITH FROM $3,000 TO $5,000, who will receive one-third profits of a good paying business located in one of the finest parts of this city. Address J. H. EMETIN, St. James Hotel.

STOCK AND FIXTURES FOR SALE OF THE OLD established grocery store 122 Bleecker street; lease two years and eight months; price, the value of the stock only.

THE ADVERTISER WOULD OFFER FOR SALE THE Retail Branch of a good paying Business, together with Fixtures, Good Will and Lease of store, their intention being to confine themselves exclusively to their wholesale trade; the business has been established ten years and will not require much capital. Address H. H. P., box 1,250 New York Post office.

WANTED—ONE OR TWO PARTNERS, WITH capital, to deal in Disston's Circular Saw, and take equal interest in and manufacture E. Colson's Patent Movable Toothed Circular Saws. Address E. COLSON'S SAW WORKS, Fort Wayne, Ind.

WANTED—A PARTNER, WITH $1,500 OR $2,000, TO take a Half Interest in a first class shirt manufacturing business in this city. Address K. L., box 114 Herald Uptown Branch office.

$100 REQUIRED.—PART OF AN ENTERPRISE of great promise; liberal returns to investor; strictly honest and legitimate. Address, stating where interview may be had, C. L. B., Herald office.

$1,500.—PARTNER WANTED, IN A FIRST class millinery and fancy goods business, situated on one of the leading avenues, or the whole for sale, owing to having other business. Address W. M., care Knickerbocker Cottage, No. 456 Sixth av.

INSTRUCTION.

AT THOMPSON'S COLLEGE, 20 FOURTH AVENUE, opposite Cooper Institute.—Bookkeeping, Writing, Arithmetic and Languages. Day and evening. Ladies' department. Telegraphy taught practically; demand for operators. No vacation.

A FRENCH PROFESSOR, OF EXPERIENCE, WISHES a few more pupils. Address E. C., box 108 Herald office.

AT WEST SIDE BUSINESS COLLEGE, SIXTH AVEnue, corner of Twenty-third street—Bookkeeping is taught by the aid of patent miniature counting rooms as practically as in actual business. Please call and examine; open evenings also.

A BEAUTIFUL SPECIMEN OF PENMANSHIP—Suitable for framing, will be sent free to any young man between 14 and 20 years of age; by enclosing stamp to West Side College, Sixth avenue, corner Twenty-third street.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE—NOW UNDER the care of Rev. and Mrs. R. J. Conn, resumes duties September 15, 1873. For particulars address PHINEAS LOUNSBURY, President, or A. WILLIAMSON, Secretary, Bedford, Westchester county, N. Y.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE (ESTABLISHED IN NEW York in 1814).—English and French for young ladies and misses. Boarding and day pupils. 1,527 and 1,529 Spruce street, Philadelphia, Pa. French is the language of the family and is constantly spoken in the Institute. Mme. D'HERVILLY, Principal.

COLLEGE OF ST. FRANCIS XAVIER, 49 WEST FIFteenth street.—Studies will be resumed on Monday, September 1, 1873. H. HUDON, S. J., President.

CALL AND SEE THE WEST SIDE BUSINESS COLlege, Sixth avenue, corner of Twenty-third street.—Bookkeeping, Penmanship, Arithmetic, Phonography. Young men qualified for profitable situations. Evening School also. Please call.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, 875 BROADway, corner of Eighteenth street, is open day and evening. Gentlemen, ladies and boys can have special lessons in Business Writing, Bookkeeping, Arithmetic, &c., or a general Business Course, embracing all branches required. Stiffness, cramping or trembling entirely removed. Four desks for boys vacant.

EDUCATION.—MRS. RIGBYE'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG ladies and little girls will reopen September 25. Fort street, New Brighton, S. I. For circulars address box 3,722 Post office, New York.

EDUCATION.—A GERMAN LADY WISHES TO REceive a few young ladies as boarders who are wishing to finish their education. References Fr. K. Mark, Consul of the German Empire in Zurich. Address Miss LOUISE CRAMER, Steinwiesstrasse, Hottingen, Zurich.

FREEHOLD INSTITUTE, FREEHOLD, NEW JERsey.—For Catalogues send to Rev. A. G. CHAMBERS, Principal.

FOUR LITTLE GIRLS WILL BE TAKEN TO BOARD and educate in a select family school, where they will receive every home comfort; terms for board and washing tuition, including music (piano), drawing and fancy work $75 per quarter. Apply at 79 Irving place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

LESPINASSE FORT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE FOR young ladies reopens September 22. Circulars at Bretano's, 14 Union square. LESPINASSE & FRIEDMANN, 12 Pine street.

MERVIEW ACADEMY, BABYLON, L. I.—MISS GANNON'S English, French and German Home Academy for young ladies will reopen September 8. Miss Gannon is assisted in the musical department by her neice, Miss Louisa Eckstein, the celebrated pianist from London. French and German spoken in the house. Harmony and musical composition taught, and pupils thoroughly prepared for all parts of concert playing. Terms $280 per annum.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, CHESTER Pa., for boarders only.—Twelfth annual session opens Wednesday, September 10. Civil Engineering, Classics and English taught. Apply to Colonel THEODORE HYATT, President.

STUDIES WILL BE RESUMED IN ST. JOHN'S COLlege, Fordham, Westchester county, on Wednesday, September 3, 1873; board and tuition per year, $300. For further particulars apply to JOS. SHEA, S. J., President.

THE SISTERS OF MERCY WILL REOPEN THEIR schools for young ladies on the 1st of September, at St. Catherine's, 35 East Houston street; St. John's, 122 East Fifty-fourth street, and St. Agnes', Madison avenue and Eighty-first street.

$40 PER TEN WEEKS' BOARD AND TUITION; all expenses; pleasant home; thorough instruction; healthy location; limited number; boys wanted. L. G. WHITLOCK, Wilton, Conn.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

WANTED—A SECOND HAND PAPER CUTTING MAchine, 32 inch knife, Sheridan's or Sanborn's make. Address, stating where it can be seen, F. P. L., Herald office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A SQUARE IRON TANK, large enough to hold 100 to 150,000 gallons. Address G., box 1,520 Post office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A COLUMBIAN ALCOhol Still. Address G., box 1,520 Post office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—100 OR 150 FEET OF CONveyers, iron or wood, and two pairs of 36 inch portable Mills. Address DAVIS, machinery yard, 120 to 124 Hudson street, Jersey City, near the ferry. Likewise Elevators.

BILLIARDS.

A.—A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF NEW AND SECOND hand Billiard Tables constantly on hand at GEO. E. PHELAN'S, No. 7 Barclay street, New York.

A1.—STANDARD AMERICAN BEVEL TABLES AND the Phelan & Collender Combination Cushions, for sale only by the patentee, H. W. COLLENDER, successor to Phelan & Collender, 738 Broadway, New York.

AFTER A FAIR AND IMPARTIAL TRIAL THE learned judges of New York have decided that Delaney's lightning wire Cushions are far superior to the United States. GRIFFITH & CO., Billiard Table Manufacturers, 40 Vesey street.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FIRE! FIRE.

We are offering our entire stock of VENEERS, slightly damaged by water by the fire of the 12th inst., at our branch salesrooms, 170 AND 172 CENTRE STREET, at less than half their cost. A rare chance for Walnut, Hungarian Ash, French Walnut, figured and plain Walnut, Maple, Ash, Oak, Thuya, Amboine, &c. &c. Choice woods at a great bargain. GEORGE W. READ & CO., 186 to 200 Lewis street, East River.

DENTISTRY.

A BEAUTIFUL AND DURABLE SET OF TEETH from $10 upward; partial sets from $1 each tooth upward; perfect fitting guaranteed at J. C. KENNEDY'S, 126 Bowery.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks, &c.

35 EAST 18TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS first class cook; thoroughly understands all its branches; best city reference from last place.

150 WEST 28TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as good cook; excellent baker; no objection to a private boarding house and to assist with the washing; city reference.

232 WEST 11TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS GOOD cook; will assist in washing; best city reference.

446 WEST 28TH ST., TOP FLOOR.—A MIDDLE-aged Protestant woman as cook, washer and ironer; no objections to go to the country; good city reference.

862 2D AV., 3D FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A COMPetent young woman as cook; is an excellent baker; is willing to do the coarse washing and ironing; no objection to a first class boarding house; best city references.

Chambermaids, &c.

45 BLEECKER ST., SECOND FLOOR.—A REspectable young German girl as chambermaid in a respectable family.

60 SANDS ST., BROOKLYN.—A YOUNG FRENCH lady, just from Paris, as chambermaid or to take care of children.

222 WEST 18TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS chambermaid in a private family.

305 EAST 36TH ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A NORWAY girl as chambermaid or to do washing and ironing in a respectable family.

322 EAST 66TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; good city reference. Call for two days.

337 EAST 5TH ST., FIRST FLOOR.—AS FIRST class chambermaid; is a nice hand sewer and speaks French and German. Address.

442 WEST 29TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN to do upstairs work; is obliging and willing to make herself useful. Call on or address.

Dressmakers and Seamstresses.

63D STREET, SOUTHWEST CORNER 1ST AV.—A middle-aged woman as seamstress, and would assist in light upstairs work.

137 EAST 53D ST., PRESENT EMPLOYER'S.—A respectable young woman wishes employment as dressmaker or seamstress by the week in American families; is a thorough operator on Wheeler & Wilson's and Grover & Baker's machines; understands all kinds of fine sewing; would take work by the month; willing to do other duties; good reference. Call on Saturday and Monday.

210 32D ST., NEAR 7TH AV.—A DRESSMAKER TO engage by the day or month; can do family sewing; uses several machines; would like to go to the country.

323 6TH AV., NEAR 20TH ST.—A THOROUGHLY experienced dressmaker wants work in first class families, to cut and baste by the day. Address Miss M. BRITTON.

420 EAST 15TH ST.—AN EXPERIENCED DRESSmaker, understanding cutting and trimming in all branches, wishes a few more engagements by the day or week.

488 6TH AV., BETWEEN 29TH AND 30TH STS.—Mme. RAMU, experienced French dressmaker, understanding cutting and trimming in all branches, wishes a few engagements in families; terms $2 per day; first class work and references.

A YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL AS SEAMSTRESS OR companion in a small family; would assist in light chamberwork. Address M. A. S., Brooklyn Post office.

General Housework, &c.

10 3D ST., THIRD FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE GERman lady, a few months in this country, to assist in housekeeping in a genteel family; willing to take charge of children.

139 WEST 50TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH avs., second floor.—A woman to do general housework in a small private family; lately landed.

222 WEST 18TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH avs.—A respectable Protestant girl to do general housework in a private family. Call from 9 till 11.

Housekeepers, &c.

475 6TH AV.—A YOUNG AND OBLIGING AMERIcan girl to do general housework.

697 BROADWAY, FIRST FLIGHT, ROOM 13.—A lady as housekeeper in a widower's family.

A LADY OF CULTURE AND VERY FINE PERsonal appearance desires a position as housekeeper, or any employment where her services will be considered an equivalent for a good home and moderate salary; best references given for capability and moral character. None but sincere and honorable parties are solicited to address Miss HENRIETTA, Herald office.

A LADY, COMPETENT TO TAKE CHARGE OF A widower's family, desires a position in that capacity. Address C. C., box 115 Herald Uptown Branch office.

AN AMERICAN LADY WISHES A POSITION AS housekeeper in a first class hotel; she fully understands every department; can give the best references. For particulars address HOUSEKEEPER, East End Hotel, Long Branch, N. J., for one week.

WANTED.—A POSITION AS HOUSEKEEPER, BY an American lady. Address Mrs. MARY THORNE, Mineola, L. I.

WANTED—A POSITION BY A FIRST CLASS HOTEL housekeeper; if required understands linenroom and laundry thoroughly; is smart and energetic. Address HOUSEKEEPER, box 140 Herald office.

Laundresses, &c.

133 WEST 52D ST.—A RESPECTABLE COLORED woman would like some washing and ironing at her own home, or would go out by the day; good city reference. Call on or address Mrs. HAMILTON.

137 WEST 33D ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A RESPECTAble colored woman wants some families' washing. Call for four days.

153 WEST 31ST ST.—A FIRST CLASS LAUNDRESS to do ladies' and gentlemen's and families' washing, French fluting, &c., at her house; is reliable and prompt. Call on or address Mrs. SIMMS.

159 EAST 30TH ST., THIRD FLOOR.—A RESPECTable young woman to go out by the day washing and ironing, or will take it in; good city references.

221 EAST 35TH ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D AVS., rear house.—A respectable laundress to do a family's washing at her house by the week, or would go out by the day if preferable. Call on or address Mrs. MACRESSEY.

239 EAST 26TH ST.—A GOOD LAUNDRESS DEsires to go out by the day, or would do housecleaning; best references. Call or address.

348 WEST 45TH ST.—A FIRST CLASS LAUNDRESS desires work by the day or to take in fine washing on reasonable terms; good reference. Call in the rear. Mrs. SIGGE.

406 7TH AV., CORNER 33D ST.—A FIRST CLASS laundress; understands her business thoroughly. first class references.

1,129 2D AV., NEAR 59TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE woman wishes to do washing for a few more ladies and gentlemen at her home; puffing and fluting neatly done; is willing to go out by the day.

Nurses, &c.

32 EAST 30TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE MARRIED woman as wet nurse.

148 WEST 33D ST.—A YOUNG FRENCH GIRL, speaking English, as nurse and do plain sewing.

161 WEST 41ST ST.—AN AMERICAN WOMAN AS nurse; weekly or monthly; has no objection to an invalid.

208 WEST 40TH ST.—A YOUNG FRENCH GIRL AS children's nurse and to do sewing; can understand English; best references.

238 WEST 27TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH avs., top floor, back room.—A decent respectable young woman wants a baby to nurse; lately confined; has fresh breast of milk. Call for three days.

284 3D AV.—A RESPECTABLE WIDOW LADY wants a baby to nurse; can give a comfortable home and a mother's care; best city reference if required. Address Mrs. SMITH.

405 WEST 54TH ST.—A YOUNG WIDOW, WITH A fresh breast of milk, infant 3 months old, as wet nurse; first class family. Call until Monday. Mrs. CALDRON.

406 7TH AV., CORNER 33D ST.—A COMPETENT young woman as nurse and to take care of children; excellent references.

461 WEST 37TH ST.—A YOUNG MARRIED WOMAN as wet nurse in a private family; has a fresh breast of milk.

808 6TH AV.—AN EXPERIENCED MONTHLY nurse, at present disengaged, wishes to make a few more engagements; best reference from city doctors.

Miscellaneous.

27 ST. MARK'S PLACE.—A GIRL OF MODEST, genteel appearance, to wait on a lady. Call between the hours of 9 and 12.

A LADY, AT PRESENT ABROAD, BUT ABOUT TO return to the United States, is anxious to recommend her maid, who has lived with her four years, to some American family coming abroad; she can recommend her as an excellent maid and good travelling servant; she knows the Continent thoroughly and can speak several languages; will be disengaged in October. Address E. H., Stoneleigh Vicarage, Kenilworth, England.

TO EXHIBITORS AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR, 1873.—A lady of several seasons' experience desires an engagement for the coming fair season; best references. Address FAIR, box 179 Herald Uptown Branch office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH WOMAN (PROTestant), a situation to wait on a lady and do sewing or chamberwork and sewing; no objection to travel; good references from present employer. Address E. T. T., care of Mr. John Polk, Haverstraw, N.Y.

PROFESSIONAL SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

A LADY OF CULTURE AND REFINEMENT DEsires a position to teach children English, French and music, or as companion; references the best. Address MELVILLE, Herald Uptown Branch office.

A YOUNG LADY WOULD LIKE A POSITION IN A private school as teacher of infant department and calisthenics; best city references. Address H., box 172 Herald office.

A WELL EDUCATED YOUNG LADY WISHES TO teach in a family; English, French acquired in France, Latin and music; salary no object; highest references. Address EARNEST, Herald Uptown Branch office.

A MUSICIAN AND VOCALIST OF LARGE EXPErience as teacher in first class schools, desires an engagement; is thorough and reliable; highest references. Address MUSICIAN, Herald Uptown Branch office.

PROFESSIONAL SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

A LADY OF CULTURE AND REFINEMENT DEsires a position to teach children English, French and music; references the best. Address MELVILLE, Herald Uptown Branch office.

ANGELL'S TURKISH BATHS, 61 LEXINGTON AV., want agreeable, healthy, intelligent, industrious American women for baths and office, and as matron, not older than 25 years; wages liberal.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

A BOY OF 16 WISHES A SITUATION IN SOME wholesale business; writes a plain hand and is quick at figures; best references. Address FRANK, Herald office.

A CHANCE TO LEARN TELEGRAPHY.—MEN, women, boys and girls learn and take positions; demand for operators; no vacation. THOMPSON'S College, No. 20 4th av., opposite Cooper Institute.

A. T. STEWART & CO. WANT
first class EXPERIENCED SALESWOMEN
for their
SUIT AND MILLINERY DEPARTMENTS.
Only those who have had the best city experience and are thoroughly competent need apply. Address by letter, stating references, MANAGER, Broadway and 10th st.

AN ARMY OFFICER'S WIFE, ABOUT TO TRAVEL West, with her two children, desires a nurse to accompany her. Apply at No. 185 Lexington av.

WANTED—AN A1 THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED saleslady, of pleasing manners and address; one who is competent to get up designs and a first class fitter of ladies' suits. To a saleslady possessing highest testimonials as to character and ability a first class position in the suit department of a large retail house is offered. Apply for three days, by letter only, to B. ALTMAN & CO., 331 and 333 6th av.

MILLINERS.—WANTED, A FIRST CLASS TRIMMER to go to Indianapolis. Apply Saturday and Monday at IRA BEARD'S, 437 Broadway.

WANTED—A NURSE, NOT SUBJECT TO SEASICKness, to accompany a family to Europe; good references required. Apply Saturday, August 30, and Monday, September 1, between 10 and 12 A. M., to the doorkeeper, Broadway entrance, Fifth Avenue Hotel.

WANTED—A GIRL, WITH GOOD REFERENCES, as laundress and for housework. 57 West 56th st.

WANTED—ONE HUNDRED FIRST CLASS CLOAK and dressmakers; none but proficient hands need apply at ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.'S, Broadway and 19th st.

WANTED—BY A FAMILY OF TWO, IN COUNTRY, near New York, a respectable woman to cook, wash, and do general housework; Protestant widow, with child 5 to 10 years old, preferred. Address R. R. P., Herald office, New York.

WANTED—IN A MINISTER'S FAMILY, A FEW miles from the city, a Protestant woman to do the general housework; family small; will be found a desirable place for one who would like a quiet home. Apply at No. 4 Varick Place (Sullivan st.)

WANTED—A NEAT, TRUTHFUL, FIRST CLASS chambermaid and waitress in a small family. Call at upper door, from 9 to 12, 490 Lexington av.

WANTED—A CAPABLE WOMAN AS COOK AND TO wash and iron for a small family; must come well recommended; satisfactory wages to a suitable person. Apply between 10 and 12 at 609 Lexington av., near 52d st.

WANTED—A GOOD PLAIN COOK, AND TO DO washing and ironing for a small family of four; must have good recommendations; German preferred. Apply at No. 316 West 33d st.

WANTED—A SCOTCH OR IRISH PROTESTANT, to cook, wash and iron in a private family. Apply at No. 114 West 49th st.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS LAUNDRESS. INquire, with references, at 21 East 110th st., between 5th and Madison avs.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

A BOY, LATELY ARRIVED IN THIS COUNTRY, requires a situation in a private family, as waiter. Address G. STEPHENSON, No. 9 Washington sq.

AN AMERICAN, 20 YEARS OF AGE, WANTS A situation as groom or useful man; understands the care of horses; can drive one horse; willing to work at anything; a steady place desired. Address L. A. S., Address 136 Prince st.

A YOUNG SCOTCHMAN, 21 YEARS OF AGE, desires a situation as night porter in a wholesale drygoods house in city; first class city references. M., 146 Herald office.

A YOUNG MAN, 20 YEARS OF AGE, WISHES employment where he can make himself useful. Address A. MARTENS, 148 Essex st.

A STRONG, WILLING LAD, DESIRES EMPLOYment where he can make himself generally useful; wages no object; good reference. Address WILLIAM, Herald office.

A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN, ACCUSTOMED TO THE building and real estate agency business, wishes a situation in that line. Address box 144 Herald office.

A FIRST CLASS PRIVATE HOUSE OR HOTEL waiter wishes a situation; good reference from last place. Address G. W. H., Herald Uptown Branch office.

LEATHER TRADE.—A GENTLEMAN KNOWN IN ALL parts of Great Britain, for some years principal of a large leather factor's business, but having lately withdrawn from the partnership, desires a situation in a first class American leather house, where his knowledge of the British trade would be available; references given and required. Address THOMAS LEWIS, 47 Victoria road, Northampton, England.

SITUATION WANTED—AS WAITER IN A PRIVATE family or boarding house; first class city reference. Address, for three days, A. HICKS, 278 Madison av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A BRIGHT, HONEST LAD of 17; would prefer a trade; has no objection to live with his employer. Call or address DONALD FRASER, 112 Pavonia av., Jersey city.

VALET OR WAITER IN A PRIVATE FAMILY—BY an Englishman lately arrived; thoroughly experienced; excellent testimonials; age 28. FARMER, 109 East 9th st.

WANTED—BY A STRICTLY SOBER MAN, A SITUAtion as first class cook, meat and pastry. Address P. P. O., Herald office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS AS LIGHT PORTERS IN stores or wholesale houses by two sober, steady young men; speak French and German. Address A. B., box 161 Herald office.

WANTED—BY A STEADY MAN, A SITUATION AS watchman, porter or coachman; willing to make himself useful at anything. Call at or direct to Summit Hotel, 65 Bowery.

WANTED—BY A STEADY MAN, A SITUATION AS watchman, porter or coachman; understands the care of horses and carriages; willing to make himself useful at anything. Call on or address JAMES HANNAN, Summit Hotel, 65 Bowery, room 47.

WANTED—BY A MAN FULLY COMPETENT FOR either position, steward or cook, in hotel or restaurant, or will take entire charge; good reference from last employer. Inquire, for two days, for F. A. PENNOYER, caterer, No. 865 6th av.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

A YOUNG MAN (GERMAN), 18 YEARS OF AGE, desires an engagement in a wholesale house, to learn bookkeeping; experienced in grocery business. Address WILLIAM KILLY, 10 Spring st., near Bowery.

A YOUNG MAN, OF GOOD EXPERIENCE, JUST arrived, wants a situation in a grocery or spirit store; first class reference. Address M. G., Herald Uptown Branch office.

AN EXPERIENCED ACCOUNTANT, CORRESPONDent and general manager desires an engagement; moderate salary expected. Address M., box 2,423 Post office.

A GENTLEMAN WANTS SITUATION AS CASHIER, treasurer or collector, or any position requiring energy and integrity; references satisfactory; salary moderate. Address TRUST, box 111 Herald office.

A YOUNG MAN, WHO WRITES AND SPEAKS English, French and German, wishes a situation as clerk; best references. Address R. B., 52 Stanton st.

A COMPETENT BOOKKEEPER WANTED—UNMARried man preferred; must be willing to travel and well versed and able to correspond in the French, German and Italian languages. Address M. G., Herald office.

A COMPETENT AND TRUSTWORTHY YOUNG MAN of over six years' experience desires a situation as bookkeeper or assistant; satisfactory references furnished. Address E. J. C., 42 Beach st.

AN EXPERIENCED CIGAR SALESMAN, WHO speaks Spanish, desires an engagement. Address SALESMAN, box 2,275 Boston Post office, Mass.

DRUG CLERK.—WANTED, AN ASSISTANT, COMpetent in the retail and prescription business. Apply at No. 255 Sixth av.

FIRST CLASS POSITIONS AND GOOD SALARIES are offered to the following men:—An A1 thoroughly competent salesman to take charge of salesroom and manage help of our suit and cloak department; also a first class window dresser, ticket writer preferred. All must be able to furnish first class references as to character and ability from former employers. Apply for three days, by letter only, to B. ALTMAN & CO., 331 and 333 6th av.

SALESMEN WANTED—MEN OF ENERGY, CAPAcity and address can find steady and profitable employment at L. A. FINLEY & CO.'S, 16 Cedar st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENERGETIC YOUNG Irishman, of 25, as assistant bookkeeper, cashier or some trustworthy post; a first class penman and accountant; best reference and security if necessary. Address J. N. C., Herald office.

TO DRUGGISTS.—A CLERK IS DESIROUS OF AN engagement. Apply to CHEMICUS, Herald Brooklyn Branch office.

WANTED—NEAR NEW YORK, DRY GOODS CLERKS, only those with best references. Address S. H. R., Herald office, or box 29 Post office, White Plains, N. Y.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, JUST ARRIVED IN the city, a situation as bookkeeper or assistant; has had four years experience. Address F. H. T., 83 4th av.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED SALESMEN FOR THE white goods and silk departments. Apply, for three days, by letter only, to B. ALTMAN & CO., 331 and 333 6th av.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED FIRST CLASS GERman cloth salesman at KELLAR & ALLEN'S clothhouse, corner of Ann and William streets.

WANTED—BY A MANUFACTURER OF SHIRT fronts, collars and cuffs, an experienced salesman having good trade in this line. None others need address B. L. M., Herald office.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN LAD, AS ENTRY CLERK in a wholesale fancy goods house; must be quick at figures and a good penman; salary first year $250. Address C. E. B., Herald office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, 22 YEARS OF AGE, a position in a broker's office; best references furnished. Address B. W., Herald office.

WANTED—THREE YOUNG MEN.—I WILL INSTRUCT practically in bookkeeping, penmanship, mercantile calculation, &c., three young men, at my house, Brooklyn; hours, 8 to 10½ P. M.; terms moderate. Address COLLINS, Herald office.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—LIVE, ACTIVE SALESMEN, BY THE Howe Machine Company. Apply at 65 Montgomery st., Jersey City, Travers' Library.

WANTED—TWO SALESMEN AND TWO BOYS FOR fancy and millinery goods, at 347 Canal st. Call to-day and Monday.

YOUNG MAN WANTED—AS CLERK IN FACTORY; 10 miles from city. Apply 191 Grand st., New York.

COACHMEN AND GARDENERS.

A MAN WANTED—ON PLACE NEW BRIGHTON; garden, horse and cow; unmarried; $20 per month. Apply at noon at 71 Broadway, room 17.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG SINGLE MAN WISHES a situation as coachman and gardener; can milk if required; three and a half years' best city reference from his last employer. Address J. N., box 182 Herald office.

A RESPECTABLE MAN WISHES A SITUATION AS coachman on a gentleman's place; will make himself generally useful; good reference. Address PATRICK COYLE, 20 Price st., Elizabeth, N. J., care of Jas. Smith.

A GERMAN MAN, MARRIED, NO CHILDREN, wants a situation as vegetable gardener on a gentleman's place; understands his business; can take care of horses and cattle; wife will do housework in a small family. Address REINLAND, Herald office.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, AS coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; best city reference. Address P. C., No. 131 East 18th st.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN WANTS A SITUAtion as coachman; is willing to make himself generally useful, and has good reference from his last boss. Apply to MARRY SMITH, 131 Liberty st.

A YOUNG MAN WISHES A SITUATION AS COACHman and groom; he understands his business thoroughly and will be found willing and obliging; country preferred; first class references. Address M. C., Herald Uptown Branch office.

A GERMAN GARDENER WISHES A SITUATION; understands his business thoroughly in hot houses and all its branches; best references furnished. Address GARDENER, 263 East Houston st., in store.

A SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN, BY A competent man; is a Scotchman; would like a place where he could remain; 20 years' reference. Call on or address J. B., 50 4th av.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE man as coachman and gardener; thoroughly understands his business; refers to General Lewner, 86 and 88 Worth st., city, where he can be seen on Saturday.

A FIRST CLASS YOUNG MAN DESIRES A SITUAtion as coachman and groom in a private family; very best city references from his last employer. Address T. G., Herald Uptown Branch office, or 220 5th av.

A COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY AN American young man; is thoroughly competent and has good references. Call at or address 126 West 17th st.

A YOUNG COLORED MAN WISHES A SITUATION—As coachman; highly competent; excellent references. Call or address No. 206 West 17th st.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, AS coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; best city reference. Address J. K., No. 10 West 18th st.

AN ENGLISH GARDENER, MARRIED, NO ENCUMbrance, wants a permanent situation; understands his business in all its branches; prefers plenty of glass; greenhouse indispensable. Address T. B., care B. K. Bliss & Sons, No. 23 Park place, New York.

COACHMAN, (SINGLE MAN), WANTS A SITUAtion.—Understands milking and gardening; thoroughly understands the business; will be found sober and obliging; good references. Address T. F., box 149 Herald office.

COACHMAN WANTS A SITUATION; IS A COMPEtent, trustworthy man, with good recommendations from last and former employers. Call on or address M. H., coachman, 208 West 32d st.

GARDENER.—A FRENCHMAN WISHES A SITUAtion; is married, and has no encumbrance; understands gardening thoroughly and practically in all its branches. Address LOUIS J., Crum Elbow, Dutchess County.

GARDENER'S SITUATION WANTED—BY AN Englishman; is married and has one child; the advertiser thoroughly understands the business in all its branches, including the forcing of fruits, flowers and vegetables; also laying out new places or improving old ones; would take charge of a farm in connection with garden; can furnish good testimonials from last and former employers; no one need answer this but those in want of a first class gardener. Address WILLIAM HARWOOD, care of J. M. Thorburn & Co., 15 John st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR SITUAtion as coachman and cook, by a young man and wife, just arrived from England, without encumbrance. Address H. JAMES, 401 West 40th st.

WANTED—A SCOTCH GARDENER AS AN ASSISTant; must be a single man. Address L. H., Herald office.

A COMPETENT MAN (ENGLISH) WISHES A SITUAtion as coachman in a private family; unexceptionable city references. Call on or address G. A., 1,252 Broadway.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

A WORD TO ALL SEWING MACHINE CANVASSers.—We are giving special rates for the united efforts of canvassers for sales of the Elias Howe, in any part of the city, during September; machines put on trial and easy instalments accepted; each one can do something. East Side Branch office, 26 avenue C.

ANGELL'S TURKISH BATHS, 61 LEXINGTON AV.—Want agreeable, honest, intelligent, industrious, strictly temperate Americans, for baths and office, and as cook and steward; not older than 25 years.

AGENTS WANTED—179 HESTER ST., NEAR MOTT st.; great inducements. Call and see.

AGENTS WANTED.—NEW ARTICLE THIS DAY; seven others just out; $15 daily; no company pay larger commission; sample, by mail, 25c.; steady employment. AMERICAN NOVELTY CO., 302 Broadway.

A.—WANTED, SEVERAL ACTIVE YOUNG MEN TO tie up parcels; those having had experience preferred. STERN BROTHERS, No. 367 6th av.

A BOY, WHO IS A GOOD PENMAN AND CORRECT at figures, in a wholesale hosiery house. Address in handwriting, stating age, wages and reference, PENMAN, box 170 Herald office.

A CHANCE TO LEARN TELEGRAPHY.—MEN, women, boys and girls, learn and take positions; demand for operators; no vacation. THOMPSON'S College, 20 4th av., opposite Cooper Institute.

AGENTS WANTED.—100 LIVE MEN TO SELL AN article of rare merit, universally required; smart men can coin money; $7 to commence. HENDERSON, 116 Nassau st., room 7.

A. T. STEWART & CO. WANT A FEW COMPETENT, EXPERIENCED CASHIERS; experts only. Address, stating references, MANAGER, Broadway and 10th st.

A SMART BOY WANTED—TO KEEP BOOKS AND make himself useful in a market; must be a correct accountant. Address, stating salary expected, references and age, J. J. B., Herald Uptown Branch office.

A PIONEER MISSIONARY WORK.—WANTED, 500 intelligent, Christian women, possessing energy and conversational powers, to introduce Mrs. M. G. Brown's Metaphysical Discovery, which kills the root of all disease, in cities and towns throughout the United States; to efficient women a rare opportunity offers. Apply at the University, 51 Bond street, New York, after 3 P. M.

BOY WANTED—IN AN IMPORTING HOUSE, TO run errands and attend office; one who can come well recommended, about 15 years of age; salary $2 per week. Address, stating age and references, box 3,630 New York Post office.

BOY WANTED—(GERMAN PREFERRED), 15 TO 20 years old, for light work; must be bright, active and willing; references required; wages $3 per week. THE PATENT METALLIC WEATHER STRIP CO., 812 Broadway.

MINER WANTED—IN COAL AND IRON ORE; MUST be thoroughly experienced and competent to take sole charge of the work; no one else need apply. OAKDALE IRON COMPANY, Kingston, Roane county, Tenn.

THE REPUBLIC LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, 409 Broadway, want a few first class business men to act as solicitors in the Metropolitan district.

WANTED—A STOUT BOY TO GO ERRANDS. APPLY to JOHNSON BROS. & CO., 448 Broadway.

WANTED—25 MEN TO GO TO SOUTH AMERICA TO work placer mines that pay $50 per day to the man. The advertiser has been in the diggings six months. The outfit will cost $300 each. Apply at No. 3 Bleecker st., from 10 to 12 A. M.

WANTED—A WAITER WHO UNDERSTANDS THE oyster business and speaks German, at Nick's Hotel, Hoboken. Apply, for two days, to N. C. LINDNER.

WANTED—A SMART BOY FOR AN OFFICE, AGED about 15 years; reference required. Apply to N. M. KERR & CO., 712 Broadway.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN ABOUT 18, LATELY landed, understanding liquor business. Apply to F. FEELY, 416 East 10th st.

WANTED—A BOY WHO HAS A KNOWLEDGE OF the jewelry business. Apply to M. L. SHEEHAN, 439 6th av.

WANTED—A BOSS CARMAN; MUST HAVE A FULL knowledge of horses, trucks, &c., also familiar with shipping goods by various transportation lines. Address, wite full particulars as to age, residence, where last employed, references and wages expected (without which no attention will be paid to communication), R., box 3,050 Post office, New York.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN, OF 18, LIVING WITH his parents, convenient to down town, to learn bookkeeping in the hardware trade; pay first year $150. Address HARPER, Herald office.

WANTED—BY AN IMPORTING AND EXPORTING house, a young man, from 17 to 18 years old; one who has had experience in that business. Address box 4,942 New York Post office.

WANTED—AN EDUCATED GENTLEMAN OF GOOD address to solicit business for a well-established collection house; salary and commission. Apply at Nos. 5 and 7 Dey st., room 11.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS WAITER, AT A. MILLER'S, No. 833 8th av.

THE TRADES.

ASSISTANT DENTISTS AND A GOOD PLATE MAKER wanted—Also young men, fairly educated, of some means, to learn the business, at PRETERRE'S, dentist, 158 Bowery.

A PRACTICAL SUGAR REFINER WANTS A SITUation. Address DECASTRO & DONNER, 107 Front st.

A DRUGGIST, FULLY COMPETENT, WITH SIX years' experience in first class city stores, licensed, desires a situation as clerk or to take charge of a business; speaks German and English; best references. Inquire at 407 6th av.

ENGINEER WANTED—ON FLOATING ELEVATOR. Apply to or address C. E. HEUBERER & CO., foot of East Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth streets, E. R.

ENGINEER WANTED—TO RUN A SMALL ENGINE in the country; a steady, good job to a steady man who can handle tools. Address box 200, 308 West 23d st.

THE TRADES.

MANUFACTURING ENGINEER WANTED—TO SUPply 15 horse power, to run and exhibit a novelty machine, 3 feet diameter, of wonderful power, and to manufacture same for a firm, for home or export orders, with despatch. Address SPEEDY, Herald Uptown Branch office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENGINEER; FIRST class reference as to character, &c. Address W. Y., Herald office.

TO HATTERS.—ONE FINISHER, ONE GOSS BODY maker on stuck linings; one curler; to first class jour's a good shop. Apply at once.
WM. ROBERTSON,
14 Exchange st., Buffalo, N. Y.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS GENERAL UPHOLSTerer for the country; steady work and good wages. Apply from 8 to 9 o'clock A. M. at 99 Mott st.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

ON DEMANDE—UNE FILLE FRANCAISE DE 12 A 14 ans pour soigner et amuser une petite fille de 3 ans. S'adresser, Stevens Building, Broadway, au coin de la 27me rue.

SALES AT AUCSION.

ARCH. JOHNSTON, AUCTIONEER—OFFICE AND salesroom 37 Nassau street. Horse Auction Branch 19 to 25 East Thirteenth street. Carriage Repository No. 8 Cortlandt street.

Furniture, &c., at ARCH. JOHNSTON'S salesroom 37 Nassau street, Tuesday, September 2.

ALBERT B. WALDRON, AUCTIONEER.
Salesrooms 108 Liberty and 111 Cedar street.
Household and Cabinet Furniture.
THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
a large and general assortment, sold by order of J. A. & A. S. Whitehouse, Assignee for the stock of Messrs. Schaffer, Newman & Motts, of Attorney street, including all kinds of Furniture, &c., used in private residences; also Office Furniture.
Sale commencing in the basement.

AUCTION SALE—THIS DAY, COMMENCING AT 10½ o'clock, at private residence 21 East 20th st., near Broadway. HENRY ZINN, Auctioneer, sells over 250 lots of elegant Household Furniture, comprising every article necessary for housekeeping—viz., rosewood Pianoforte, elegant Parlor Suits, bedroom Suits, Mirrors, Brussels Carpets, Oil Paintings, lace Curtains, Etageres, bronze Clocks; also single and double Bedsteads, Bureaus, Wardrobes, spring and hair Mattresses, Lounges, rep Suits, dining room, basement and kitchen Furniture. Sale positive.

AT THE PRIVATE MANSION 104 EAST TWENTY-fifth street, between Fourth and Lexington avenues, large Household Furniture sale.
THIS (Saturday) MORNING, August 30, at 10½ o'clock.
E. ROTH, Auctioneer, will sell positively, rain or shine, 500 lots by catalogue to the highest bidder. Parlors—Velvet, Brussels, medallion Carpets; Grand Duchess and Marie Antoinette Parlor Suits, covered with crimson satin, crimson and gold and green and gold satin brocatel; Turkish easy Chairs, Lounges, pier and mantel Mirrors, Etageres, Tables, Bronzes, Vases, Clocks, Statuary, Works of Art, Curtains, Oil Paintings, Bookcase;
magnificent rosewood patent agraffe 7¾ octave Pianoforte, Stool, Cover, Cabinet;
rosewood and walnut Chamber Suits, styles of Louis XIV.; Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Commodes, Wardrobes, spring and hair Mattresses, Bedding, walnut Sitting Room Suits, covered in reps and plush; Sofas, Chairs, Carpets, Curtains, Mirrors, walnut Dining Furniture, French walnut Buffet, Extension Table, Glass, China, Silver Ware, Cutlery, &c. N. B.—Take Fourth or Third avenue cars to Twenty-fifth street. Responsible men in attendance to cart or move or pack, box and ship goods for purchasers.

AUCTION SALE—AT PRIVATE RESIDENCE 120 West Twenty-third street, near Sixth avenue. This Saturday morning, commencing at 10½ o'cloock LUKE FITZGERALD, Auctioneer, sells over $25,000 worth and 400 Lots by catalogue. Elegant costly Household Furniture, Chickering & Son rosewood 7¼ octave Pianoforte, Parlor Suits, Bronzes, Centre Tables, Oil Paintings, Carpets, Bookcase, 800 volumes of choice Books, Chamber Suits, rosewood and walnut Bedsteads, Bureaus Dressing Cases, springBeds, Mattresses. Dining Room—Buffet, Extension Tables, &c.; also Basement and Kitchen Furniture. Sale positive.

AUGUST MARTINES, AUCTIONEER.
$20,000 worth of
magnificent Household Furniture,
Pianoforte, Paintings, Statuary, Bronzes,
Mirrors, Drawing Room Furniture
and rare, costly Works of Art,
on this day (Saturday), at the elegant residence 36 West Fifteenth street, near Fifth avenue, sale commencing 10½ o'clock. Drawing Room—Superb Suits Furniture, Marie Antoniette, Grand Dutchess styles, covered silk brocade; marquetry bois de rose Cabinets, Tables, Etageres, Bookcase, Paintings by eminent artists, Statuary, Clocks, magnificent rosewood Pianoforte, Canterbury Music Books; rosewood, walnut Bureaus, Bedsteads, Wardrobes; Mattresses, Extension Tables, Silverware, Glassware, Chinaware, Basement, Kitchen, Servants' Apartments. Parties wishing to attend this sale take Fifth avenue stages or Sixth avenue cars.

AUCTION SALE.—LARGE AND POSITIVE SALE OF handsome, genteel household Furniture by public auction, this day, Saturday, 10 o'clock precisely, at residence 210 West Twenty-first street, near Seventh avenue. ROBERT C. CASHIN, Auctioneer, sells magnificent style Parlor Suits in silk brocade and satin, marquetery and gilt Cabinet, elegant four round 7¼ octave Pianoforte, gilt centre and side Tables, Etageres, Easy Chairs, Paris Bronzes, Clocks, valuable Paintings, Mirrors, Statuary, Ornaments, &c., Extension Table, Buffet, Dining Chairs, Dinner and Tea Sets, Silver Ware, Crockery; Bookcase, Library Tables, rosewood and walnut Bedsteads, Dressing Cases, Bureaus, Wardrobes, Washstands, Lounges, hair and spring Mattresses, rep and plush Suits, hall and kitchen Furniture, 17 Carpets, &c. Those about furnishing their houses would do well to attend. N. B.—Seventh or Eighth avenue cars. Sale positive this day.

AUCTION SALE—THIS DAY, AT 11 O'CLOCK, OF new and second hand top Buggies, road Wagons, Rockaways, Phaetons, several Horses, business Wagons, Harness, &c., by COLE & MURPHY, 379 Fulton street, Brooklyn.

BY ISADORE J. SWARZKOPH, AUCTIONEER—WILL sell, 10 o'clock, 122 Norfolk street, large Stock Fancy Goods, Dry Goods, Notions, Hosiery, Fixtures, Showcases, positively in lots. Dealers invited.
STRAUS & SWARZKOPH, 375 Bowery.

BY MAX BAYERSDORFER, AUCTIONEER, SELLS, 10½ o'clock, 861 Third avenue, elegantly fitted up black walnut Bar and Back Bar, rich walnut Fixtures of first class liquor and lager beer saloon; Tables, Chairs, Pictures, Icehouse, Glassware, Wines, Liquors, Cigars, &c. Positively in lots.

I. S. WEINBERGER, AUCTIONEER—SELLS THIS day (Saturday), August 30, at 10½ o'clock, at 15½ Bowery, for account of a former purchaser, 4 cases of Leaf Tobacco; also a variety of general Merchandise, Carpets, Oilcloth, Furniture, lace Curtains, Watches and Jewelry, Clocks, Oil Paintings, Engravings, one Elliptic Sewing Machine in perfect order, &c.

I. S. WEINBERGER, AUCTIONEER—SELLS THIS day and Monday a large quantity of Liquors in barrels, casks, cases and demijohns.

JERE. JOHNSON, JR., AUCTIONEER.
Magnificent speculation.
Land by the acre.
100 elegant Villa Sites
on the
Hudson River, at Boscobel, Crugers,
at peremptory
auction sale on the premises,
Tuesday, Sept. 2, 1873. Gratulla's Band, Harrison, free collation. Special train, stopping at Yonkers, Tarrytown and Sing Sing, will leave Grand Central depot at 11 o'clock, sharp. For passes apply personally to JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., 21 Park row, New York.

JACOB BOGART, AUCTIONEER.—THIS DAY, AT 11 o'clock, at the auction rooms No. 1 North William street, to pay storage, insurance and advances, one small Steam Engine.

JACOB BOGART, AUCTIONEER—THIS DAY, AT 11 o'clock, at the auction rooms No. 1 North William street, assortment of Household Furniture, Carpets, Mirrors, Beds and Bedding. Also Marshal's sale of 4 Wheeler & Wilson's and 1 Elliptic Sewing Machine.
J. PHILLIP, Marshal.

M. NUSSBAUM, AUCTIONEER.—NUSSBAUM & CO. sell this day, commencing at 2 o'clock, at salesrooms 217 Canal street, a general assortment of Household Furniture, Wardrobes, Bureaus, Chamber Suits, marble top Tables, Chairs, Mirrors, Paintings, Fancy Goods, Cutlery, Silver and China Ware, Sewing Machines, &c.

MAX BAYERSDORFER, AUCTIONEER—SELLS AT 9 o'clock at 67 West Houston street, full stocked Grocery Store and Furniture, in lots. Dealers specially invited. By order of Isador Hacker, Esq.

MORTGAGE SALE.—R. FIELD, SHERIFF'S AND General Auctioneer, salesroom 121 Bowery, will sell this day, at 11 o'clock, at No. 84 William street, the Contents of a Liquor Saloon, consisting of Liquors, Cigars, Chairs, Tables, Bar and Fixtures, Shuffleboard, &c. By order John W. Thorp, Attorney for Mortgagee.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF MARKETS and City Property,
PHILADELPHIA, August 22, 1873.
Sale of Ordnance, Ordnance Stores, Small Arms, Accoutrements, Ammunition, &c. On Tuesday morning, September 9, 1873, at 10 o'clock, will be sold at public sale, to the highest bidder, at the City Arsenal, Race street, below Broad, Philadelphia, 20-pound Parrott Guns, 6-pound Guns, Gun Carriages, Caissons, Wagons, Enfield Rifles, Springfield Muskets, Belgian Rifles, Belgian Muskets, Belts, Pouches, Cavalry Sabres, Sergeants' Swords, &c.; also Ammunition, including Case Shot, Shell, Cannister, Small Arm Ammunition, &c. May be examined, with catalogue, one week before the sale. Catalogues will be sent on application to JAMES A. FREEMAN & CO., Auctioneers, No. 422 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

R. FIELD, SHERIFF'S AND GENERAL AUCTIONEER, salesroom 121 Bowery—Will sell this day, at 12 o'clock, at No. 30 Cherry street, the Stock and Fixtures of a Liquor Store, consisting of a handsome black walnut Counter, 40 feet in length; 1 handsome silverplated Ale Pump, 6 pull, with Mirror; French plate Mirrors, cut Glass and engraved Decanters; also four large bronze Chandeliers. Sale positive.

SOLOMAN, AUCTIONEER—WILL SELL THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at the corner of 147th street and Third avenue, the entire Stock and Fixtures of a Gent's Furnishing and Fancy Goods Store; black walnut Counters, silverplated Showcases, two Wheeler Wilson's Sewing Machines; also the entire Furniture of the family.

WILLIAM ABBOTT, AUCTIONEER.—BY VIRTUE OF a chattel mortgage I will sell, on this day, at 10 o'clock, at the salesrooms, No. 50 New Bowery, a large lot of Furniture and Carpets, also lot of Liquor Fixtures, also one high Showcase.
M. LUTZ, Attorney for Mortgagee.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

A.—THE CHEAPEST FLOORS TO LET ON BROADWAY.
FIRST AND THIRD FLOORS,
438 BROADWAY.

A CORNER STORE TO LET—GOOD BUSINESS stand; also a Plumber's Shop; rent taken in work; $20. Corner Frankfort and William streets, Frankfort House.

A SUIT OF THREE LARGE ROOMS, WITH BATH, stationary tubs; suitable for light business and housekeeping; also Room and Bedroom, furnished, for gentleman and wife; reference required. 98 Sixth av.

A LIGHT, AIRY, WELL VENTILATED BASEMENT to let, suitable for any business; best location in the city. Inquire of P. KAHLER, on premises, 815 Broadway, near Twelfth street.

A.—THE RESTAURANT AND LUNCH COUNTER OF a downtown hotel, doing a good business, will be rented to a thorough caterer at a nominal figure. Address, giving references, &c., H. H., box 103 Herald office.

BROADWAY.—FIRST FLOOR FRONT OFFICE—IMmediate possession; rent low. Apply to-day for particulars to MORRIS SIMMONDS, 609 Broadway, room 5.

FACTORY BUILDING TO LET.—THE FOUR TOP floors 96x25, splendidly lighted, with every accommodation, in the new building, 213 West Thirty-first street; suitable for any business, especially pianos and cabinetmakers. Lease given if wanted. Inquire on premises.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

ATTENTION!
NOW READY FOR OCCUPANCY
NEW FIREPROOF BUILDING,
FULTON, NASSAU AND ANN STREETS.
ELEGANT OFFICES AND LARGE VAULTS TO RENT, IN THE ABOVE FIREPROOF, WELL LOCATED BUILDING, BEING IN CLOSE PROXIMITY TO THE CITY HALL, THE COURTS, THE POST OFFICE, &C., &C.
OFFICES, SUITABLE FOR LAWYERS, BROKERS, BANKS, INSURANCE COMPANIES, &C., &C., CAN BE HAD, SINGLY OR EN SUITE, OF ANY DESIRED SIZE, FROM 10X12 FEET TO 26X67 FEET, AT $300, $400, $500 AND UPWARD TO $12,000, ACCORDING TO SIZE AND LOCATION.
THE ABOVE BUILDING IS
COMPLETELY FIREPROOF,
READY FOR OCCUPANCY,
HEATED BY STEAM AND HAS TWO FIRST CLASS PASSENGER ELEVATORS AND ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS.

RENT OF SMALL OFFICES.

Size.	2d Story.	3d Story.	4th Story.	5th Story.
19.10x23.6	$2,000	$1,800	$1,500	—
16x24.6	1,800	1,500	1,200	—
14.6x25.6	1,800	1,500	1,200	—
17x26.6	1,800	1,500	—	—
10x18	—	400	—	—
10x12.6	500	400	350	$300
19.6x39	3,000	2,500	2,000	1,500
19.6x39	3,000	2,500	2,000	1,500
10x12.6	500	400	350	300
19.80x23	1,800	1,600	1,200	—
14.6x24	1,500	1,250	1,000	—
14.6x23	1,500	1,250	—	—
17x23	1,500	1,250	—	—
10x13	500	400	—	—

VALUABLE VAULTS FOR STORAGE PURPOSES.
ALSO OFFICES FOR BANKING AND OTHER PURPOSES ON FIRST AND BASEMENT FLOORS.
INQUIRES TO BE MADE OF
HOMER MORGAN, NO. 2 PINE STREET.

LOW RENT.—POSSESSION IMMEDIATELY OF large House, 23 Amity street; newly painted, 15 rooms, all improvements; large garden; only one block from Broadway and Grand Central Hotel; open from 9 to 10 mornings.

REAL ESTATE OFFICE TO LET—SUPERIOR LOCAtion; contiguous to Wall street and Broadway; splendidly furnished and ready for immediate occupancy. Inquire of M. W. SCOTT, 82 Cedar street.

RARE CHANCE.—TO LEASE—NEW, SITELY, CENtrally located Hotel, facing Broadway, Clinton Hall, Cooper Institute, Bible House; over 100 suits rooms; large stores and restaurants. Owner, 27 Third avenue.

SIXTH AVENUE STORE TO LET—WEST SIDE; plate glass front, suitable for boots and shoes or fancy goods. Address, stating business, C. T. M., Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

STORE TO LET—GOOD SIZED AND WELL FURnished basement, 405 Tenth avenue. Apply on premises.

STEAM POWER TO LET—LARGE AND SMALL Rooms, with or without power; well lighted; steam heat, steam elevators; steady power; convenient to ferries. 55 Atlantic street, near South ferry, Brooklyn.

STEAM POWER.—TO LET, TWO FLOORS, 86X44, EXtra light, with or without Power; best and cheapest in the city. Inquire at 160 West Twenty-seventh street.

TO LET—A SPLENDID STORE IN THE NEW building, No. 37 Spring street, adapted for any large business, specially for a fine tea or grocery store, furniture warerooms, wine and billiard saloon, restaurant, oyster saloon, &c. Also Floors and Rooms in the new brown stone houses, Nos. 211, 213 and 215 Mott, and 37 Spring street. Inquire of housekeepers, Nos. 211 and 213 Mott, near Spring street.

TO LET—NEW YORK ASSEMBLY ROOMS, for a term of years, with Saloon, Supper Rooms and other apartments belonging to said ball room. Inquire at 20 Second avenue.

TO LET—A VERY LARGE HALL, ON THE SOUTHwest corner of Thirty-seventh street and Eighth avenue, formerly used as a church; suitable for any business. Inquire at 358 Third avenue, corner of Twenty-sixth street.

TO LET—THE STORE AND HOUSE IN NEWARK, N. J., on Broad street, in the best business block; a first made stand for dry goods or shoe business; size of store 21 by 95 feet deep; possession at once. Inquire at S. SCHEUER'S, 736 Broad, corner Commerce street, Newark, N. J.

TO LET—A SHOP, SUITABLE FOR ANY BUSINESS; has been used as a blacksmith's shop. Inquire in feed store, No. 202 East Forty-fourth street, near Third avenue.

TO LET, VERY CHEAP—TWO STORES, 299 AND 301 Spring street; good for any business; near Clinton Market; great thoroughfare; one used for bakery, one as a grocery for many years.

TO LET OR LEASE—THREE LOTS, ON 101TH street and First avenue; one story factory building, stables and shed, enclosed with high fence.
THEO. MARTINE, 133 Nassau street.

TWO FLOORS TO LET—ON BROADWAY, IN A GOOD business locality. For further particulars address J. S., box 230 Herald office.

DWELLING HOUSES TO LET.

Furnished.

A VERY DESIRABLE FURNISHED HOUSE, IN Twenty-ninth street, near Madison avenue, 12 rooms; suitable for private boarding house or private family; rent $2,500; others, unfurnished, in choice locations.
HOLMES BROTHERS, 46 East Twenty-third street.

A FULLY FURNISHED HOUSE, IN TWENTY-SECond street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues; rent $3,000; 12 rooms; others.
HOLMES BROTHERS, 46 East Twenty-third street.

A LARGE NUMBER OF HANDSOMELY FURNISHED desirable Houses; also nice Furniture for a house to let for the Board of two adults.
HARDENBERGH & CO., No. 1,241 Broadway.

AN EXQUISITELY FURNISHED THREE STORY House, in Seventeenth street, between Irving place and Third avenue; rent $2,700; 12 rooms; others, in choice locations.
HOLMES BROTHERS, 46 East Twenty-third street.

AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED BROWN STONE House on Forty-sixth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, to rent for two years, to a private family only, owner going to Europe. J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,280 Broadway, corner of Thirty-third street.

A FULLY FURNISHED HOUSE, NEAR UNION square; rent low to a responsible party; the owner and daughter will board with tenant if agreeable.
BRUNDAGE, 23 Union square.

AN ELEGANT BROWN STONE HOUSE, IN SPLENdid order, partly furnished, newly carpeted throughout; fit for a private family to live in style. Apply, for one week, at No. 333 West Twenty-third street.

FOUR STORY HIGH STOOP BROWN STONE, NO. 622 Lexington avenue, between Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth streets; completely and handsomely furnished and in elegant order; has Steinway piano, paintings, bronzes, books, bed and table linen, kitchen utensils, crockery, cutlery, &c.; rent $3,600 per annum, or will sell, with Furniture, $35,000. Apply to A. B. ROSS, 54 Broad street, or at the house.

FOR THE SEASON OR LONGER, FULLY AND COMpletely furnished, splendid large brown stone Residence, 16 West Fifty-first street. For permits apply to M. T. MOLLEY, 5½ Pine street, before 2.

NO. 107 WEST FORTY-FIRST STREET.—CHEAPEST furnished House in the city to let; good location; modern improvements. References.

TO RENT FURNISHED—20 WEST FOURTEENTH street, near Fifth avenue, suitable for a private family or first class boarding house. To be seen between 3 and 5 P. M.

Unfurnished.

AT LOW RENT—SEVERAL NEW THREE STORY brown stone fronts; all improvements; good location; Cutting Hill, East Forty-first street, Prospect place; rent $1,000 and $1,200; Murphy has keys, No. 6 Prospect place. Inquire of CHAS. H. TODD, No. 70 Beaver street.

A FOUR STORY HIGH STOOP BRICK HOUSE TO let or lease—On Twelfth street, near and west of Broadway, 25 feet front; rent $3,000. Apply to HOLLY BROS. & KISSAM, No. 6 Pine street, from 12 to 4 P. M.

MADISON AVENUE, MURRAY HILL.—ELEGANT 22 foot high stoop Dwelling to let; also furnished Houses on and adjoining Fifth and Madison avenues.
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., 11 Pine street.

MADISON AVENUE, MURRAY HILL.—ELEGANT 22 foot high stoop Dwelling to let; also unfurnished Houses on and adjoining Fifth and Madison avenues.
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., 11 Pine street.

NEAT COTTAGE AND FLOORS TO LET—COTTAGE on Ninth avenue, in complete order, $50; First Floor and front Basement, Ninth ward, 8 rooms, $37 50 (not a tenement house). Apply at 603 Hudson street.

TO LET—THE NICE TWO STORY, BASEMENT AND attic House 88 Henry street. Rent per month, $62 50.

TO LET—TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE, 167 EAST Eighty-third street, near Third avenue; 7 rooms, gas, Croton water; good neighborhood; $37 50. Apply to Mrs. BARTLEY, corner house.

TO LET LOW—A SMALL, COSEY HOUSE, 9 ROOMS; hot and cold water; just put in complete order; $800; on first story 6 rooms; water, gas; rent $50 per month. Inquire at 167 Waverley place, of the owner.

TO LET—FROM SEPTEMBER 1, THE WHOLE OR Part of the house No. 53 Grove street; rent for the whole $1,000; for Parlor Floor, Basements and Attic $55 per month. Inquire on premises, or of M. ASCH, No. 321 Bleecker street.

TO LET—THE WHOLE OR PART OF THE THREE story and basement brown stone front dwelling House, No. 347 West Fiftieth street. Apply to EDWARD TIMPSON, Nos. 115 and 117 Nassau street, room 11.

TO LET—THREE STORY HIGH STOOP HOUSE, 119 East Fourth street; in good order; possession immediately.
W. C. FLANAGAN, 153 Bowery.

FURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENSS SO LET.

A NICE, NEWLY FURNISHED FRONT ROOM TO let, for two gentlemen; rent moderate. Inquire at 87 First street, between First avenue and avenue A.

A LARGE, HANDSOME FRONT ROOM TO LET—Nicely furnished; closet, water and gas; rent $6 per week; would suit two persons. Apply at 735 Broadway, third floor.

A FRONT HALL ROOM, $3 50; TWO LARGE ATTIC Rooms, $3 each; ample accommodations for fire in every room. No. 6 St. Mark's place (Eighth street), near Broadway; references.

FURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

A NICELY FURNISHED ROOM TO LET.—INQUIRE at 212 East Eleventh street.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET VERY DESIRAble Suit of Rooms, on second floor, well furnished, to gentlemen only; references exchanged. Inquire at No. 30 East Tenth street.

A VERY PLEASANT AND NICELY FURNISHED Room to let—In Lexington avenue, with bathroom and gas, at $3 50 per week. Address, for one week, MERCHANT, box 181 Herald office.

A HANDSOME FURNISHED SUIT OF ROOMS, three large rooms and bath, on one floor, in a private house, 17 East Twelfth street, to gentlemen only.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET TO A GENTLEMAN a furnished Room, second floor; terms $2 50 per week. Apply at 205 East Thirty-sixth street.

A SUIT OF FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—SUITable for two or three gentlemen, without board; No. 116 West Eleventh street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues; references required.

A NEATLY FURNISHED PARLOR, FRONT BASEment, Kitchen and two Rooms—On second floor, with Linen, Crockery, Silver, &c.; all improvements; good neighborhood; terms low. No. 258 West Forty-third street.

A SECOND FLOOR, SUPERBLY FURNISHED, ALL improvements, to rent, without meals, to one or two responsible gentlemen of respectability, in a strictly private family, seven doors west of Fifth avenue, above Delmonico's. Address E., Herald Uptown Branch office.

A LARGE FRONT PARLOR (FURNISHED) TO let at No. 350 East Seventeenth street, between Stuyvesant place and First avenue. Call for two days.

BACK PARLOR TO LET—FURNISHED, TO ONE OR two gentlemen or gentleman and wife, without board. Call, 5 to 7 P. M., at 215 West Thirteenth street, near Seventh avenue.

ELEGANT FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, WITH hall Room communicating, on second floor; one on third floor; also other pleasant Rooms with every convenience. 628 Seventh avenue.

FOUR ROOMS ON SECOND FLOOR TO LET—FURnished or unfurnished, without board, by a private family. Apply at 108 East Twelfth street.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—AT NO. 17 EAST Twenty-first street.

FURNISHED ROOM TO LET—TO A SINGLE GENtleman. No. 468 Eighth avenue. Inquire in cigar store.

FURNISHED, VERY HANDSOME PARLOR AND Reception Room, first floor, to dentist with good practice or private gentlemen; location Twenty-first street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues. Address OWNER, box 113 Herald Uptown Branch office.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—FOR LIGHT HOUSEkeeping; also Hall Bedrooms, with use of bath. Restaurant underneath. No. 215 West Thirty-fifth street.

GENTLEMEN DESIRING FINE, LARGE, STYLISHLY furnished Room, without board, first class house and location, call at 21 West Ninth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—Without board, singly or en suite, to gentlemen only. References exchanged. At 47 West Twenty-second st.

TO LET—A FURNISHED APARTMENT, WITH BATH and closets; suitable for one or two gentlemen; location Broadway, opposite Coleman House. Address R. M. W., Herald office.

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOM, TO ONE OR TWO gentlemen, with a strictly private family. Call at 216 East Eleventh street, between Second and Third avenues.

TO LET—FROM FIVE TO NINE ROOMS, ELEGANTLY furnished and suitable for housekeeping, with all modern improvements. Apply at once. References given, and required. No. 531 Sixth avenue, first floor.

TWO FURNISHED BEDROOMS TO LET—TO SINGLE gentlemen, at 100 East Twenty-third street, corner Fourth avenue. References required.

TWO SPLENDID PARLORS, ON FIRST FLOOR, TO let, furnished, with Kitchen; house all improvements; more Rooms for housekeeping; first class location. No. 308 West Fourteenth street.

14TH STREET, NEAR DELMONICO'S.—AN ELEgant Second Floor, parlor, bed and dressing rooms, furnished; bath, closets, hot and cold water. Also, fourth story front Room. Address H., box 4,846 Post office.

103 EAST TENTH STREET, NEAR THIRD AVEnue.—Nicely furnished Rooms to let for one or two persons at $20 per month.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

A THIRD FLOOR TO LET—TO A SMALL FAMILY of adults; four rooms, water and gas; newly papered and kalsomined; rent $25. 306 West Thirty-fifth street.

A SECOND FLOOR TO LET—IN GOOD ORDER; pleasantly situated; separate gas meter; rent moderate. Inquire at 444 West Forty-fourth street.

A FLOOR OF SIX ROOMS, ALL NEWLY PAINTED and papered, in house No. 562 Third avenue, between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth streets; water closet, gas, fixtures, &c., on floor. Apply to MATTHEW BYRNES, 142 East Thirty-third street, between Third and Lexington avenues.

A.—TO LET, THREE ROOMS ON THE THIRD floor of a private house, suitable for light housekeeping, to two adults only; splendid location; terms moderate. Apply at 333 East Forty-first street.

A HANDSOME SECOND FLOOR, FIVE ROOMS, ALL improvements, including heat, in private house with owner; rent, to a very small, select family, reduced to $28. Apply at 448 East Fifty-eighth street.

A HANDSOME THIRD FLOOR—FIVE ROOMS; painted walls; gas fixtures, bathroom, &c.; to a small family of adults only; at 569 Seventh avenue, near Forty-first street.

DESIRABLE APARTMENTS, NINE ROOMS EACH—Lower Parts of two houses to let; in fine order. Inquire on premises, No. 29 or 35 King street, between Macdougal and Varick.

ELEGANT FLATS—6 ROOMS AND USE OF LAUNDRY; low rent; new and first class Basement and Parlor; $55; near the Park; at No. 412 West Fifty-fifth street.

ELEGANT FLATS OF NINE ROOMS—CORNER rooms, all lighted from street, size 25x85, three blocks from Central Park, west side, strictly first class, with janitor; price $75 to $100 a month. Apply at No. 897 Eighth avenue.
JOHN BRANIGAN.

FRENCH FLATS, EAST THIRTY-FOURTH STREET—$60, $75, $100 per month; good location; corner parlor, 3 bedrooms, dining room, kitchen; baths, closets; all improvements; never occupied.
T. J. DANKIN & CO., 554 Third avenue.

FRENCH FLAT, FIRST FLOOR, EIGHT ROOMS—Heated by steam, patent clothes drying closet, janitor, &c.; rent $115 a month; location, Fifty-sixth street, near Broadway. A. C. LOOMIS & CO., 1,254 Broadway.

HALF OF A SMALL COTTAGE—GARDEN IN FRONT; rent low. 342 East Sixty-first street.

SECOND AND FOURTH FLOORS—217 WEST THIRTY-sixth street; water and conveniences; fresh papered and painted; $35 and $40; five and six rooms. See owner on premises.

SECOND FLOOR, FRONT, AND HALL ROOMS, FOR a gentleman and wife or gentleman; private family; house first class. No. 41 South Washington square.

TO LET—THE NEW AND ELEGANT FRENCH Flats, No. 123 to 127 East Eighty-fifth street; every convenience; rents moderate; beautiful location; near Central Park. Inquire on premises.

TO LET—FLOORS IN BROWM STONE FRONT House No. 336 East Forty-ninth street.

TO LET—THE SECOND FLOOR, THREE ROOMS, IN a private house, No. 354 West Twenty-fourth street, to a small family, without children.

TO LET—SUITS OF THREE, FOUR OR SEVEN Rooms, No. 4 Horatio street, on Jackson square (low rents), to small families; painted walls; water closet on each floor. Apply on premises.

TO LET—893 THIRD AVENUE, FIRST FLOOR, SEVEN large Rooms; price $40. Inquire at 223 East Fifty-second street.

TO LET—A FLAT OF SEVEN ROOMS, ON FIRST floor, of No. 763 Sixth avenue; water, gas, bath, &c.; rent $65. Inquire on premises.

TO LET—TO RESPECTABLE AMERICAN FAMILY, First Floor of six rooms and five closets; also four Rooms; gas, water, &c. Inquire at No. 243 West Thirty-first street.

TO LET—THE LARGE, AIRY SECOND FLOOR OF house 68 Amity street, near South Fifth avenue; every conveniences for a good, respectable family; rent only $40 a month.

TO LET—SECOND STORY OF PRIVATE HOUSE NO. 61 East 124th street; hot and cold water; separate meter; privilege of wash tubs, &c.; rent $25. Apply at No. 195 West street.

TO LET—NO. 168 EAST SIXTIETH STREET, A Floor, Parlor and Basement; gas and bath; heated by furnace; house is first class and strictly private. References required.

TO LET—NICE FLOOR, 7 ROOMS, WITH ALL IMprovements; rent $35. Inquire on the premises, 874 Lexington avenue.

TO LET—TOP FLOOR OF EIGHT ROOMS, WITH ALL improvements; first class Flat, No. 357 East Fiftieth street, rent $40 per month. Inquire on the premises or at 143 East Fifty-ninth street.

TWO HANDSOME SECOND FLOORS TO LET—FOR business, at $25 and $30 a month, at 409 Canal street.

THE SECOND STORY OF A FRENCH FLAT HOUSE, six rooms, all improvements; desirable neighborhood; No. 310 East Fifty-first street; rent $45 a month to a small genteel family. Call for three days.

$46 A MONTH—FOR THE TWO UPPER FLOORS of a first class house, with all conveniences, at No. 125 East 115th street.

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

CLEAR HAVANA CIGARS—EQUAL IN EVERY REspect to imported; also fine Connecticut and Havana Cigars.
ROBERT A. OHMSTEDT,
32 Platt street, between William and Gold.

MEDICAL.

A.—MME. MAXWELL, PHYSICIAN. RESIDENCE 114 East Tenth street, near Third avenue.

A.—DR. AND MME. GRINDLE, PHYSICIANS (25 years' practice), 120 West Twenty-sixth street.

A.—MADAME RESTELL, PHYSICIAN SINCE 1840.—Office, No. 1 East 52d st., first door from 5th av.

A. M. MAURICEAU, M. D.—OFFICE 129 LIBERTY street, near Greenwich street.

ADVICE FREE.—DR. & MME. DESPARD, PHYsicians, 41 East Twenty-eighth st., near Fourth av.

CONSULT DR. OR MME. WEST.—ADVICE FREE. Old established office, 51 Bleecker st., near Broadway.

DR. KING'S OLD ESTABLISHED PRIVATE OFFICE for gentlemen, 14 Amity street, near Broadway.

DR. AND MADAME REYNAL, FROM PARIS.—Office No. 86 Amity street. Call or write. Advice free.

DR. AND MME. SELDEN, NO. 67 AMITY STREET, near Fifth avenue. Advice free. Call or write.